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# The Lincoln Record Society

VOLUME 49

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## Some Sessions of the Peace in Lincolnshire

1381—1396

EDITED BY

ELISABETH G. KIMBALL  
M.A.(MOUNT HOLLOKE), B.LITT.(OXON.), PH.D.(TALE)

Volume I



1955







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# RECORDS OF SOME SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN LINCOLNSHIRE

## 1381 — 1396

EDITED BY

ELISABETH G. KIMBALL  
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## Volume I

THE PARTS OF KESTEVEN  
AND THE PARTS OF HOLLAND

PRINTED FOR  
THE LINCOLN RECORD SOCIETY  
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## PREFACE

The three Lincolnshire peace rolls for the reign of Richard II printed in this volume and in another to be issued shortly, like most of the extant peace rolls for the medieval period, were discovered by Professor B. H. Putnam. In printing these volumes the Lincoln Record Society is continuing the work it began some years ago with the publication of a volume of similar records for the later years of the reign of Edward III, edited by Rosamond Sillem. For no other county are there extant such extensive peace records for the medieval period which have been printed in full. These rolls, like those already issued for other counties, contain much material that should be of value to legal and economic historians as well as to local historians and to those interested in genealogy.

My thanks are due to the Lincoln Record Society for publishing these rolls and particularly to Miss Kathleen Major, the editor, for her patience in waiting for their completion and for her helpful assistance and advice, much of which has had to be given by mail. I am indebted to the American Council of Learned Societies for a grant-in-aid which enabled me to complete the necessary research in London. Without the assistance of the officials of the Public Record Office, particularly those in the Round Room, my task would have been more difficult and more time consuming. Their consideration for a hurried American with a boat to catch I shall always remember. I am also indebted to the officials of the Mount Holyoke College and Princeton University Libraries for their efficient help. Although Miss Putnam has been unable to give me the criticism and advice from which I benefited in the preparation of volumes of similar rolls for Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, without her interest and encouragement I fear I should never have finished a task which, because of other duties, has had to be repeatedly postponed.

ELISABETH G. KIMBALL

Princeton, New Jersey,

1 July, 1953

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
PREFACE	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vii
RULES FOR TRANSCRIPTION	viii
NOTE OF EXPLANATION	viii
INTRODUCTION :—	ix
I. General Background	ix
II. The Lincolnshire Peace Rolls	x
III. The Commissions of the Peace	xi
IV. The Justices of the Peace	xvii
V. The Sessions of the Peace	xxxi
VI. The Offences on the Peace Rolls	xlii
VII. The Punishment of the Offenders Indicted before the Justices of the Peace	li
VIII. The Economic and Social Material on the Peace Rolls	lviii
APPENDIX :—	
Sessions of the Peace in Lincolnshire, 1381-1396	lxiii
TEXT :—	
The Kesteven Roll	1
The Holland Roll	38
INDEXES :—	
Persons and Places	83
Subjects	104

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>C.C.R.</i>	..	..	<i>Calendar of Close Rolls.</i>
<i>C.F.R.</i>	..	..	<i>Calendar of Fine Rolls.</i>
<i>C.P.R.</i>	..	..	<i>Calendar of Patent Rolls.</i>
<i>D.N.B.</i>	..	..	<i>Dictionary of National Biography.</i>
<i>G.D.R.</i>	..	..	Gaol Delivery Roll.
H	..	..	Holland.
K	..	..	Kesteven.
<i>K.B.</i>	..	..	King's Bench Roll.
<i>Kimball, Warwickshire</i>			<i>Rolls of the Warwickshire and Coventry Sessions of the Peace, 1377–1397</i> , ed. by E. G. Kimball (Dugdale Society, Publications, xvi, London, 1939).
L	..	..	Lindsey.
<i>List of Sheriffs</i>	..	..	Public Record Office, Lists and Indexes, ix, <i>List of Sheriffs for England and Wales</i> (London, 1898).
<i>L.R.S., XXX</i>	..	..	<i>Records of some Sessions of the Peace in Lincolnshire, 1360–1375</i> , ed. by R. Sillem (Lincoln Record Society, Publications, 30, Hereford, 1936).
<i>Members of Parliament</i>			<i>Returns of Members of Parliament, Accounts and Papers</i> , xvii, part i (1878), <i>Parliaments of England, 1213–1702</i> .
<i>P.R.O. List of Escheators</i>			Public Record Office, List of Escheators.
<i>Putnam, Proceedings</i>	..		<i>Proceedings before the Justices of the Peace in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries</i> , ed. by B. H. Putnam (The Ames Foundation, London, 1938).

## RULES FOR TRANSCRIPTION

1. The cases on the peace rolls have been numbered for ease of reference.
2. The only punctuation introduced into the text is a full stop at the end of the session headings, jury lists, and cases, or within a case where it seemed indicated.
3. *I* has been used in preference to *J*. In extending contractions *i* has been used rather than *j* except in the case of *ij*. Initial *v* has been used, otherwise *u*.
4. *Proximo* has been used unless *proxima* is definitely indicated.
5. Place and personal names have been extended only when the abbreviation is within the name or when the extension is certain ; final abbreviations are indicated by '.
6. Round brackets with a superscript i ( <sup>i</sup> )<sup>i</sup> have been used to indicate interlineations ; with a superscript c ( <sup>c</sup> )<sup>c</sup>, cancellations. Square brackets [ ] have been used for any additions to the legible text.
7. Dots . . . have been used to indicate illegible words or torn portions of the manuscript.

## NOTE OF EXPLANATION

1. The summaries which follow the cases are not intended to be literal translations, but are merely abstracts of the essential facts about the offences.
2. The sessions of the justices of gaol delivery referred to in the footnotes were held to deliver Lincoln gaol. The King's Bench sat at Lincoln in Easter term, 1396 ; otherwise it sat chiefly at Westminster ; Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. 33.
3. The Lindsey Roll cited by references such as L m. 5 and L 324 will be published shortly.

## INTRODUCTION

### I

#### GENERAL BACKGROUND

The reign of Richard II which occupied the last quarter of the fourteenth century is one of interest and importance from many points of view. The heritage of the long rule of his grandfather, his own minority, his reassertion of the royal authority after the attempt of the Lords Appellant to control him, the foreign policy that led to the truce of 1396 in the war with France, and finally his deposition are developments that loom large in the history of medieval England.<sup>1</sup> Scholars do not agree on their significance or on the interpretation of the character of the king himself. As Professor Plucknett has pointed out "modern historians have contributed much new material to the study of this reign, and yet the result is not an increase of clarity; the more we learn, the more obscure the whole story becomes".<sup>2</sup> The records of the Lincolnshire justices of the peace will not throw light on this obscurity for they are concerned with local not national happenings.

The latter part of the fourteenth century is also important for other reasons, economic, social, and religious. These are typified in the Peasants' Revolt, in the reaction of the ordinary man to heavy taxation and the legislation which he must have considered placed unfair restrictions on his opportunities to earn a livelihood, in the continued decay of the old manorial organisation which had been going on during much of the century with the substitution of freedom for bondage, and in the religious unrest that reflected the schism in the papacy and was reflected in the teachings of John Wyclif and John Ball. These are significant developments which show the changing character of the period and touched the life of the ordinary man to a greater or lesser degree depending on where he lived and what he did for a living.

<sup>1</sup> Full accounts of the narrative history of this period may be found in G. M. Trevelyan, *England in the Age of Wycliffe* (new edition, reprinted, London, 1925); T. F. Tout, *Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval England*, iii, iv (*Publications of the University of Manchester, Historical Series*, xlvi, xlii, Manchester, 1928); K. H. Vickers, *England in the Later Middle Ages (A History of England in Seven Volumes*, ed. by C. W. C. Oman, iii, London, 1914); C. W. C. Oman, *The History of England, from the accession of Richard II to the death of Richard III (The Political History of England*, ed. by W. Hunt and R. L. Poole, iv, London, 1906); A. Réville, *Le Soulèvement des Travailleurs d'Angleterre en 1381* (Paris, 1898); see also A. Steel, *Richard II* (Cambridge, 1941); B. Wilkinson, *Constitutional History of Medieval England, 1216-1399*, ii (London, 1952). For the city of Lincoln see J. W. F. Hill, *Medieval Lincoln* (Cambridge, 1948).

<sup>2</sup> T. F. T. Plucknett, "State Trials under Richard II", Royal Historical Society, *Transactions*, fifth series, ii (London, 1952), 159.

## INTRODUCTION

In the latter part of the fourteenth century, Lincolnshire seems to have been rather out of the main current of important developments. Although Richard II came to the city of Lincoln in 1387 on his progress through the country in search of support against the Lords Appellant, he did not look to Lincolnshire for particular aid as he did to some other counties. Perhaps the strongest link between the county and the king was Sir John Bussy, a Lincolnshire man who had served as sheriff, justice of the peace, and knight of the shire, and who was one of the first of Richard's supporters to be put to death by Henry IV.<sup>1</sup> The declining importance of the county was perhaps in part due to the declining prosperity of its principal town. The city of Lincoln no longer enjoyed the trade it had had in the early years of the fourteenth century; in 1369 the staple was moved to Boston which, because of its more favourable location, continued to thrive as a seaport as the older city declined.<sup>2</sup>

Although the peasants of Lincolnshire did not revolt in 1381 as did those in regions to the south, the peace rolls, as they reflect happenings in the county, show agricultural unrest and economic dissatisfaction which were a natural result of the economic dislocation of the period, the labour legislation of the middle of the century, and the heavy taxation made necessary by the French war. There is evidence of lawlessness and disorder among laity and clergy that no doubt resulted from the changing pattern of society, the temporary lull in the French war prior to the truce of 1396, and the religious unrest. To meet this situation repressive measures were taken which applied to the whole country and so to Lincolnshire. It was not singled out for special treatment and does not appear to have been more lawless than other parts of England.

What are pictured on the peace rolls are not the great constitutional and political developments of the reign but rather the events of normal life, if life at the end of the fourteenth century can be called normal, in a large county, no longer as prosperous as it had once been. These local records are the place to look for local happenings, for a reflection of the life of the common people, not for light on the character of the king or the meaning of national events.

## II

### THE LINCOLNSHIRE PEACE ROLLS

The preservation of three Lincolnshire peace rolls for the reign of Richard II is undoubtedly due to the visit of the King's Bench to Lincoln in Easter term, 1396.<sup>3</sup> When the bench came into a county all lesser judicial agencies were suspended and their unfinished business brought before the superior court.<sup>4</sup> There is

<sup>1</sup> Below, p. xxii.

<sup>2</sup> Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, p. 250.

<sup>3</sup> K.B. 540. When at Lincoln the bench sat at Mary Hall; Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, p. 254, n. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Putnam, *Proceedings*, pp. lxiv ff.

plenty of evidence on the King's Bench rolls to show that this policy was followed for the indictments on the Lincolnshire peace rolls. Moreover, each of the latter bears one or two endorsements identifying it as a peace roll of a particular division of the county.<sup>1</sup> Undoubtedly, as so frequently happened, the peace rolls were carried back to London with the records of the bench and so preserved.

That these rolls, at least in part, were prepared in anticipation of the visit of the bench to Lincoln is also evident. The last dated session recorded on any one of them was held by the Holland justices at Spalding on 28 March 1396.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, the fact that some original jury records for each division of the county were included indicates either that the clerks of the peace did not have sufficient time to enrol all the material before the arrival of the bench, or that they did not make good use of the time they had.<sup>3</sup>

Because of their bulk it has been necessary to print the rolls in two volumes; a detailed description of each immediately precedes it.

### III

#### THE COMMISSIONS OF THE PEACE

The sessions of the peace for which records are printed in these volumes were held under four commissions of the peace issued for Lindsey, five for Holland, two for Kesteven, and one for the whole county. Since Miss Putnam and Miss Sillem have analysed the commissions of the peace in detail there is no need here to do more than mention briefly the powers given to the justices in the commissions for which records are extant.<sup>4</sup> Other peace commissions issued during the reign of Richard II are not included in this discussion.<sup>5</sup>

The Lindsey commissions of 26 May 1380 and 12 May 1381 were of the type of peace commission first issued for all counties at the former date, after a discussion of the office of justice of the peace in parliament.<sup>6</sup> This commission established, with a few exceptions, the general form of the commission of the peace for the next century. To powers previously given to the justices, that is, the power to enforce the three peace statutes of Winchester, Northampton, and Westminster, and the power to inquire into and try felonies and trespasses, including forestalling, regrating, and violations of the labour laws and of the statutes regulating weights

<sup>1</sup> Below, pp. 37, 63; L mm. 21d., 45.

<sup>2</sup> Below, p. 70.

<sup>3</sup> Below, pp. 1, 38-39; L mm. 23-50.

<sup>4</sup> Putnam, *Proceedings*, pp. xix ff.; Sillem, R., "Commissions of the Peace, 1380-1485", *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, x (London, 1932-1933), 81-104. <sup>5</sup> C.P.R. Richard II.

<sup>6</sup> C.P.R. 1377-1381, pp. 514, 572. Commissions of this type have been printed in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iii, 84-85; *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, x, 98-100; *English Constitutional Documents, 1307-1485*, ed. by E. C. Lodge and G. A. Thornton (Cambridge, 1935), pp. 333-335; Kimball, *Warwickshire*, pp. 91-93.

## INTRODUCTION

and measures, was added power over extortion, livery and maintenance, and those riding armed in conventicles. A quorum of two, one of whom was to be present when felons were tried, was named. As was customary in these commissions the quorums for Lindsey consisted of the two lawyers on the commission.<sup>1</sup>

The peace commission was again modified on 20 December 1382 and to this type belong the commissions issued for Holland and Lindsey on this date.<sup>2</sup> In these commissions the powers of the justices were reduced; they lost the power to try felons and all trespassers except those guilty of extortion and some economic offences. Owing to this diminution in the powers of the justices the quorum appeared in the inquiry clause instead of in the determining clause.<sup>3</sup> Also it was enlarged to include local men, presumably because it was they who conducted the sessions at which presentments were heard. A commission issued for Lindsey on 2 December 1387 also followed this model.<sup>4</sup> It seems unlikely, however, that any of the sessions recorded on the Lindsey roll were held under it. If the clerk is to be trusted the justices present at the sessions of January 1388 included William Michel, Robert de Haldanby, and William de Skipwith the younger who must have been acting under the 1382 commission since they were not reappointed in 1387.<sup>5</sup> Lord Robert de Willoughby, the fourth justice mentioned by name as present, was a member of both commissions.

The Holland commission of 28 June 1390, the Holland and Kesteven commissions of 24 December 1390, and the 18 June 1394 commissions for all three divisions of Lincolnshire represent a return to the form of 1380.<sup>6</sup> In these commissions, which follow a model first used in 1389, full powers of hearing and determining were restored to the justices. Also to the peace clause were added the labour clause of the statute of Cambridge of 1388 and all other statutes for the maintenance of the peace. In the commissions of 1390 two quorums were named, one to try felons, the other trespassers.<sup>7</sup> The commissions of June 1394 contain a single quorum for the trial of felons.<sup>8</sup> The commission issued for Holland on 26 November 1394 differed from those of the preceding June only in the wording of the hearing and determining clause. There was no change in the justices' powers or in the nature of the quorum.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Patent Roll 3 Richard II, part iii, m. 12d.; 4 Richard II, part i, m. 30d.

<sup>2</sup> C.P.R. 1381–1385, p. 254. Commissions of this type have been printed in *Life Records of Chaucer*, part iv (ed. by R. E. G. Kirk, Chaucer Society, 2nd series, no. 32, London, 1900), 259–261; Kimball, *Warwickshire*, pp. 152–154; *Little Red Book of Bristol*, ed. by F. B. Bickley (Bristol, 1900), i, 127–129.

<sup>3</sup> Patent Roll 6 Richard II, part ii, mm. 22d., 23d.

<sup>4</sup> C.P.R. 1385–1389, p. 385.

<sup>5</sup> L mm. 6d., 7, 7d.

<sup>6</sup> C.P.R. 1388–1392, pp. 343, 345; 1391–1396, pp. 440, 441.

<sup>7</sup> Patent Roll 14 Richard II, part i, mm. 32d., 33d.

<sup>8</sup> Patent Roll 17 Richard II, part ii, m. 20d.

<sup>9</sup> C.P.R. 1391–1396, p. 587. Commissions of this type have been printed in Putnam, *Proceedings*, pp. 87–91; Kimball, *Warwickshire*, pp. 67–70; Patent Roll 18 Richard II, part ii, m. 34d.

In addition to these peace commissions for the three divisions of Lincolnshire there is another the nature of which is somewhat doubtful; it must be considered here because the Lindsey roll contains records of sessions held under it. Similar commissions were issued for all counties on 21 December 1382, the day following the regular peace commission of 20 December 1382, which, as has been said, curtailed the powers of the justices of the peace.<sup>1</sup> This 21 December commission is very confused in wording, the government apparently being in a state of panic. It presents problems as to classification because there is in it no mention of the statutes of Winchester, Northampton, and Westminster which, according to Miss Putnam, are to be found in all true commissions of the peace. The suggestion has already been made that this criterion for determining whether a commission was a true commission of the peace is too restrictive. Among the records of the Warwickshire justices of the peace as among those for Lindsey are records of sessions held under the 21 December commission. Also there is evidence for Lincolnshire as for Warwickshire that the same justices functioned at the same sessions under the two commissions.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, in the records of chancery and the exchequer commissions of this type were referred to as *commissiones de pace conservanda et rebellis resistandis* and justices appointed to them and to similar commissions of other dates were called *iusticiarios ad pacem* or *custodes pacis*.<sup>3</sup> The 21 December commission for Lincolnshire does, however, differ in certain respects from the usual peace commissions. A single commission was issued for the whole county, instead of one for each division.<sup>4</sup> Also the Lincolnshire commission was unusually large for it contained thirty-nine men, of whom twenty-four were members of the 20 December commissions for one of the three divisions of the county; others of its members had previously been appointed as justices of the peace. The quorum for the trial of felons was also large, fourteen men being named to it.<sup>5</sup>

The question immediately arises as to the relationship between these commissions and those of 20 December. While it was expressly stated that the second commission was not to replace the first, a comparison of the powers given in the two suggests that there was a connexion between them. Under the first the justices were to hear indictments of felonies and common-law trespasses and hear and determine cases of extortion and regrating. Under the second

<sup>1</sup> C.P.R. 1381-1385, pp. 244-249. A portion of a commission of this type is printed in Kimball, *Warwickshire*, pp. 155-156.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. xvii-xx.

<sup>3</sup> Patent Roll 6 Richard II, part ii, m. 30d.; Originalia Roll 6 Richard II, m. 30; Exchequer Memoranda Roll, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, 10 Richard II, Presentaciones, East., m. 11; Pipe Roll 11 Richard II, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>4</sup> C.P.R. 1381-1385, p. 245. Similarly a single commission was issued for Yorkshire, instead of one for each riding; *ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Patent Roll 6 Richard II, part ii, m. 30d.

they were to hear and determine felonies and perhaps certain trespasses such as congregating which were considered particularly serious. Thus, with the exception of the important power to try the majority of trespasses, among them forestalling which was not included in either commission, there was in the two together some approximation of the powers given the justices of the peace in 1380 and again in 1389.

It has been found that after the issuance of the 1382 commissions the justices of the peace in Warwickshire continued to exercise the broad powers they had enjoyed before 20 December 1382, although it is not clear whether they did so because they failed to read either commission carefully or because they thought that the commission of 21 December gave them broader powers than it did.<sup>1</sup> For Lincolnshire the evidence is much the same. Since the records of the county commission have been preserved with those of the Lindsey commission it is the relationship between these two commissions which can be studied.<sup>2</sup> The clerk of the peace, and presumably the justices, seem to have been aware of two commissions for both are referred to by date and the members of both are listed on the roll.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, records of sessions held on the same day at the same place are enrolled among the records of the Lindsey commission of 20 December and again under headings mentioning the county commission of the next day.<sup>4</sup> Thus, although the clerk separated the activities of the two commissions, one may suspect that there was little if any separation in personnel or in the actual work of the sessions. Because the commission of 20 December materially reduced the powers of the Lindsey justices and the commission of the next day gave the county justices some but not all of the powers the Lindsey justices had lost, the business done during the years from 1382 to 1389, when the powers of the Lindsey justices were restored, should throw light on the interpretation of the two commissions by the men sitting on them.

Justices who, according to the clerk, were acting under the Lindsey commission not only heard indictments of felons and trespassers but they also tried or were prepared to try offenders of both sorts. From two trespassers, one guilty of resistance to officials, the other of taking goods and extortion, the justices received fines.<sup>5</sup> Also they tried and acquitted a felon.<sup>6</sup> In addition, they received reports on outlawry proceedings initiated against felons and trespassers of all sorts who had failed to present themselves for trial.<sup>7</sup> Justices who were acting under the county commission received presentments made by a Kesteven jury of two cases of assault and various felonies and presentments of two

<sup>1</sup> Kimball, *Warwickshire*, pp. xvii–xx.

<sup>2</sup> The Holland session of 24 May 1387 is the only recorded session held in either Holland or Kesteven during the period of this commission.

<sup>3</sup> L mm. 1, 3, 8, 10, 14, 17d., 19, 22.

<sup>5</sup> L m. 14.

<sup>4</sup> For example, L mm. 3, 22.

<sup>6</sup> L m. 17d.

<sup>7</sup> L mm. 14–15.

felonies committed in Holland and Lindsey made by a jury from *diuersis wapentacijs*.<sup>1</sup> Not only were they prepared to try felons in that they received reports on outlawry proceedings initiated against men who failed to appear for trial, but they must also have tried trespassers for in Michelmas 1389 Thomas Claymond representing the *custodes pacis Linc*<sup>2</sup> accounted at the exchequer for fines collected in 11 Richard II (1387–1388).<sup>3</sup> Thus justices acting under both the 20 December commission for Lindsey and the 21 December commission for the whole county exercised or were prepared to exercise the hearing power over common-law trespasses given to the Lindsey justices in the 20 December commission, the hearing power over felonies given in both commissions, the determining power over felons given to the county justices in the 21 December commission, and the determining power over common-law and some other trespasses given in neither commission. It appears, therefore, that in Lincolnshire justices of the peace, acting at times for Lindsey and at other times for the whole county, continued to exercise the hearing and determining power over felons and trespassers of all sorts which had been given to the separate division justices in 1380, although by the commissions of 1382 they did not enjoy all these powers. While aware of two new commissions, the justices were either unaware of a diminution of their powers or they disregarded it. That commissions were not read carefully is suggested by the fact that in referring to the Lindsey commission of 1380 and that of 20 December 1382, which differed greatly in the powers they gave the justices, the clerk recorded that the justices were assigned to keep the peace but made no specific mention of the power to hear and determine.<sup>4</sup> In his reference to the 21 December commission he noted that the county justices were to hear and determine various felonies and keep the peace.<sup>4</sup> While this evidence is scanty it does support the conclusion already reached concerning Warwickshire that commissions which did not mention the three peace statutes were treated as peace commissions by those serving on them. Furthermore, it is evident that the justices of the peace did not necessarily limit their activities to an exercise of those powers specifically given them in their commissions.

There are some other matters relating to the commissions of the peace which may be mentioned here although little information concerning them appears for Lincolnshire in the period of these rolls. One problem has to do with the delivery of the peace commission. Was a copy sent to each justice and if not, how were they notified of their appointments? It seems likely that ordinarily, if not always, only the *capitalis iusticiarius* received a copy of the

<sup>1</sup> L m. 22.

<sup>2</sup> L m. 22d.; Pipe Roll 11 Richard II, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>3</sup> L mm. 1, 2, 8, 9, 18, 21; 1, 3, 8, 10, 14, 17d., 19.

<sup>4</sup> L m. 22.

commission and that it was his responsibility to notify the other justices.<sup>1</sup> During the reign of Richard II men appointed as justices of the peace in Lincolnshire were sometimes excused from any responsibility in connexion with a commission because they had not received it.<sup>2</sup> Others had difficulty in convincing the exchequer officials that they could not account for the profits of the sessions of the peace because they had never received a commission.<sup>3</sup> Only occasionally did the exchequer officials accept such an excuse; more often the case dragged on and no settlement was recorded.<sup>4</sup> Because some of these men were appointed to more than one peace commission and because the exchequer records rarely give the date of the commission involved it is not possible to determine which commissions were not received by which justices. It is, however, apparent that non-receipt of a commission was not uncommon and that, therefore, the responsibility for notification of appointment probably rested with the *capitalis iusticiarius*.

Most commissions named a *capitalis iusticiarius* and also a *custos rotulorum*.<sup>5</sup> Unless the clerk copied the commission onto the peace roll, unless the commission for a given county happened to be the one enrolled on the patent roll, or unless evidence is to be found in some other source, there is no way of knowing which justices were appointed to these positions. Unfortunately such is the case for the Lincolnshire commissions in the period of these rolls. It seems probable that Lord Robert de Willoughby was *capitalis iusticiarius* for Lindsey during 1381–1388, the period of the earlier portion of the Lindsey roll, and possible that Lord Ralph de Cromwell held this position during 1395–1396.<sup>6</sup> Richard de la Launde may have been *capitalis iusticiarius* in Holland in 1394–1396 and Sir John Bussy or perhaps Sir John Bosoun in Kesteven in 1392–1396.<sup>7</sup> Because no commissions for Lincolnshire were enrolled, it is not possible to discover which justices were appointed *custodes rotulorum* during the period of these records.

<sup>1</sup> For a fuller discussion of this point see Putnam, *Proceedings*, pp. lxxxiv–lxxxi; Kimball, *Warwickshire*, pp. xxi–xxii; see also below, p. 36.

<sup>2</sup> For example, *C.C.R.* 1385–1389, p. 659; 1392–1396, pp. 100, 137, 141.

<sup>3</sup> Exchequer Memoranda Rolls, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Richard II, *passim*.

<sup>4</sup> For example, Exchequer Memoranda Roll, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, 12 Richard II, Recorda, East, m. 3; 13 Richard II, Recorda, East, m. 16d.

<sup>5</sup> On these officials see Putnam, *Proceedings*, pp. lxxxv–lxxxvi; *L.R.S.*, xxx, pp. xxv–xxvi; Kimball, *Warwickshire*, pp. xlvi–xlviii.

<sup>6</sup> Lord Willoughby was appointed *capitalis iusticiarius* for Lindsey in 1373; below, p. xix; in 1389 he was ordered to turn over his records to Sir William Thyrning; *C.C.R.* 1389–1392, p. 40; also he with associates was named frequently in the session headings, 1381–1388; L mm. 1–22, *passim*. The evidence concerning Lord Cromwell is less conclusive; he with unnamed associates was said to be present at some of the sessions held in Lindsey, 1395–1396; L mm. 23–50, *passim*; once he with another justice was called *capitalis iusticiarius*; L m. 29.

<sup>7</sup> These men were named first among the justices listed in the session headings on the Holland and Kesteven rolls; below, pp. 1–82, *passim*. Sir John Bosoun is mentioned only in the heading for the last Kesteven session; below, p. 36.

One other matter related to the powers of the Lindsey justices of the peace may be considered here, namely their authority within the city of Lincoln. In 1351 and 1380, Lincoln was given its own justices of the peace as were other cities and boroughs at various times. The commission of 1380 was withdrawn the next year on petition of the city, an action which was shortly followed by a revocation of all outstanding urban commissions of the peace.<sup>1</sup> After this date juries from Lincoln appeared before the Lindsey justices until at a session held at Lincoln on 13 January 1396 a city jury refused to make presentments before the Lindsey justices because, they contended, the mayor and bailiffs had the authority to punish offenders in the city.<sup>2</sup> This claim to immunity from the jurisdiction of the division justices was allegedly based on a royal grant. Since no charter had been issued for the city since 1378 when Richard II confirmed his grandfather's charter of 1330 the reason for this sudden refusal to present before the Lindsey justices is something of a mystery.<sup>3</sup> The record does not indicate that the Lindsey justices made an issue of the matter at this session; what happened in the future is unknown as the January 1396 session is the latest session recorded on the Lindsey peace roll.

## IV

## THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The men appointed to the Lincolnshire peace commissions for which records are printed in these volumes belonged to the three groups from which justices of the peace were commonly chosen in the fourteenth century, magnates, lawyers, and gentry. Among the magnates were the king's uncle, John of Gaunt, who as duke of Lancaster held the honour of Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire, and others who had seats or land in the county. The lawyers were justices in the central courts, several of whom had Lincolnshire connexions. The gentry were usually selected, as far as can be told, because of their residence in the division of the county for which they were appointed. Among the justices named in Holland were a few who were burgesses of Boston and perhaps of Spalding. No one who can be identified as a citizen or resident of Lincoln, with the possible exception of William de Spaigne, was appointed to any of the commissions of the peace under which the sessions recorded on these rolls were held. Concerning some of these men there is considerable information; about others their membership on a few commissions is all that is known.

<sup>1</sup> On urban commissions of the peace see Kimball, *Warwickshire*, pp. xxii-xxx.

<sup>2</sup> L. m. 46.

<sup>3</sup> Birch, W. de G., *The Royal Charters of the City of Lincoln, Henry II to William III* (Cambridge, 1911), pp. 38-61, 68-69. Mr. J. W. F. Hill, the historian of the city of Lincoln, has been unable to throw any light on this problem.

*Magnates*: John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster and uncle of Richard II, needs little comment here. As the leading peer of the realm he was frequently named on commissions of the peace, including those in Lincolnshire. There is no evidence that he sat for any of the divisions of the county, although he was a member of all of the commissions under which the sessions recorded on these rolls were held except those of 1389 and June 1390 at which time he was abroad in pursuit of the crown of Castile.<sup>1</sup>

William Bardolf (Lord Bardolf) of Wormegay, Norfolk, was summoned to parliament from 1375 until his death in 1386 and saw service in France and Ireland. He was a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 21 December 1382 and was also appointed justice of the peace in Kesteven in 1382 and 1384 and to various commissions in Lincolnshire. He was justice of the peace, of array, of sewers, and of oyer and terminer in Norfolk.<sup>2</sup>

The inclusion of the name of Henry de Beaumont (Lord Beaumont) on the Lincolnshire commission of 21 December 1382 presents something of a puzzle for he died in 1369. The appointment may have been intended for his son John who had attained his majority in October 1382. If so he was not again appointed as justice of the peace in Lincolnshire in the period of these rolls, perhaps because he spent most of his time on military affairs.<sup>3</sup>

Ralph de Cromwell (Lord Cromwell) who held lands in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire became lord of the manor of Tattershall in Lincolnshire on his marriage with its heiress. He was summoned to parliament in 1375 and thereafter. He was a member of the Lindsey commissions of the peace from 1369 until his death in 1398 and of the county commission of 1382, perhaps being *capitalis iusticiarius* for Lindsey in 1395 and 1396. He was also appointed to commissions of array, of oyer and terminer, and of sewers in Lincolnshire and to various commissions in other counties.<sup>4</sup>

Philip Darey (Lord Darey) (d. 1399) of Knaith, Lincolnshire, also had lands in Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Ireland. He succeeded his brother to the barony in 1362, became of age in 1374, and was summoned to parliament in 1377 and thereafter. He served abroad with the duke of Lancaster and the earl of Buckingham and with the king in Scotland. In 1385 he was made admiral north

<sup>1</sup> *D.N.B.*, *sub nomine*; *C.P.R.* These biographies, particularly in the case of well-known men, are not intended to be complete; rather it is the aim to give enough information to show the type of men appointed as justices of the peace. Because it is unlikely that any sittings for which records are extant were held under the Lindsey commission of 2 December 1387, justices appointed only to that commission are not included here.

<sup>2</sup> *The Complete Peerage*, i-xi, ed. by V. Gibbs (London, 1910-1949) *sub nomine*; Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. 128; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*

<sup>3</sup> Gibbs, *Peerage*, *sub nomine*; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*

<sup>4</sup> Gibbs, *Peerage*, *sub nomine*; *L.R.S.*, xxx, p. lxxviii; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; above, p. xvi.

of the Thames. He was a member of the Lindsey and Kesteven commissions of the peace in 1377 and of the Lindsey commission of 1380. Although replaced in January 1381 he was reappointed as justice of the peace in Lindsey in May of the same year. He was a member of the county commission of 21 December 1382, of various commissions of sewers, oyer and terminer, and array in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, and justice of the peace in Northumberland and Yorkshire.<sup>1</sup>

Philip le Despenser (Lord le Despenser) of Goxhill, Gedney, and Roxham in Lincolnshire also had lands in Essex and Yorkshire. He was summoned to parliament by writ from 1387 to 1400 but none of his descendants was summoned thereafter. He served abroad with the duke of Lancaster in 1378 and was a member of the Holland peace commissions from 1380 until his death in 1401 and of the Lindsey commissions after 1392. He was also named on other commissions for Lincolnshire and its divisions including the county commission of 21 December 1382.<sup>2</sup>

Andrew Luttrell (Loterel) (Lord Luttrell) of Irnham, Lincolnshire, also had land elsewhere in that county and in Leicestershire. He saw service in France and Scotland and in 1360 planned a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He was a member of most of the Kesteven peace commissions from 1366 until his death in 1390 and of the county commission of 21 December 1382.<sup>3</sup>

Henry de Percy (Lord Percy), first earl of Northumberland, is so well known that he needs but brief mention here. He was regularly appointed justice of the peace in Yorkshire and was a member of the commission of 21 December 1382 for that county and for Lincolnshire. In 1382 he was named justice of the peace in Kesteven and in 1390 in Lindsey.<sup>4</sup>

Robert de Willoughby (Lord Willoughby d'Eresby) held land in Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Derbyshire, and Cambridgeshire. He was summoned to parliament from 1367 until his death in 1396 and he served in France and Spain with John of Gaunt. He was first associated with the Lindsey peace commission in 1372 at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three and he was usually appointed on the Lindsey peace commissions and occasionally on those for Kesteven until his departure for Spain in 1387. In 1373 he was named *capitalis iusticiarius* for Lindsey, an office which he probably held whenever he was justice of the peace in that division. He was also a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 21 December 1382 and of various commissions of array and of sewers in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and of the peace in the last two counties.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gibbs, *Peerage*, *sub nomine*; Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. 465; C.P.R.

<sup>2</sup> Gibbs, *Peerage*, *sub nomine*; C.P.R.

<sup>3</sup> Gibbs, *Peerage*, *sub nomine*; L.R.S., xxx, p. lxxix; C.P.R.

<sup>4</sup> Gibbs, *Peerage*, *sub nomine*; D.N.B., *sub nomine*; Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. 463; C.P.R.

<sup>5</sup> L.R.S., xxx, p. lxxix; C.P.R.; C.C.R.

## INTRODUCTION

It seems appropriate to include among the magnates, John de Bokyngham, bishop of Lincoln from 1363 to 1397, who was a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 21 December 1382. He was chiefly noted for his activity against the Lollards which may in part account for his appointment to this commission. Having refused translation to the see of Lichfield in 1397, he died at Canterbury in 1398.<sup>1</sup>

*Lawyers:* Sir Henry Asty (Hasty) of Heckington, Lincolnshire, was a member of the county commission of 21 December 1382. Since 1364 he had frequently been appointed justice of the peace in Holland and Kesteven and in counties in the southeast of England. He was made chief baron of the exchequer in 1375 and was justice of the common pleas until his death in 1383.<sup>2</sup>

Sir William de Burgh was in 1383 appointed a justice of the common pleas which position he held until he was exiled to Ireland in 1388 by the Lords Appellant. Although allowed to return to England in 1397 he did not regain his property until after the accession of Henry IV. Prior to his banishment he was appointed on commissions of gaol delivery, the peace, and the like for the midland counties, including the Lindsey peace commissions of 1380 and 1381 and the commissions of 1382 for all three divisions of Lincolnshire.<sup>3</sup>

Thomas de Pynchebeck (d. by 1397) of Hagbech Hall, Whaplode, Lincolnshire, was appointed chief baron of the exchequer in 1388. In 1383 he had been pardoned at the request of the duke of Lancaster for treason and embezzlement of records, apparently while he was justice of the peace in Yorkshire. He was a member of numerous commissions, including peace commissions, in the northern, eastern, and southern counties and was in 1394 a justice of the duchy of Lancaster. He was frequently appointed justice of the peace in Holland from 1369 to 1390 and in Lindsey and Kesteven in 1389 and 1390. He was also a member of the county commission of 21 December 1382. Since his appointment to the Holland peace commission antedated his appointment to the exchequer and since his name appears on the peace commission among the gentry he was probably named as a representative of that group.<sup>4</sup>

Sir William de Skipwith (d. c. 1398) of South Ormsby, Lincolnshire, was appointed justice of the common pleas in 1359 and shortly thereafter chief baron of the exchequer. In 1365 he lost both offices but was reappointed to the bench in 1376 and again by

<sup>1</sup> *D.N.B.*, *sub nomine*; *C.P.R.*

<sup>2</sup> Foss, E., *A Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England, 1066–1870* (London, 1870), *sub nomine*; *L.R.S.*, xxx, p. lxxix; *Early Lincoln Wills*, ed. by A. W. Gibbons (Lincoln, 1888), p. 26; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*

<sup>3</sup> Foss, *Judges*, *sub nomine*; Kimball, *Warwickshire*, p. xxxv; *C.P.R.*

<sup>4</sup> Foss, *Judges*, *sub nomine*; *L.R.S.*, xxx, p. lxxxii; Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. 235; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*

Richard II. He was not exiled to Ireland with the other justices in 1388, perhaps because he retired about that time. He had also been chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. He was frequently named on commissions of the peace and on numerous other commissions in the midland counties, being a member of most of the peace commissions for the three divisions of Lincolnshire from 1377 to 1390, and of the county commission of 21 December 1382. His daughter married Lord Robert de Willoughby.<sup>1</sup>

Richard Sydenham (d. c. 1396) of Somerset was appointed to the court of common pleas in 1389 after the banishment of the justices formerly in office. He served in the midland shires as justice of assize and of gaol delivery and was appointed to peace commissions in this region including all of those issued for the three divisions of Lincolnshire between 1389 and 1394. He had previously been named justice of the peace in Somerset.<sup>2</sup>

Sir William Thyrning of Huntingdonshire replaced Sir William de Skipwith in the court of common pleas in 1388, becoming chief justice in 1396. In 1397 he was responsible for securing the repeal of the attainder against the justices banished in 1388 and he took part in the arrangements for Richard II's abdication. He served as justice of assize and of gaol delivery in various counties and was named justice of the peace frequently. He was a member of the peace commissions in the three divisions of Lincolnshire from 1389 until his death in 1413. Since it was to him that Lord Willoughby was instructed to turn over his records in 1389, Sir William may have succeeded Lord Willoughby as *capitalis iusticiarius*.<sup>3</sup>

Sir Robert Tirwhit of Kettleby, Lincolnshire, was appointed to the King's Bench in 1409. He is perhaps best known for his quarrel with Lord William de Roos as a result of which he apologised in parliament in 1412. Evidently this episode did not injure his legal career for he continued in office until his death in 1428. In 1390 he had been named justice of the peace for Beverley and Ripon and he was a member of various other commissions of the peace as well as justice of assize and of gaol delivery before his elevation to the bench. He was first appointed to the Lindsey peace commission in 1392 as a representative of the gentry and he sat thirteen days between August 1393 and January 1396. After 1397 he was also named to the peace commissions in Kesteven and Holland.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Foss, *Judges, sub nomine*; Kimball, *Warwickshire*, p. xxxv; Massingberd, W. O., *History of the Parish of Ormsby-cum-Ketsby in the Hundred of Hill and County of Lincoln* (Lincoln, [1893]), pp. 70–71; C.P.R.; C.C.R.

<sup>2</sup> Foss, *Judges, sub nomine*; Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. 148; Kimball, *Warwickshire*, p. xli; C.P.R.

<sup>3</sup> Foss, *Judges, sub nomine*; Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. 148; Kimball, *Warwickshire*, p. xli; C.P.R.; above, p. xvi, n. 6; C.C.R. 1389–1392, p. 40.

<sup>4</sup> Foss, *Judges, sub nomine*; D.N.B., *sub nomine*; Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. 107; Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, pp. 273–274; C.P.R.; Pipe Roll 21 Richard II, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

*Gentry*: Sir William de Belesby, a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 21 December 1382, was appointed to numerous commissions in Lincolnshire in the later years of the reign of Edward III and the early years of that of Richard II. He represented Lincolnshire in parliament in 1364, was appointed sheriff in 1381 and 1387, the year of his death, having previously, in 1357 and 1358, been tax collector in Lindsey. He had land at Grimsby, Beelsby, and perhaps Flixborough.<sup>1</sup>

William Bolle of Wellingore, Lincolnshire, was a member of numerous peace commissions for Kesteven and occasionally for Holland from 1384 to 1406. Between December 1391 and September 1399 he sat fourteen days for Kesteven. He was appointed escheator in Lincolnshire eleven times between 1387 and 1402 and also tax collector and commissioner of sewers in Kesteven.<sup>2</sup>

Sir John Bosoun (Bozon) (d. c. 1404) of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, a justice of the peace for Kesteven from 1384 to 1401, sat twenty-one days between December 1391 and September 1399, perhaps as *capitalis iusticiarius*. He was frequently named tax collector in Kesteven, was escheator for Lincolnshire in 1390, and knight of the shire from 1382 to 1386. He held similar offices in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.<sup>3</sup>

Thomas de Burnham (Brunham), a member of the Lindsey peace commissions of 1382 and 1387, was also appointed to commissions of oyer and terminer and to various special commissions in Lincolnshire in the 1370s and 1380s.<sup>4</sup>

Sir John Bussy of Hougham, Lincolnshire, is the most famous of the gentry appointed as justices of the peace in Lincolnshire in the period of these rolls. Although he joined the Lords Appellant in 1386, he later became one of the king's most loyal supporters and was executed without trial by Henry IV on the latter's accession in 1399. Sir John was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1383, 1385, and 1390 and he represented the county in many of the parliaments of Richard II's reign, being speaker of the house of commons in 1394 and 1397 and probably in 1395. He was first appointed justice of the peace in Kesteven in 1382 and frequently thereafter, perhaps being *capitalis iusticiarius* after 1392. He was named on the Holland and Lindsey peace commissions while he was in the king's favour and was also a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 21 December 1382 and of other county commissions.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> C.P.R.; C.C.R.; C.F.R.; Members of Parliament; List of Sheriffs; L 88, 95, 445, 474.

<sup>2</sup> C.P.R.; C.C.R.; C.F.R.; P.R.O. List of Escheators; Pipe Roll 2 Henry IV, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>3</sup> Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. 149; C.P.R.; C.C.R.; C.F.R.; Members of Parliament; P.R.O. List of Escheators; Pipe Roll 2 Henry IV, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>4</sup> C.P.R.

<sup>5</sup> D.N.B., *sub nomine*; Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, pp. 259–261; Tont, *Chapters in Administrative History*, iv, 11–17; Steel, *Richard II*, pp. 221–222; C.P.R.; C.C.R.; C.F.R.; Members of Parliament; List of Sheriffs.

Thomas Claymon (d. by 1397) of Great Hale, Lincolnshire, also held land in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and in Suffolk as a tenant of John of Gaunt. After 1370 he was frequently named to commissions of the peace, of array, and of sewers in Kesteven and Holland. He was a member of the peace commission of 1380 for the city of Lincoln, of the county commission of 21 December 1382, and occasionally of commissions in other counties. It was he who accounted at the exchequer for the fines collected by the county justices under the commission of 1382. In 1385 he was appointed sheriff of Lincolnshire to succeed William de Spaigne who died in office; he was named escheator in 1391.<sup>1</sup>

Sir John Copeldyk (d. 1408) of Harrington, Lincolnshire, a member of the county commission of 21 December 1382, was named to various other commissions in Lincolnshire. He was appointed sheriff in 1393 and 1399, escheator in 1406, and he served four times as knight of the shire between 1396 and 1406. Early in the reign of Henry IV he was made justice of the peace in Holland.<sup>2</sup>

John de Coton of Scotterthorpe, Lincolnshire, was in 1386 associated with the Lindsey peace commission of 20 December 1382. He was appointed escheator for the county in 1386 and 1387.<sup>3</sup>

Sir John Cressey (d. 1383) who held land in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire was a member of the 21 December 1382 commission for Lincolnshire. Although he was also a tax collector in Holland in 1379, he was more active in Nottinghamshire than in Lincolnshire for he was tax collector and justice of the peace in that county and sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.<sup>4</sup>

William de Crosseby was named to the Lindsey peace commission of 1389 and to those of Kesteven from that year until his death in 1398. He was also appointed to other commissions in Lincolnshire and to various commissions, including peace commissions, in the northern counties.<sup>5</sup>

Robert de Cumberworth, a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 21 December 1382, was first appointed justice of the peace in Lindsey in 1387 and reappointed from 1397 until his death in 1405. He was frequently named on commissions of array, of sewers, and of oyer and terminer, and he represented Lincolnshire in parliament in 1392 and 1394. He was also tax collector in Lindsey in 1404.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *L.R.S.*, xxx, p. lxxxii; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *List of Sheriffs*; Pipe Roll 13 Richard II, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>2</sup> *Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 114; *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, ed. by A. R. Maddison (Harleian Society, *Publications*, I, li, liii, London, 1902-1904), p. 267; *C.P.R.*; *Members of Parliament*; *List of Sheriffs*; P.R.O. List of Escheators.

<sup>3</sup> *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; P.R.O. List of Escheators.

<sup>4</sup> *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*

<sup>5</sup> *C.P.R.*

<sup>6</sup> *Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 115; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *Members of Parliament*.

John de Feriby of Winterton, Lincolnshire, who was a member of the Lindsey peace commission of 20 December 1382, was escheator of Lincolnshire in 1384 and 1385, and infrequently named to other commissions for the county.<sup>1</sup>

Sir William Frank of Rauceby, Lincolnshire, a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 21 December 1382, was also appointed to commissions of array and the like in the county. He was named tax collector in Kesteven just before his death in 1384. He was a retainer of John of Gaunt and served abroad with the earl of Buckingham.<sup>2</sup>

Robert de Haldanby was in 1383 associated with the Lindsey peace commission of 1382. As both a younger and an elder Robert de Haldanby appear in the records it is difficult to know which offices were held by which of them. A man of this name was appointed to commissions of sewers, of oyer and terminer, and of array in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Northamptonshire. He also sat for Northamptonshire in parliament and held various offices in that county in the reign of Henry IV. One Robert de Haldanby died in 1405; when the other died is not known.<sup>3</sup>

Nicholas Hatchlyf, a member of the Lindsey peace commissions from 1373 to 1381, was in 1379 named tax assessor in Lindsey and occasionally appointed to commissions of sewers and of oyer and terminer in Lincolnshire.<sup>4</sup>

Sir Robert Haule (Hawley) (d. by 1390) of Riby and Stallingborough in Lincolnshire was a member of the Lindsey peace commissions of 1371, 1380, and 1381, and of the county commission of 1382. He was appointed to other commissions in Lincolnshire, was knight of the shire in 1370 and 1371, and tax assessor in Lindsey in 1379.<sup>5</sup>

Sir William Haule (Hawley) (d. 1387) of Utterby, Lincolnshire, appears to have been a relative of Sir Robert although what the relationship was is not known. He was named to the Lindsey peace commissions of 1371 and 1382, to the county commission of the latter year, and occasionally to other Lincolnshire commissions. He served as sheriff of the county four times in the 1360s, as knight of the shire in 1366, and was John of Gaunt's chief steward in 1379. He was buried in France.<sup>6</sup>

John Hawe (Hagh) is difficult to identify because there seem to have been at least two men of this name active in Lincolnshire affairs in the later years of the fourteenth century. A John Hawe

<sup>1</sup> C.P.R.; P.R.O. List of Escheators.

<sup>2</sup> *John of Gaunt's Register, 1379-1383*, ed. by E. C. Lodge and R. Somerville (Camden Society, 3rd series, vols. 56, 57, London, 1937). *sub nomine*; C.P.R.; C.F.R.

<sup>3</sup> C.P.R.; C.C.R.; Members of Parliament.

<sup>4</sup> L.R.S., xxx, p. lxxxiii; C.P.R.; C.F.R.

<sup>5</sup> C.P.R.; C.F.R.; Members of Parliament.

<sup>6</sup> *Calendars of Lincoln Wills*, ed. by C. W. Foster, i (British Record Society, London, 1902), 8; *John of Gaunt's Register, 1379-1383*, *sub nomine*; C.P.R.; C.C.R.; Members of Parliament; L 423, 444.

was dead in May 1393 but a man of the same name was appointed justice of the peace for Lindsey in 1394 as one or the other of them had been since 1380. Since he was paid for sitting four days between August 1393 and January 1396, it seems unlikely that his name was erroneously included on the commission of 1394. A John Hawe was a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 1382, of peace commissions for Lindsey and Holland in the 1360s, and of commissions of sewers, and of oyer and terminer for Lincolnshire in the 1360s, 1370s, and 1380s. A man of this name had land at Louth and Skillington in Lincolnshire and was under-seneschal of the duchy of Lancaster.<sup>1</sup>

John Hode of Fleet, Lincolnshire, a member of the Holland peace commission of 1382, had frequently been named as justice of the peace and commissioner of sewers in that division since 1360. He was appointed sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1373, tax collector in Holland in 1373, and tax surveyor in 1380. As he was last appointed to office in 1385 he probably died shortly thereafter.<sup>2</sup>

William de Kelk of Barnby, Lincolnshire, a member of the county commission of 1382, was appointed escheator for Lincolnshire in 1379, and to various county commissions in the 1380s. In 1386 he was excused from further service of any sort.<sup>3</sup>

Sir Thomas Kydale (d. 1381) of South Ferriby, Lincolnshire, a member of the Lindsey peace commissions of 1371, 1380, and 1381, was appointed sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1374 and 1377, and served as knight of the shire in 1375. He was tax surveyor in Lindsey in 1379, tax collector in 1380, and occasionally a commissioner of array and of oyer and terminer in Lincolnshire.<sup>4</sup>

John de la Launde of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, first appointed a member of the Holland peace commission of November 1394, was also named on later commissions of the peace and of sewers for Holland, and in 1401 on the peace commission for Kesteven. He sat as justice of the peace for Holland twenty days between March 1395 and April 1399. He was appointed escheator in Lincolnshire in 1401 and tax collector in Holland in the same year and in Kesteven in 1404. With Richard de la Launde, John de Meres, and others in 1393 he secured a licence to found a gild in honour of the Holy Trinity in Spalding in the interests of good government.<sup>5</sup>

Richard de la Launde of Gosberton, Lincolnshire, was commonly a member of the Holland peace commissions from 1374 until his

<sup>1</sup> *John of Gaunt's Register, 1379–1383, sub nomine; C.P.R.; C.C.R.*; Pipe Roll 21 Richard II, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata. See Kimball, *Warwickshire*, p. xxxix, for what is probably an erroneous identification of John Haghe, a member of the Trinity gild of Coventry, with John Hawe of Lincolnshire.

<sup>2</sup> *L.R.S.*, xxx, p. lxxxiii; *C.P.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *List of Sheriffs*.

<sup>3</sup> *C.P.R.*; *C.F.R.*; P.R.O. *List of Escheators*.

<sup>4</sup> *L.R.S.*, xxx, pp. Ixix–lxx, lxxii, lxxiv; *C.P.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *Members of Parliament*; *List of Sheriffs*.

<sup>5</sup> *C.P.R.*; *C.F.R.*; P.R.O. *List of Escheators*; Pipe Roll 2 Henry IV, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

death in 1398. He sat fifteen days between March 1395 and his death, perhaps as *capitalis iusticiarius*. He was frequently appointed to commissions of array and of sewers for Holland and was a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 1382. As has been said, he, with John de la Launde, John de Meres, and others was licensed to establish a gild at Spalding in 1393. What, if any, was his relationship to John and Thomas de la Launde is not known.<sup>1</sup>

Thomas de la Launde (d. by 1386) seems to have lived at Pinchbeck and may have been the father of John. He was named to the Lincolnshire commission of 1382 and to various other county commissions in the 1370s and early 1380s.<sup>2</sup>

Sir Andrew Leek (d. c. 1395) of Boston, Lincolnshire, who was a member of the county commission of 21 December 1382, had occasionally been appointed to commissions of array for Lincolnshire. In 1379 he was tax assessor for Holland.<sup>3</sup>

Sir Robert Leek was a member of the 1382 peace commission for Holland and of the county commission of the same year. He was appointed tax collector in Holland in 1384 and to commissions in that division until 1392. He represented Lincolnshire in parliament three times from 1381 to 1384.<sup>4</sup>

Sir Anketinus Malore (Malory) (d. 1393) was intermittently appointed to commissions of the peace in Kesteven from 1380 to 1390, being replaced on the latest of these by Sir John Bussy. He was also a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 1382 and of various other commissions, chiefly in Kesteven. In 1382 and 1388 he was appointed sheriff of Lincolnshire. He had served as esquire to the Black Prince and in 1390 was granted the keepership of Somerton castle in Lincolnshire.<sup>5</sup>

John de Meres of Kirton in Holland, Lincolnshire, appears to have been the son of Roger de Meres, a lawyer who had been appointed to peace commissions in Holland in the reign of Edward III. In 1393 he with John and Richard de la Launde and others was licensed to found a gild in honour of the Holy Trinity in Spalding. He was a member of most of the Holland peace commissions from 1389 to 1407 and he sat ten days between March 1395 and April 1399. He was appointed escheator in Lincolnshire in 1394 and 1400, tax collector in Holland and Kesteven in 1401 and 1404, and on other commissions, chiefly in Holland.<sup>6</sup>

William Michel of Friskney, Lincolnshire, was a member of the Lindsey peace commission of 1382 and of the county commission

<sup>1</sup> *L.R.S.*, xxx, p. lxxxiii; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; Pipe Roll 2 Henry IV, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata. <sup>2</sup> *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*

<sup>3</sup> *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, p. 29; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*

<sup>4</sup> *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *Members of Parliament*.

<sup>5</sup> *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *List of Sheriffs*.

<sup>6</sup> *L.R.S.*, xxx, p. lxxx; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*; P.R.O. *List of Escheators*; Pipe Roll 2 Henry IV, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

of the same year. He was occasionally appointed to other commissions for the county and either he, or someone of the same name, was justice of the peace and tax collector in Lindsey in the reign of Henry IV.<sup>1</sup>

Richard Moriell (Muriell) of Scremby, Lincolnshire, was a member of the Lindsey commissions of the peace from 1392 to 1401 and sat fifteen days between August 1393 and January 1396. He was infrequently named to other commissions in Lincolnshire.<sup>2</sup>

Sir Ralph Paynell of Broughton, Lincolnshire, who in January 1381 replaced Lord Darcy on the Lindsey peace commission of the preceding year, was also appointed to the Lincolnshire commission of 1382. Although accused of the murder of Sir William de Cantilupe, he was acquitted in 1377. In 1376 he was appointed sheriff of Lincolnshire and in 1379 and 1380 tax surveyor and tax collector in Lindsey. He was also named to commissions of sewers and of oyer and terminer in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.<sup>3</sup>

John Poucher (Pouger) of West and Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire, also had land in Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire. He was a member of various Lindsey peace commissions between 1372 and 1394 and of the county commission of 1382. He sat for Lindsey twelve days between August 1393 and January 1396. He was appointed escheator for Lincolnshire in 1377 and 1378, sheriff in 1376, 1379, and 1382, and to numerous commissions in the county until his death in 1405.<sup>4</sup>

There were two Sir John de Rochefords, an elder and a younger, appointed to the Lincolnshire commission of 21 December 1382. Sir John the younger was the son of Sir Sair de Rocheford; Sir John the elder was probably the latter's brother. As Sir John the younger was first named to a commission in Lincolnshire in 1379 it seems probable that it was his uncle who was justice of the peace in Holland in 1377, knight of the shire for Lincolnshire in 1376–1377, and perhaps tax surveyor in Holland in 1380. Sir John the elder was also justice of the peace in Kesteven in 1382 and a member of various Lincolnshire commissions in the later years of the reign of Edward III and occasionally in that of Richard II. He was still alive in 1392.<sup>5</sup>

Sir John the younger was a resident of Boston and alderman of the Corpus Christi gild of that town. He was frequently appointed justice of the peace in Holland from 1382 until his death in 1410, in Kesteven in 1390, and occasionally in Lindsey from 1387 to 1410. He was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1391, 1400, and 1409, keeper of

<sup>1</sup> *C.P.R.*; *C.F.R.*

<sup>2</sup> *C.P.R.*; Pipe Roll 21 Richard II, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>3</sup> *L.R.S.*, xxx, pp. lxxviii, lxxii, lxxiii; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *List of Sheriffs*.

<sup>4</sup> *L.R.S.*, xxx, p. lxxxiv; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *List of Sheriffs*; P.R.O. List of Escheators; Pipe Roll 21 Richard II, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>5</sup> *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, p. 829; *John of Gaunt's Register*, 1379–1383, *sub nomine*; *C.P.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *Members of Parliament*.

Lincoln castle in 1410, tax collector in Holland in 1404, and frequently a member of commissions in the county. He represented Lincolnshire in parliament five times between 1390 and 1398. In 1392 with his cousin, Sir Philip de Tylney, and others, he was licensed to establish a fraternity in Boston in honour of God and St Mary. Sir John was also a scholar, having studied in France and Italy as well as in England and prepared various volumes of extracts and digests from classical writers.<sup>1</sup>

Sir James de Roos (d. 1403) of Gedney, Lincolnshire, also had land elsewhere in that county and in Yorkshire which he inherited from his brother Nicholas, who had inherited from another brother, Robert. Sir James was a member of the Holland peace commissions from 1389 to 1397 as well as of other commissions in Lincolnshire, although in 1386 he had been exempted from such appointments unless he chose to accept them.<sup>2</sup>

Simon or Sunkin Simeon (d. 1387) was a member of the Lincolnshire commission of 1382 and of commissions of the peace for Holland in the 1350s, for Kesteven in 1370, and for Lindsey in 1371. He was also appointed to other commissions in the county and was steward of the duke of Lancaster in Bolingbroke. He had seen military service abroad.<sup>3</sup>

William de Skipwith the younger, the son of the justice, was a member of the Lindsey peace commission of 1382 and of the county commission of the same year. Some of his other activities are difficult to determine because both Sir William, the justice, and his cousin Ralph de Skipwith of Habrough, Lincolnshire, had sons named William. It was probably the son of the justice who was appointed escheator for Lincolnshire from 1380 to 1383 and to various county commissions.<sup>4</sup>

Sir Gerald Sothill (Suthill) of Redbourne, Lincolnshire, also had land elsewhere in that county and in Yorkshire. He was named to the Lindsey peace commissions from 1392 until his death in 1410 and he sat three days between August 1393 and January 1396. In 1385 he had been associated with the peace commission for the east riding in Yorkshire. He represented Lincolnshire in parliament in 1391 and 1402, was named sheriff of the county in 1401 and 1402, and tax collector in Lindsey in 1388 and 1404. He was also appointed to other commissions in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire.<sup>5</sup>

William de Spaigne is another whose identity is uncertain for a William de Spaigne was alderman of the Corpus Christi gild

<sup>1</sup> D.N.B., *sub nomine*; Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, p. 259; C.P.R.; C.F.R.; *Members of Parliament*; *List of Sheriffs*.

<sup>2</sup> L.R.S., xxx, p. Ixxxiv; C.P.R.; C.C.R.; C.F.R.

<sup>3</sup> L.R.S., xxxx, p. Ixxxxv; C.P.R.

<sup>4</sup> L.R.S., xxx, p. Ixxxv; Massingberd, *History*, pp. 70-71; C.P.R.; C.F.R.; P.R.O. List of Escheators.

<sup>5</sup> *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, p. 915; C.P.R.; C.F.R.; *Members of Parliament*; *List of Sheriffs*; Pipe Roll 21 Richard II, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

in Boston in 1376 and 1377 during which time William de Spaigne of Lincoln was admitted to membership. Since the records give no indication which of these men was appointed justice of the peace or which held numerous other offices it is not possible to separate their activities. A William de Spaigne was a member of both the Holland and Lindsey peace commissions of 1382 and of the county commission of the same year. Since 1366 he had been appointed to peace commissions in Holland and in 1379 he was named justice of the peace in Kesteven. He was mayor of the staple in Lincoln from 1353 to 1359 and 1361 to 1363, collector of the customs for Boston from 1367 to 1382, and steward of John of Gaunt in Lincolnshire in 1383. He was appointed sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1378 and again in 1384 but he died in 1385 before completing his term. He represented the county in parliament in 1380 and 1382 and was a member of various commissions for Lincolnshire.<sup>1</sup>

Thomas de Thymelby, a member of the Lindsey peace commissions of 1377 and 1382, was appointed sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1380 and occasionally named on division and county commissions.<sup>2</sup>

William de Thymelby, merchant of Boston, was a member of the Holland peace commission of 1382 and of other commissions in the division. Appointed collector of the customs in Boston in 1379 and deputy butler in 1381, he held both offices until his death in 1385.<sup>3</sup>

Roger Toup (d. c. 1384) of Algarkirk, Lincolnshire, was frequently appointed a justice of the peace in Holland from 1367 to 1384 and to numerous other commissions in Lincolnshire. He was seneschal of the duke of Lancaster for Boston and Lincolnshire, escheator of Lincolnshire in 1383, and steward of Boston in 1384.<sup>4</sup>

Sir John Toutheby (d. 1396) of Tothby, Lincolnshire, was a member of the county commission of 1382. He had been tax assessor and surveyor in Lindsey in 1379 and 1380 and he represented Lincolnshire in parliament in 1381 and 1382.<sup>5</sup>

Sir Philip de Tydney (d. 1394) of Boston and Tydd St Mary, who was a member of the Holland peace commissions of 1390, was deputy butler in Boston in 1378 and alderman of the Corpus Christi gild of that town in 1389. In 1392, with Sir John de Rochedford the younger and others, he received a licence to form a fraternal organisation in Boston. He represented Lincolnshire in parliament four times between 1385 and 1390, was sheriff of Cambridgeshire

<sup>1</sup> *L.R.S.*, xxx, p. lxxxv; Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, pp. 249–250; *John of Gaunt's Register, 1379–1383, sub nomine*; *C.P.R.*; *C.C.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *Members of Parliament*; *List of Sheriffs*.

<sup>2</sup> *C.P.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *List of Sheriffs*.

<sup>3</sup> *Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 81; *C.P.R.*; *C.F.R.*.

<sup>4</sup> *L.R.S.*, xxx, p. lxxxvi; *C.P.R.*

<sup>5</sup> *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, p. 1009; *C.P.R.*; *C.F.R.*; *Members of Parliament*.

## INTRODUCTION

and Huntingdonshire in 1383 and of Lincolnshire in 1386, and a member of various commissions in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Cambridgeshire.<sup>1</sup>

Robert de Westmeles of Skegness, Lincolnshire, a member of the Lindsey peace commission of 1382 and of the county commission of the same year, also served as tax collector in Lindsey in 1388 and 1402.<sup>2</sup>

William Willoughby (d. 1388) of Thonock, Lincolnshire, was a member of the Lindsey peace commissions of 1377 and 1382 and of various commissions in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, and Derbyshire. His connexion, if any, with Lord Robert de Willoughby is not known.<sup>3</sup>

Sir John Worthe (d. 1391) of Mileote, Warwickshire, was appointed to the peace commissions of all three divisions of Lincolnshire in 1382 as he was to those of Middlesex and Derbyshire. Although not a member of the commission of 21 December 1382 in any of these counties, he was appointed to that commission in Warwickshire and Sussex. In 1378 he was made steward of the lands of the Princess of Wales and in 1385 was named her executor.<sup>4</sup>

John Wykes (d. c. 1389) of Horbling, Lincolnshire, who was a member of the peace commissions of 1382 for all three divisions of Lincolnshire, is difficult to identify because his name is a common one. He appears to have been appointed justice of the peace in Kesteven in 1377 but removed in 1379.<sup>5</sup>

Robert de Wythornwyk, who was in 1384 associated with the Lindsey peace commission of 1382, was infrequently named on Lincolnshire commissions. He may have been the son of Thomas de Wythornwyk who had been a member of earlier Lindsey peace commissions.<sup>6</sup>

From these brief sketches of the justices of the peace in Lincolnshire during much of the reign of Richard II it is evident that among them were the men who bore some of the burden of local government. Many of the sheriffs and all but one of the escheators of Richard's reign were at one time or another appointed as justices of the peace. Also among the justices were several who represented Lincolnshire or other counties in parliament. Although records of the justices who actually sat are available only for the end of the reign and then only for the gentry, it is certain that a number of the working justices of the peace in Lincolnshire also served as escheators and sheriffs and occasionally sat in parliament.

<sup>1</sup> Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, p. 259; *Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 83; C.P.R.; C.C.R.; C.F.R.; *Members of Parliament*; *List of Sheriffs*.

<sup>2</sup> C.P.R.; C.F.R.

<sup>3</sup> *Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 90; C.P.R.; C.F.R.

<sup>4</sup> Kimball, *Warwickshire*, p. xxxv; C.P.R.; C.C.R.; C.F.R.

<sup>5</sup> *Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 88; C.P.R.; C.C.R.

<sup>6</sup> L.R.S., xxx, p. lxxxvi; C.P.R.

## V

## THE SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

The Lincolnshire peace rolls printed in these volumes are uneven in the information they contain concerning the dates and places of the sessions of the peace held in the three divisions of the county, the justees present, the business done, the presenting juries, and the clerks of the peace. Because of the length of the Lindsey roll and its numerous session headings information concerning sessions in that division is fuller than for Kesteven or Holland.

## THE DATE AND PLACE OF SESSIONS

By a statute of 1362 the justices of the peace were required to sit four times a year: during the week of 6–13 January, during the second week of Lent, between Whitsunday and 24 June, and during the week of 29 September–6 October.<sup>1</sup> These sessions were presumably general sessions at which the justees did the major portion of their business.<sup>2</sup> At other sittings they might only hear presentments. Since the extant records are chiefly records of undetermined indictments, it is not always evident whether a sitting at which presentments were heard was a sitting held solely for that purpose or part of a general session at which other business was also done. The tables in the appendix show the times and places at which, according to the extant records, the justees of the peace in Lincolnshire sat and thus the extent to which they adhered to the statute of 1362 during the period covered by these rolls. In order to make the picture as complete as possible sessions to which reference is made in the peace rolls or in other records have been included in the tables. Even with these additions there are undoubtedly gaps in the lists of sessions.

The information concerning the sessions held by the Holland justices is uneven and certainly incomplete. For 1395 ten sessions have been recorded; for 1393 but two, both in March. Seven of the Holland sessions, those of 22 and 28 September and 8 and 21 December 1395, and of 12 January and 21 and 28 March 1396 were probably general sessions for at them trespassers paid fines and at one the justices heard a plea of trespass.<sup>3</sup> At the two September sessions and that of 15 December they also heard presentments. It is apparent that few of the Holland sessions, whether or not they were general sessions, were held during the statutory periods, although in some instances the justices did not depart from these dates by more than a few days. Like the justices in Lindsey and elsewhere the Holland justices frequently sat in December, a practice that might account for the postponement of the January

<sup>1</sup> 36 Edward III, stat. 1, c. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. xvi.

<sup>3</sup> Exchequer Esteracts 20/1, mm. 5, 5d.; H 92, 93.

session. The Holland justices met at Boston and Spalding, the two principal towns in the division, sometimes on successive days, sometimes at an interval of a week or more. Whether the two meetings together constituted a single session is not evident.

Unless records of many of their sessions have been lost, the Kesteven justices of the peace sat less frequently than did the justices in the other two divisions of Lincolnshire. As compared with the Holland justices who are known to have sat twenty-seven or twenty-eight times in the years 1392–1396, the Kesteven justices sat no more than sixteen times in the same years. On the other hand, the latter do not seem to have neglected their duties for at a single sitting they usually heard many more presentments than did either the Holland or the Lindsey justices. With the possible exception of the sessions of 5 October 1394 and 11 January 1395 at which pledges were taken from mainpernors to secure the appearance of indicted felons for trial, there is no indication that any of the Kesteven sessions were general sessions.<sup>1</sup> The Kesteven justices sat regularly at Sleaford and Corby and in 1395 and 1396 at Grantham also.

The Lindsey roll, because of its length and the faithfulness with which session headings were recorded, affords considerable evidence concerning the sittings of the justices of the peace in that division of the county, although for no year is it probable that the record is complete. It is difficult to know what should be considered to constitute a session in Lindsey. Because of the size of the division the justices seem to have gone on circuit instead of sitting at two or three places like the justices in Kesteven and Holland. Sometimes as in January 1396, they moved daily; at others as in January and March 1381, a series of sittings occupied approximately a month. Occasionally as on 7 March 1381 sittings were held at different places on the same day. An endorsement, *ultima sessio*, on one of the membranes that record the five January 1396 sittings presumably refers to all five of them.<sup>2</sup> If this interpretation is correct it seems probable that sittings held within a short period constituted a single session. While many of their sessions approximated the statutory dates, the Lindsey justices could not have limited themselves to these dates because in some of the shorter terms there were not as many days as the justices needed to complete their rounds. As in Holland a December session was not uncommon.

While none of the numerous Lindsey sessions can be positively identified as general sessions, it is probable that those lasting more than one day were. Also sessions at which the justices tried or were prepared to try offenders probably belong to this category. Sessions that may have been general sessions for either of these reasons have been starred in the table of Lindsey sessions.

<sup>1</sup> K 37, 38, 53.

<sup>2</sup> L m. 45; below, Appendix.

During the period covered by their roll the Lindsey justices sat at sixteen different places throughout the division. The records for 1395–1396 show that in these years the justices followed a regular circuit. Starting at Lincoln, they moved north into the west riding, then east into the north riding, completing the session at Horncastle in the south riding. The justices in the earlier years were not usually so systematic but, if allowance is made for missing records, they probably covered much the same ground. Lincoln, Caistor, Louth, and Horncastle were visited fairly regularly; Grimsby, Spital in the Street, and Kirton in Lindsey occasionally, and other places but once or twice, perhaps because of special business. The justices may have gone to Burgh in the Marsh in 1384 to hear indictments against Hugh Baxster, a rather notorious clerk who was accused of robbing local churches.<sup>1</sup> Visits to such places as Wainfleet and Partney are not so easily explained. Of the sessions identified as general sessions, eight were held at Lincoln, four at Horncastle, two at Louth, and one each at Gainsborough and Caistor.

Information from a source other than the peace rolls throws some light on the problem of the frequency and the nature of the peace sessions. Two statutes, one of 1388, the other of 1390, provided for the payment of wages to the justices of the peace and to their clerks out of the proceeds of the sessions.<sup>2</sup> The justices were to receive four shillings for each day they sat and their clerks, two shillings. Entries on the pipe rolls give the names of the justices and the clerks, together with the number of days for which each was paid. This information, which at first glance would seem to provide a solution to the problem of the number of sessions held and the justices present at them, is not as helpful as might be expected. Since peers were not paid, their attendance cannot be determined from the pipe roll entries. Also accounting at the exchequer was made at irregular intervals and not broken down by years. As the periods covered by the pipe roll entries do not, in the case of the justices in Lincolnshire, coincide exactly with those for which records are extant, it is impossible to relate the sessions for which wages were paid to those recorded as held. It has been suggested that the clerk of the peace was paid only for general sessions.<sup>3</sup> Since he presumably attended all such sessions it is possible to figure out the number of general sessions that were probably held within a given period, although it is not possible to determine which those sessions were. As the Lindsey clerk was paid for eighteen days between August 1393 and January 1396, it appears that the Lindsey justices devoted an average of six days a

<sup>1</sup> L m. 10d.

<sup>2</sup> 12 Richard II, c. 10; 14 Richard II, c. 11; Putnam, *Proceedings*, pp. lxxxix-xci, 25–28. Presumably before the passage of these statutes the justices compensated themselves out of the proceeds of their sessions.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 28.

year to general sessions.<sup>1</sup> In the four years from 1395 to 1399 the Holland clerk was paid for twenty days, an average of five days of general sessions in a year.<sup>2</sup> The Kesteven clerk was paid for nine days between June 1391 and September 1399, an average of but one day of general sessions a year.<sup>3</sup> If this last conclusion is correct it supports the suggestion previously made that the Kesteven justices of the peace sat less frequently than did those in Lindsey and Holland.

While it is apparent where and when some sessions of the peace were held in Lincolnshire during the period covered by these rolls, it is also evident that other sessions of which no records remain may have been held. Moreover, it is clear that in spite of the gaps in the records, the justices in Lincolnshire, particularly those in Lindsey, were conscientious in holding sessions. In 1391 the justices of the peace in 40 counties or divisions of counties, including the three divisions of Lincolnshire, were reprobated for neglecting to sit and to execute their commissions.<sup>4</sup> The Lindsey justices, the only group in Lincolnshire for which evidence is available for the period prior to the order, do not seem to have been guilty on the first count. Whether or not they failed on the second will be discussed below.

#### JUSTICES PRESENT AT THE SESSIONS

The information on the peace rolls concerning the individual justices who attended the various sessions of the peace is unsatisfactory and when compared with that on the pipe rolls it becomes even more so. The fourteen Kesteven sessions held in 1392–1395 were, according to the session headings, conducted by William Bolle, Sir John Bosoun, Sir John Bussy, and William de Crosseby; the two sessions of March 1396, by Bolle, Bussy, and Crosseby and by Bosoun and unnamed associates. The pipe roll entry shows that during 1391–1399 only Bolle and Bosoun were paid, the former for fourteen days, the latter for twenty-one.<sup>5</sup> Thus, if Bussy and Crosseby sat, which seems unlikely, they did not collect any wages. If, as has been suggested, Bussy was *capitalis iusticiarius* his name may have been included in the session headings as a matter of form.

The session headings on the Holland roll show a greater variety in the justices said to have been present at the sessions and perhaps

<sup>1</sup> Pipe Roll 21 Richard II, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>2</sup> Pipe Roll 2 Henry IV, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> C.C.R. 1389–1392, pp. 252–253. In 1389–1391 some dissatisfaction with the justices of the peace was expressed in parliament; *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iii, 269, 290. In 1389 the justices were ordered to turn over their records to new justices; above, p. xvi, n. 6. In 1390 the king promised to issue new commissions for all counties and two were issued in this year; *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iii, 269; O.P.R. 1388–1392, pp. 341–346; Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. xc.

<sup>5</sup> Pipe Roll 2 Henry IV, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

for that reason they are more to be trusted than those on the Kesteven roll. According to the clerk, the session of 1387 was held before Sir John de Rocheford the younger and Richard de la Launde; those of 1390 and 1391 by Thomas de Pynchebeck and Richard de la Launde, occasionally with unnamed associates. The sessions of 1392 and 1393 were conducted by Pynchebeck and Launde, Pynchebeck and Sir Philip de Tylney, Pynchebeck and unnamed associates, or by Tylney and Launde, sometimes with others unnamed. In 1394–1396 Richard de la Launde was assisted by John de Meres, or less often by John de la Launde, or by both, or by unnamed associates. The pipe roll evidence which covers the years 1395–1399 shows that these three men were all paid and so presumably sat at the 1395–1396 sessions.<sup>1</sup> On the other hand, the headings on lists of fines received by the Holland justices at some of these same sessions do not agree with those on the peace roll.<sup>2</sup> For example, according to the latter the sessions of 28 September and 21 December 1395 were conducted by Richard de la Launde and John de Meres, whereas, according to the fine records they were held by the de la Laundes. It is possible that Meres heard presentments and John de la Launde tried trespassers, while Richard de la Launde, who may have been *capitalis iusticiarius*, assisted them both.

The information concerning the justices who conducted the sessions in Lindsey is most unsatisfactory, particularly since different headings for the same session do not always list the same justices as present. The clerk or clerks for the 1381–1388 sessions frequently noted that they were held before Lord Robert de Willoughby and associates or before *prefatis iusticiarijs*. As Lord Willoughby lived in Lincolnshire and was probably *capitalis iusticiarius* he may have presided at some sessions but it seems unlikely that he was as constantly in attendance as the session headings would indicate. The inclusion of his name may have been due to his position rather than to his actual presence. Sir William de Skipwith, justice of the common pleas, was named as sitting at three of the sessions held under either the commission of 20 December 1382 for Lindsey or the county commission of the next day. Because at two of these sessions the justices were prepared to try felons, some member of the quorum, though not necessarily Skipwith, should have been present. On the other hand, as he was a Lincolnshire man he may have sat. Other justices named in the session headings were John Hawe, William Michel, Thomas de Burnham, Robert de Haldanby, and William de Skipwith the younger all local men who may have sat. The session of 17 April 1386 at which a felon was tried was said to have been conducted by Hawe, Michel, and associates. Both men were members of the quorum of the 20 December 1382

<sup>1</sup> Pipe Roll 2 Henry IV, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>2</sup> Exchequer Esteracts 20/I, mm. 5, 5d.

commission under which the justices did not have the power to try felons; Hawe was a member of the quorum of the county commission of the next day under which the justices had this power.<sup>1</sup>

The information in the session headings concerning the justices present at the sessions of 1395–1396 is supplemented by that on the pipe roll which covers the years 1393–1396. During these three years five justees were paid: John Pouher for twelve days, Sir Gerald Sothill for three, Sir Robert Tirwhit for thirteen, Riehard Moriell for fifteen, and John Hawe for four.<sup>2</sup> These justices are the only gentry mentioned in the session headings. Since, however, the number of days for which they were paid does not always agree with the number given them by the clerk of the peace, it is questionable whether they sat at the particular sessions to which he assigned them. Lord Cromwell and Lord le Despenser were also named as sitting. Because as peers they were not paid for this service, their attendance cannot be verified by the pipe roll entry. If Lord Cromwell was *capitalis iusticiarius* his name may have been included as a courtesy. On the other hand, both had residences in the county and may have been present at some of the peace sessions.

Little in the way of positive conclusion can be drawn from this information. For Lmdey in the early period it is too scanty. In all three divisions, in the later period, presumably those of the gentry who were paid sat. Because session headings are proved to be unreliable it is impossible to assign specific justices to particular sessions with any certainty. It does, however, seem safe to conclude that the bulk of the work of the sessions of the peace in Lincolnshire as elsewhere at this period was done by the gentry of the county with perhaps some assistance from the magnates and lawyers who were local men.

#### BUSINESS OF THE SESSIONS

Although a variety of business was done by the justees of the peace both in and out of session, the rolls printed in these volumes do not record any of these activities other than those directly connected with the keeping of the peace.<sup>3</sup> Of these, the hearing of indictments of felons and trespassers, both common-law and economic, is most fully illustrated. That this should be so is to be expected since it is the records of unfinished business which were enrolled and so preserved. Nevertheless, from these rolls and occasionally from other records it is possible to see something of this phase of the work of the justees of the peace beyond the hearing of indictments.

<sup>1</sup> Above, pp. xiii–xiv. <sup>2</sup> Pipe Roll 21 Richard II, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>3</sup> Putnam, *Proceedings*, pp. xix ff.

By the majority of the commissions under which the sessions recorded on these rolls were held, the justices had the power to try offenders as well as to indict them. The commission of 20 December 1382 by which this power was greatly curtailed and the commission of the next day which gave some powers of determining to special county justices have already been discussed, as has the fact that both felons and trespassers of all sorts were tried by justices acting under one or the other of these commissions.<sup>1</sup> Thus, whether legally or illegally, the determining power over both felons and trespassers was exercised during the period of the early portion of the Lindsey roll.

Evidence of the exercise of this power during the later period is practically non-existent, not necessarily because felons and trespassers were not tried but because the King's Bench, for the use of which the rolls were prepared, was concerned only with unfinished business. The Kesteven justices did once take pledges from mainpernors to produce a felon before them for trial, although they were presumably prevented from trying him by the arrival of the bench.<sup>2</sup> The extent to which trespassers were tried can, in the absence of any trial records, be deduced from the fact that the justices of all three divisions accounted for the fines they collected at the exchequer.<sup>3</sup> Since they were to be paid out of these fines, the inducement to account for as well as collect fines was no doubt sufficiently strong to produce results.

Evidence concerning other activities of the justices is very fragmentary. At one session the Kesteven justices were asked to grant surety of the peace to an official who had been assaulted.<sup>4</sup> They also took pledges from mainpernors to secure the appearance of indicted felons and trespassers before the King's Bench.<sup>5</sup> The Holland justices heard a case involving an economic trespass begun by a suit of the party, not by indictment.<sup>6</sup> The Lindsey justices dealt with men who failed to appear for jury duty, putting them at the mercy of the court and taking their fines.<sup>7</sup> If complete records were available they would no doubt show that the justices of the peace in Lincolnshire did considerable business connected with keeping the peace over and above the hearing of indictments.

### THE JURY

The presentment of offenders for indictment before the justices of the peace was made by local juries. During the period of these rolls there was little distinction between the jury of presentment and the jury of indictment.<sup>8</sup> While offenders on the Holland and

<sup>1</sup> Above, pp. xiii-xv.

<sup>2</sup> K 53.

<sup>3</sup> For example, Pipe Roll 13 Richard II, 21 Richard II, 1 Henry IV, Lincolnshire, Noua Oblata.

<sup>4</sup> K 17.

<sup>5</sup> K 28, 37, 38, 57.

<sup>6</sup> H 92; Putnam, *Proceedings*, pp. cv-evi.

<sup>7</sup> L 590, 592, 593.

<sup>8</sup> Putnam, *Proceedings*, p. ei.

Lindsey rolls were presented and those on the Kesteven roll indicted, there appears to have been no essential difference in the procedure. The juries received their information either from representatives of the townships who were also present at the peace sessions or from complaints made to themselves or to the justices which the juries verified. On these rolls there is some information about how juries were chosen but none concerning their oath or the specific questions they were asked except as the questions were implied in the presentments. Concerning kinds of juries, their composition, and the system of presentments the information varies from roll to roll; that on the Lindsey roll is the fullest, that on the Kesteven roll, the scantiest.

*Kinds of juries:* The various presenting juries in the three divisions of Lincolnshire differed from each other only in the size of the area they represented. Most of the juries came from individual wapentakes or, in the case of Lincoln, which was not in a wapentake, from the city. Gainsborough and Grimsby on occasion sent their own juries as did Burgh in the Marsh when a theft from its parish church was to be presented.<sup>1</sup> Sometimes two or more wapentakes in Lindsey or Kesteven combined to send a single jury. Each of the ridings of Lindsey frequently sent a *magna inquisicio*, or grand jury. Two juries representing Kesteven and one representing the entire county appeared before the justices acting under the county commission of 21 December 1382. The Lindsey clerks were careful to note in the margin of the roll the name of the wapentake or wapentakes from which the juries came, or the phrase, *magna inquisicio*; the Holland and Kesteven clerks frequently did not do so. Identification of the wapentake can therefore be made only if the jurors' places of residence are given. Whatever the area represented there seems to have been no distinction in the kinds of offences presented by the various juries.

*Composition:* Theoretically a jury consisted of twelve men but as few as nine and as many as sixteen names were sometimes given, twelve or thirteen being most usual. The Holland clerk often wrote that twelve jurors presented, however many names he then listed. There is on the Holland roll some evidence to indicate that jurors were not selected in advance but were chosen at the opening of a session from a panel summoned for that purpose. Because the clerk did not enrol all his material and because the names of the jurors were not recorded on the original session records, he included five jury lists. These contain twenty to twenty-four names with *iurator* written after twelve or thirteen of them to indicate those who served. On two of these lists *xijd.* is interlined over the names, whether or not the man served.<sup>2</sup> If this is evidence that

<sup>1</sup> For example, L mm. 3d., 5, 10d.

<sup>2</sup> Below, pp. 65-67, 72-73, 79-80.

jurors were paid, it is the first to appear. Perhaps connected with the payment of jurors is the indictment of a man whose offence was that of dividing the counsel of a jury from Corringham wapentake in Lindsey so that each juror suffered damages amounting to 20*s.*<sup>1</sup> This entry suggests that uncooperative juries were fined or at least not paid for their services.

Little is known about most of the men who acted as jurors unless they were guilty of offences, or as was more common, were offended against. From this information and an occasional occupational designation, it appears that many jurors were tradesmen, master craftsmen, and farmers sufficiently well to do to employ agricultural labourers. Some of them were constables of their vills. Occasionally a jury was composed entirely of constables and once a coroner served on a jury.<sup>2</sup>

An analysis of the personnel of juries shows that while some men served once or twice over a period of years, others made a regular business of jury duty. This was particularly true in Holland. As some of these same men had done jury duty in 1360–1375 it may be assumed that they had also served in the interval between 1375 and 1381 and so rather continuously over a fairly long period.<sup>3</sup>

*Attendance at sessions:* It seems probable that jurors from certain wapentakes generally attended sessions at specific places. Juries in Holland, which contains but three wapentakes, followed the most regular pattern. Men representing Elloe wapentake in which Spalding is located went to sessions at Spalding; those from Skirbeck, to Boston which lies in that wapentake. Juries from Kirton, the third wapentake, usually went to Boston, although in one instance a jury composed of men living in the southern part attended a session at Spalding, probably because it was nearer. For Kesteven the information is too scanty to be useful because the clerk frequently omitted the names of the wapentakes that the jurors represented. For Lindsey the pattern is similar to that for Holland but more complicated. While jurors usually attended sessions held in their own ridings, those from wapentakes in all three ridings went to Lincoln for what were perhaps general sessions. Those from wapentakes in both the north and the south ridings went to Louth which is on the northern border of the south riding and occasionally a jury from a wapentake in the west riding attended a session at Caistor in the north riding. Once in a while jurymen followed the justices on their circuit. Four men from an Aslaoe jury who were present at Kirton in Lindsey on 19 March 1387 represented the wapentake at Caistor on the next day.<sup>4</sup> Two juries went with the justices from

<sup>1</sup> L 636.

<sup>3</sup> L.R.S., xxx, index *sub nomine*.

<sup>2</sup> L mm. 19*d.*, 20.

<sup>4</sup> L mm. 5, 5*d.*

## INTRODUCTION

Horncastle where they sat on 10 September 1382 to Louth for a session two days later.<sup>1</sup> Why all the business could not have been done at one session is not apparent. On the other hand, although a *magna inquisicio* from a riding in Lindsey was often composed of men who served on individual wapentake juries, there is no evidence that the same man functioned in both capacities at the same session. If these men were paid a shilling a day, jury duty could have been profitable to the individual and expensive for the government.

*The functioning of the jury:* While jurors usually presented offences committed in the wapentake they represented they did not hesitate to report those committed elsewhere. Consequently the same offence, often in a different version, was sometimes presented more than once. The most outstanding example of this duplication is the presentment by six different juries of an assault on a Grimsby constable.<sup>2</sup> It is interesting to note that offences, particularly those of servants against their masters, were often presented by a jury on which the injured party sat.<sup>3</sup>

As has been said, there is no information concerning the charge given to the jurors by the justices of the peace. It has been suggested that the justices in Lincolnshire in 1360–1375 were using a charge similar to if not the same as that employed in the early years of the fifteenth century.<sup>4</sup> There is nothing on these rolls to suggest that the same charge was not being used in the intervening period. That juries were conscious of their responsibilities is shown by the notes on the original records of the 1396 Lindsey sessions to the effect that a jury had no felonies or no trespasses to present.<sup>5</sup>

These rolls throw little light on the amount of business that the juries did at the sessions. From the Lindsey and Holland rolls it would appear to have been very little for in many cases but one presentment is recorded and rarely more than five. It must be remembered, however, that records of the same session appear in more than one place and that the indictments of offenders who had already been tried were usually omitted from the enrolments. For Kesteven the number of presentments made at a session is larger, perhaps because the Kesteven justices sat less frequently than did the justices in the other two divisions. Because the extant records contain only undetermined indictments it is unsafe to draw definite conclusions from these facts.

As has been noted there is on the Lindsey roll a certain amount of evidence to suggest that juries were sometimes uncooperative. Whether this attitude was due to the nature of their business or to some other factor is not apparent. On one occasion a *magna*

<sup>1</sup> L mm. 8, 17.      <sup>2</sup> L 642, 643, 644, 647, 649, 651; see also L 669.

<sup>3</sup> For example, L 631, 632, 633.      <sup>4</sup> L.R.S., xxx, pp. xxxviii–xxxix.

<sup>5</sup> L mm. 24, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 43, 44, 45.

*inquisicio* from the west riding of Lindsey had to be given a postponement.<sup>1</sup> Once a jury from the wapentake of Well in Lindsey had nothing to present, a situation that did not meet with approval.<sup>2</sup> Because the jurors of Aslacoë wapentake could not agree on their report, it was sealed by the justices and the jurors dismissed. When they reappeared a year later they came under distraint.<sup>3</sup>

As was mentioned above, juries presented offences of which they had knowledge or which were brought to their attention by the representatives of the vills. There is on the Lindsey roll some indication of the difficulties experienced in getting these representatives to appear at the peace sessions. Three vills that proved recalcitrant were indicted for failure to appear, as were individuals who refused to answer the summons of the constable.<sup>4</sup> Perhaps this reluctance to report on one's neighbours was due to fear of reprisals.

Because of the haste with which portions of these rolls were prepared, a few private bills endorsed as true by juries were included in their original form instead of being copied on the rolls as indictments. One of these contains a complaint against the abbot of Newbo for payment of excessive wages to his ploughman. The jury was willing to endorse the bill only to the amount of 10s. although the damages claimed were five times that amount.<sup>5</sup> The wording of these bills shows that no set form for this type of procedure had as yet been developed.

#### THE CLERK OF THE PEACE

The clerks of the peace for the three divisions of Lincolnshire do not appear by name on the peace rolls. The names of the clerks for Kesteven, Holland, and Lindsey during 1395–1396 are found in the pipe roll entries of the payments made to them as wages. Although nothing is known about these men it is surprising how much personality they have because of the way they made up their rolls. The Kesteven clerk, John Bluet, must have had a tidy mind for his rolls are most orderly. He was careful in two instances to cross reference indictments that had already been enrolled. He was meticulous in interlining or noting in the margin, if he had omitted it from the text, the information that an indictment was made *per dictam inquisitionem* or *per dictos iuratores*. Reginald Sykelpruys, the Holland clerk, if his poorly organised roll is any indication, was of an entirely different temperament. Robert de Kele, the Lindsey clerk for the sessions of 1395 and 1396, seems to have been fairly careful in making up his roll although not so systematic as Bluet. The clerk, or clerks if there was more than one, for the early portion of the Lindsey roll are not known by

<sup>1</sup> L m. 3.

<sup>4</sup> L 587, 590, 592, 593.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> K 125.

<sup>3</sup> L mm. 4d., 5.

name because the wages paid them were not reported at the exchequer. It will be suggested that this part of the roll may have been a composite effort, although it is not possible to determine how the work was apportioned.<sup>1</sup> A similarity in the headings on certain sections suggests that if more than one man worked on the roll, they worked closely together or followed a set form.

If the clerk of the peace was paid only for attendance at general sessions it is probable that at other sessions the justices used other clerks. Certainly if they separated to sit at three places on the same day as the Lindsey justices did in the spring of 1381, more than one clerk must have served, unless there was none at two of the sessions. The Lindsey roll contains other positive information on this point. The dating of a session was sometimes done by two different saints' days which fall close together. For example, the session held at Glanford Brigg on 31 July 1395 was dated as *die Sabbati proxima post festum sancti Iacoby apostoli*.<sup>2</sup> When the date was repeated for the presentments by another jury it was *die Sabbati proxima ante festum sancti Petri aduincula*.<sup>3</sup> Place names appear in different forms; for instance, Caistor was *Thwancastre* and also *Castre*.<sup>4</sup> The variations in the forms of personal and place names, which frequently appear to have been spelled phonetically, would indicate that more than one clerk was at work. Miss Putnam has suggested that a prominent justice like Sir William Shareshull had his own staff of well-trained clerks.<sup>5</sup> That the Lincolnshire gentry who served as justices of the peace employed professional clerks is unlikely but they may have used members of their households in this capacity. If the clerk of the peace was expected to attend only the general sessions some such arrangement must have prevailed for the other sessions.

What work, if any, the clerk of the peace did beyond being responsible for the records and attending general sessions is not apparent from the Lincolnshire peace rolls.

## VI

## THE OFFENCES ON THE PEACE ROLLS

The presentments before the justices of the peace afford information concerning the kind of offences committed in Lincolnshire in the late fourteenth century and contribute to an understanding of the unrest and lawlessness prevalent in the period. The offences which were presented fall into the two main categories known to criminal law as felonies and trespasses. Because of the nature of the material on the peace rolls an accurate numerical

<sup>1</sup> Introduction to the Lindsey roll.      <sup>2</sup> L m. 47.      <sup>3</sup> L m. 50.      <sup>4</sup> L m. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Putnam, B. H., *The Place in Legal History of Sir William Shareshull* (Cambridge Studies in English Legal History, Cambridge, 1950), pp. 79-84.

classification of offences and offenders cannot be made. Often several persons were indicted for the same offence, sometimes only one of them being named. Not infrequently what appears to have been the same offence was presented in more than one version, with different dates or details. Conversely, a single presentment might involve more than one offence. In assigning offences to categories and in compiling the figures for each type, the following rules have been used as guides:

Indictments, not offenders, have been counted.

Duplicate indictments have been counted but once even if dates and details do not agree in every respect. This rule has not been followed in the case of violators of the economic regulations because many of them may have been habitual offenders.

A breach of the peace involving more than one offence has been catalogued under what seems by the wording of the indictment to have been considered the more serious offence. Similarly what obviously was the same offence presented as two different types, has been considered as an example of its more serious form; that is, theft, if presented as both burglary and larceny, has been counted as burglary.

An indictment for general lawlessness which follows an indictment for a specific offence, has not been counted separately. The figures for accessories who were mentioned in the indictments of principals are indicated in brackets; they have been counted in the total.

Even with these rules the classification and counting of offences remains inaccurate, partly because the clerks, or perhaps the juries, were not always consistent in their terminology, and partly because of the difficulty of determining the correct classification for some offences.

#### FELONIES

*Petty treason* : L, 1 instance. Petty treason as defined by the statute of 1352 comprised the slaying of a master by his servant, a husband by his wife, or a prelate by his subject.<sup>1</sup> The single case of petty treason on these rolls was of the second sort (L 726). According to Blackstone, the penalty in the case of a woman was drawing and hanging instead of drawing and burning.<sup>2</sup> In this indictment there was no mention of the particular nature of the offence and as the woman failed to appear before the King's Bench for trial nothing is known concerning her guilt or innocence.

*Homicide* : L, 49 instances; H, 14 instances; K, 12 instances. In these indictments homicide was usually described as felonious killing. In only two cases was it called murder (L 502, 699). In eight, the killing was done in self-defence. Two men who killed

<sup>1</sup> 25 Edward III, stat. 5, c. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Blackstone, W., *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (12th edition, London, 1795), iv, 202-204.

each other were both indicted (L 509, 510); one of them lived long enough to reach a church before he died. One man was killed on his way from a session of the justices of assize at Lincoln and full details of the manner in which he was lured to his death were given (L 554).

*Rape* : L, 12 instances ; H, 2 instances ; K, 2 instances. Rape was usually described by the verb *rapere*, generally with the adverb *felonice*. Sometimes it was accompanied by burglary or theft. Damages to the amount of 40*s.* were demanded by one injured husband (L 93).

*Larceny, grand* : L, 158 instances ; H, 32 instances ; K, 35 instances—*petty* : L, 26 instances ; H, 3 instances ; K, 3 instances. The distinction between grand and petty larceny was based on the value of the goods stolen. Theft of articles worth 12*l.* or more was grand larceny and like other felons the convicted thief was sentenced to be hanged. If the stolen goods were worth less than a shilling the larceny was petty and the thief whipped or sent to the pillory. Therefore, because of the penalty petty larceny was not a true felony.<sup>1</sup> There are on these rolls, as is frequently true, comparatively few cases of petty larceny. Thus there seems to have been little desire on the part of jurors to lighten penalties by undervaluing stolen goods. Larceny was described by a variety of phrases, *furtive* or *felonice cepit et asportauit* or *abduxit* in the case of animals, or *furtive* or *felonice furatus fuit* if inanimate objects were taken. Among the articles stolen were household goods, personal effects, animals, grain, fish, sacred objects from churches, and various sums of money. In order to determine whether the larceny was grand or petty, the value of the stolen goods was usually specified. These details throw some light on social and economic conditions as do thefts by servants from their masters and by clergy from churches. Numerous offenders were presented as common thieves or common thieves of cattle or some other kind of goods. Four cases on the Lindsey roll in which abduction was accompanied by theft have been considered as examples of larceny because the offenders were indicted as felons (L 61, 106, 162, 410). Presumably theft was more serious than abduction which was a trespass.

*Burglary* : L, 48 instances ; H, 11 instances ; K, 9 instances. Burglary, which was later defined as housebreaking at night with intent to commit a felony, was in the late fourteenth century usually breaking and entering followed by theft, sometimes committed at night.<sup>2</sup> Therefore forcible entry into a house, close, granary, mill, stable, church, or chamber, if followed by theft, has been considered burglary. The term *deburgare* or *burgare* is found on these rolls but eight times (L 23, 25, 26, 47, 101, 383, 416, 417). Once it was

<sup>1</sup> Holdsworth, W. S., *A History of English Law*, iii (3rd edition, rewritten, London, 1923), 366.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 369.

used of a felon who broke out of Lincoln gaol (L 23). The verb *depredare*, sometimes used of robbery, might also describe the theft that followed a burglary (L 40). Rape and homicide were sometimes accompanied by burglary. The case of a man who broke into a house and killed three horses rather defies classification; it has been counted as burglary (L 731).

*Robbery*: L, 7 instances; H, 1 instance; K, 1 instance. Robbery was theft accompanied by violence to the person of another. The verb *depredare* was sometimes used to designate it. In one case no assault was mentioned (L 503). In another, the robber being armed waylaid and wounded his victim, tore nets worth 40*l.*, and stole 2*s.* worth of eels (H 52). One man was indicted as the companion of felons who wandered at night with the intent to rob (L 62).

*Arson*: K, 1 instance. This offender set fire to a house, causing damage estimated at £20 (K 27).

*Breach of prison*: L, 3 instances. Breach of prison was a felony if the escaped prisoner was a felon.<sup>1</sup> The three men indicted as felons for this offence were thieves and burglars, one of whom had been caught with the stolen goods on him (L 52).

*Forcible entry*: H, 1 instance. While breaking and entering was a trespass a man who feloniously broke into a mill was indicted as a felon (H 29). As he stole nothing the offence does not seem to have been burglary.

*Accessories*: L, 13 instances (10 instances); H, 2 instances (3 instances); K, 3 instances. Anyone who aided a felon was an accessory at the fact, before the fact, or after the fact, depending on the kind of assistance he had given. An accessory at the fact was to be treated as a principal. The conviction of an accessory before or after the fact depended on the conviction of the principal. If the latter were pardoned, the accessory was released without trial. If the principal was guilty the accessory had to stand trial. On the other hand, the accessory could not be tried until the principal had been convicted or outlawed.<sup>2</sup> The greater number of accessories indicted in Lincolnshire were accessories after the fact, who had received the criminal knowing he had committed the crime, or in the case of a thief, had received stolen goods. A constable who associated with a felon, refusing to arrest him and assisting him to escape, has been counted as an accessory (L 724). One accessory to a felony was indicted as a trespasser (H 18).

#### TRESPASSES

Because they were less stereotyped in form than felonies trespasses are more difficult to classify but for the same reason they

<sup>1</sup> Pollock, F., and Maitland, F. W., *The History of English Law* (2nd edition, Cambridge, 1923), ii, 510.

<sup>2</sup> Holdsworth, *History of English Law*, iii, 307 ff.; see also L 719, 722, 723.

throw more light on conditions and people than do felonies. Trespasses fall into two main categories : common-law trespasses and those committed against the economic regulations including the labour laws. Common-law trespasses may be further divided into those committed *vi et armis* which were semi-criminal in nature, miscellaneous trespasses, and trespasses against officials and the government. Common-law trespasses were usually committed *contra pacem domini regis*, whereas economic trespasses were made *contra statutum* or *contra ordinacionem*.

*Assault* : L, 94 instances ; H, 12 instances ; K, 19 instances. Assault was usually made *vi et armis* and might involve beating, wounding, maltreating, and sometimes mayhem, so that the victim's life was in danger. Assaults were committed on a high road, in a church, in a cemetery, or in a house, and sometimes at night and with malice aforethought. They might be accompanied by threats to life, limb, or property, by extortion, or by the abduction of the victim's wife, daughter, or servant. Damages as high as £40 were once demanded (L 213). In cases in which the victim suffered loss of property the distinction between robbery and assault is not clear. In a few indictments the adverb *felonice* was used. Men were sometimes prevented from attending to their business by an assault and the fear of further attacks (L 329). In one rather amusing case two men dressed themselves in sheets, hid in an angle of a church wall, and assaulted passersby who came to investigate (L 672). Whether the costumes were intended as a practical joke or as a lure for the victims, the indictment does not say. Men indicted for assault had sometimes made an affray or were common affrayers or disturbers of the peace.

*Breaking into houses, closes, etc.* : L, 8 instances ; H, 3 instances ; K, 5 instances. Breaking in was usually described by the verb *intrare* and occasionally by *fregere* which was used for burglary. When breaking in was followed by the taking of goods, often at night, it is hard to see why the offence was not burglary and so a felony. In one case, entrance into a chamber was forced, deeds and other documents were taken, and grain valued at 40s. destroyed (L 219). In another, considerable property damage was done and members of the household assaulted (H 80).

*Taking goods* : L, 29 instances ; H, 3 instances ; K, 5 instances. This offence resembled larceny. Often the value of the stolen goods was small and occasionally their character unusual. One man took the milk from twenty cows and continued to do so in spite of the objections of their owner (L 297). Crops were taken from fields, sheep on the way to market, and cattle from pasture. One man branded the cattle as his own (L 178) ; another extorted £3 from the owner for their return (L 6).

*Threats* : L, 6 instances ; H, 2 instances ; K, 3 instances. A threat to life, limb, or property was occasionally presented as a separate offence although threats accompanied assaults and other more serious offences.

*Abduction* : L, 6 instances. Abduction was often accompanied by forcible entry and the taking of goods or it might follow burglary or larceny. If the woman abducted was a servant the offence may have been a violation of the statute of labourers rather than a common-law trespass.

*Breach of prison* : L, 1 instance. In this case the two men who broke prison were trespassers whose offences were not specified (L 418).

*Conspiracy* : H, 1 instance ; K, 3 instances. Conspiracy or forming a confederation was made a statutory offence in the reign of Edward I and was probably a common-law trespass written down. While the term ordinarily referred to combinations in abuse of legal procedure it was used on these rolls of conspiracies against the peace.<sup>1</sup> In two of the indictments a number of men were accused as *surrectores confederatores et perturbatores pacis communis populi domini regis* or as *confederatores et perturbatores pacis tocius communis domini regis* (K 128, 129). One of these conspiracies led to felonious housebreaking, assault, threats, and a demand for money from the victim. The offenders were treated as trespassers by the King's Bench (K 128). In a third case the term confederation was not used in the indictment but since the offence involved planned injury to others, it has been considered to be conspiracy (K 39). In one indictment for burglary it was stated that the offenders had confederated together to commit a felony (H 62). The clerk noted that this offence was both a felony and a trespass. The words conspiracy and confederation are found in other indictments in which the offenders planned and committed burglary or homicide (L 77, 554).

*Extortion* : L, 12 instances. Extortion in the strict sense of the term consisted in the taking of extortionate fees and the like by public officers.<sup>2</sup> It also had a wider meaning, the unwarranted taking of money. In addition to being practised by thieves who demanded money for the return of stolen goods, extortion was committed by both lay and clerical officials and by others whose status was not indicated. A group of the latter took small sums of money from a number of people on the pretence of collecting a duty on ships (L 96). The only extortioner identified as a lay official was a bailiff of the sheriff of Lincolnshire who illegally entered the liberty of Gainsborough and took 3s. 4d.

<sup>1</sup> Winfield, P. H., *The History of Conspiracy and Abuse of Legal Procedure* (Cambridge Studies in English Legal History, Cambridge, 1921), pp. 1 ff.; 96-99.

<sup>2</sup> Blackstone, *Commentaries*, iv, 141.

from a burgess.<sup>1</sup> The damages to the lord of the liberty were 100s. (L 616).

Cases of extortion by members of the clergy are more numerous. They are also rather pathetic for unscrupulous men obviously traded on the credulity of the poor and ignorant. The vicar of Saleby, a common offender who was also dean of Calcewaith, took 40d. by way of correction from two women. Apparently he was a confirmed extortioner for in somewhat over six years he had collected £10 from various victims (L 217). Another offender, the dean of Manby, excommunicated a man and then fined him. He frightened another away from home so that the damages to his lord were £10 (L 427–429, 431). There is on the Lindsey roll a case having to do with the extortionate taking of mortuary fees in Grimsby by the rector of St Mary's Grimsby and a canon of Wellow abbey (L 673). Unfortunately the roll is so damaged at this point that little of the indictment can be read beyond a reference to the ancient customs of Grimsby in connexion with the death of a man and a woman.

*Imprisonment to prevent a marriage* : L, 1 instance. In this case damages of £200 were demanded (L 238).

*Lawlessness and eavesdropping* : L, 6 instances ; H, 1 instance ; K, 1 instance. While numerous trespassers who committed assault, took goods, and the like were called disturbers of the peace, occasionally a man or woman was presented not for a specific offence but as a disturber of the peace, an insurrectioner, a maker of an affray, or a wanderer at night. Others were accused of eavesdropping. A woman wandered at night and listened at a certain house to hear and see secrets (K 124). A man was reported to be a common eavesdropper who had listened at one house for the last 100 nights and also at others (H 117).

*Obstruction of or interference with sewers, dykes, and rivers* : L, 5 instances ; H, 4 instances. Offences of this sort were committed in Holland and in the parts of Lindsey near the sea. Offenders obstructed or opened sewers so that land was inundated or crops and land damaged. They dug ditches to divert water courses and made weirs. Several of these offences were committed on property belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. In one case the damage suffered by the duke and his tenants, free and unfree, was reported as £200 (L 356).

*Refusal to keep the watch* : L, 2 instances ; H, 1 instance. According to one of these indictments the offender had refused to keep the watch *ut moris sit in Anglia* and so was a rebel against the constable and the statute of Winchester (L 268).

*Refusal to repair a road* : L, 1 instance. This indictment was brought against a vill (L 227).

<sup>1</sup> L 541 may be a case of extortion by officials. I have been unable to find the commission mentioned in the indictment.

*Refusal to attend inquests* : L, 10 instances. Both individuals and villeins were indicted for this offence. One offender was a constable (L 590).

*Obstructing a jury* : L, 1 instance. This offence has already been discussed.<sup>1</sup>

*Resistance to officials* : L, 25 instances ; H, 11 instances ; K, 8 instances. These offences included resistance to arrest by constables, seizure of men and goods in the hands of the sheriff or a constable, refusal to swear to keep the peace, general resistance to constables and bailiffs, and assaults on constables, tax collectors, and dyke-reeves. Some of these offenders may have been violators of the compulsory service clause of the statute of labourers although the offence was not so designated in the indictment. Ecclesiastical officers also had their problems. The official of the archdeacon of Lincoln was assaulted while holding court and was afraid to continue the session (L 3). Officers of the abbot of Revesby were prevented from holding court (L 325) and a bailiff of the abbot of Bardney was impeded in making a restraint (L 315).

The economic trespasses found on these rolls involved violations of the regulations regarding forestalling, regrating, and engrossing, the assize of weights and measures, and the labour laws.

*Forestalling and regrating* : L, 21 instances ; K, 1 instance. These two offences, buying goods before they reached the market in order to control the price and selling at a higher price goods bought in the same market, are here considered together because men who by the description of their offences seem to have been regrators were presented as forestallers. Fish was a commodity commonly dealt in, particularly herring by the boat load. Damages to the community as high as £10 were alleged because servants were unable to buy food for themselves or their masters (L 208). The number of indictments is not an accurate measure of the number of offenders for several men were often presented together. On the other hand, some offenders were indicted more than once. One man was a common forestaller of labourers and servants (L 404).

*Engrossing labour* : L, 1 instance. This offender controlled the employment of roofers in the city of Lincoln (L 634).

*Selling adulterated goods* : L, 2 instances. Tar mixed with pitch was sold as pure tar and butter diluted with oil as pure butter (L 170, 346). The damages in the latter case were over 20s.

*Using false weights* : L, 1 instance. This man regularly used false weights and so bought thirteen stone of wool for the price of twelve (L 209).

*Offences against the labour laws* : Offences against the statute of labourers of 1351 and the statute of Cambridge of 1388 are

<sup>1</sup> Above, p. xxxix.

## INTRODUCTION

difficult to classify and to count because a single presentment often involved the violation of more than one regulation.<sup>1</sup> The lure of higher wages seems to have motivated many offenders. In order to show which clauses of the labour laws were most commonly disregarded these offences are considered under five headings:

*Violations of the compulsory service clause* : L, 28 instances ; H, 6 instances ; K, 2 instances. Violations of this clause included refusal to take the oath to obey the statutes, refusal to work as ordered by a constable, departure from a town without licence, and wandering in search of higher wages. As has been suggested, some of the offenders who resisted officials may belong in this category. The indictment of a constable who arrested a vagrant and took him into his own service was cancelled (L 655).

*Violations of the contract clause* : L, 59 instances ; H, 1 instance ; K, 6 instances. These offenders, who were mostly agricultural labourers, left their masters before the expiration of their contracts without reasonable cause and usually for higher wages. Often they escaped at night. The use of the verb *fregere* in some of these indictments suggests that labourers were kept under close surveillance to prevent them from escaping (for example, L 278). An apprentice left his master after five years (L 299) ; another was removed from the vill where he was to serve (H 103).

*Abduction and procuration of servants* : L, 14 instances ; H, 3 instances ; K, 4 instances. Abduction and procuration were often accomplished by force and usually by the offer of higher wages, once by double wages (H 99). Both parties might be punished. As was noted, some of the abductions counted as common-law trespasses may belong in this category.

*Taking excess wages* : L, 37 instances ; H, 1 instance ; K, 5 instances. The most common offenders were agricultural labourers and weavers. One man who was indicted for taking excess wages brought a plea of debt against an employer because the latter refused to pay what he demanded (L 631). The employer was a member of the presenting jury. In many instances both the receiver and the payer were punished.

*Charging excess prices* : L, 5 instances : Excessive prices were charged for shoes, hides, and sheep tar.

The following figures summarise the information given above :

	<i>Lindsey</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Kesteven</i>	<i>Total</i>
Felonies .. .	327	69	66	462
Common-law trespasses .. .	207	38	44	289
Economic trespasses .. .	168	11	18	197
Total .. .	702	118	128	948

<sup>1</sup> 25 Edward III, stat. 2, cc. 1-7; 12 Richard II, c. 4.

It is apparent from this analysis of the indictments on the peace rolls that lawlessness and unrest in Lincolnshire in the reign of Richard II took a variety of forms, the most usual being theft and assault. That some of the less common offences should appear only in Lindsey is not surprising considering the size of the division and the length of the period covered by the Lindsey roll. The similarity in the number of offences of each type in the two smaller divisions is interesting, since, according to figures based on the 1377 poll-tax returns, their populations were approximately the same size.<sup>1</sup> The proportionately large number of economic offences committed in Lindsey indicates the prevalence of economic unrest in that division of the county.

These offences may also be looked at from the point of view of the people who committed them. As no great number of unusual offences were committed so were there few notorious offenders. Occasionally an individual was indicted for more than one offence of the same sort; violators of the economic regulations were also guilty of common-law trespasses such as assault. John de Gayton, Robert de Legburn of Lincoln, and his wife were indicted as principals or accessories in four thefts and a burglary.<sup>2</sup> John, servant and so-called son of William de Harcourt, with four different accomplices and with Harcourt as accessory after the fact, stole four valuable lambs from four different people.<sup>3</sup> The six members of the Worme family in Holland who were indicted for homicide and threats were described by one jury as notorious waylayers and disturbers of the peace.<sup>4</sup> A number of clergy were habitual offenders. Hugh Baxster of Wainfleet was indicted four times between 1381 and 1384 for assault, burglary, and generally bad character, and again in 1395 for assault.<sup>5</sup> Although judged guilty of the burglary he pled clergy and escaped sentence. Other clerks and chaplains were indicted for thefts and extortion. While these were not minor offences they were common ones. Thus it seems that in this period crime in Lincolnshire was rather run of the mill in character and the work of the many, not the few. Also if we may judge by their offences, many felons and common-law trespassers came from the poorer classes. Some of those who violated the economic regulations were better off, perhaps because they had profited from these offences.<sup>6</sup>

## VII

### THE PUNISHMENT OF THE OFFENDERS INDICTED BEFORE THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The justices of the peace were but one of many agencies of justice operating in fourteenth-century England.<sup>7</sup> The King's

<sup>1</sup> Russell, J. C., *British Medieval Population* (Albuquerque, 1948), p. 132, gives the following figures based on the 1377 poll-tax returns: Lindsey, 47,303; Holland, 18,592; Kesteven, 21,566; Total, 87,461.

<sup>2</sup> L 458, 459, 469, 470, 471.

<sup>3</sup> L 348, 353, 354, 355.

<sup>4</sup> H 67, 69.

<sup>5</sup> L 242, 243, 349, 401, 653.

<sup>6</sup> Below, p. lv. <sup>7</sup> Putnam, *Proceedings*, pp. xxxvi ff.

## INTRODUCTION

Bench, the justices of gaol delivery, the justices of assize, the coroner, and the county court all had responsibilities in the punishment of crime as did the numerous special commissions created to deal with particular offences and general lawlessness. A study which would involve the work of all these agencies is beyond the scope of this introduction. Here we are concerned only with the authorities before which the offenders indicted by the justices of the peace were tried, the King's Bench, the justices of gaol delivery, and the justices of the peace themselves. Among them there was considerable overlapping of jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup> The King's Bench, apparently unaware that an indicted felon had already been tried by the justices of gaol delivery, might retry him or put him in *exigend* if he failed to answer its summons. An offender, outlawed before the coroner in the county court for failure to appear for trial before the justices of the peace, might again be put in *exigend* by the King's Bench because he did not appear before it. Whether this duplication of effort was in any way responsible for the apparent ease with which offenders evaded trial it is impossible to tell from the records.

### THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

It is difficult to determine the effectiveness of the justices of the peace in punishing the offenders they had indicted because of the nature of the extant records. As the Kesteven and Holland peace rolls and the later portion of the Lindsey roll contain only undetermined indictments, it is not to be expected that there will be on them records of trials. The justices in all three divisions must, however, have punished some trespassers whose indictments were not enrolled for otherwise they could not have accounted at the exchequer for the fines out of which they were paid.<sup>2</sup> Also four trespassers indicted in Lindsey in 1395–1396 paid fines before an unspecified authority which may have been the justices of the peace.<sup>3</sup> If they tried felons, as they may have done, the results of these trials are not known. The Lindsey justices in 1383–1386, as has been noted, did attempt to try many of the felons and trespassers indicted before them between 1381 and 1383.<sup>4</sup> One hundred and eighteen felons were outlawed for failure to answer the summons of the sheriff. Of the 68 trespassers whom he was instructed to summon two came and paid fines; the rest were outlawed. In 1386 the justices tried and acquitted one felon.<sup>5</sup> Also seventeen

<sup>1</sup> There was a similar overlapping of jurisdictions in the indicting of offenders. A man might be indicted before the justices of the peace, the coroner, the county court, and the King's Bench, and appealed before the coroner, or any two or three of these jurisdictions might indict him for the same offence; for example, H 2, K 2, 9, L 728.

<sup>2</sup> Pipe Roll 21 Richard II, 2 Henry IV, Lincolnshire, *Noua Oblata*.

<sup>3</sup> L 590, 592, 593. <sup>4</sup> Above, p. xiv.

<sup>5</sup> Although during the greater part of the period from 1381 to 1388 the justices of the peace did not have the authority to try felons and most kinds of trespassers, they cannot for this reason be excused from punishing offenders since they appear to have paid little if any attention to this limitation on their powers; above, pp. xiii–xv.

trespassers paid fines before an authority which may have been the justices of the peace. That the Lindsey justices during this period did not account at the exchequer for any fines other than those reported by the county commission of 21 December 1382, is not proof that they did not collect any.<sup>1</sup> As they were paid only if they paid themselves, receipts from fines were probably used for this purpose.

Mention has already been made of the order of 1391 which indicated dissatisfaction with the work of the justices of the peace throughout England.<sup>2</sup> The Lindsey justices of 1381–1388 do not seem to have been negligent either in holding sessions or in hearing indictments. Their effectiveness in the punishment of offenders cannot be conclusively determined from the scanty evidence at hand. That they tried to punish many is apparent. It will also appear that their record in so far as it can be discovered did not differ materially from that of the King's Bench.

### THE KING'S BENCH

The part played by the King's Bench in the punishment of the criminals indicted before the justices of the peace varied with circumstances. When the bench visited a county it was extremely active. When it was sitting elsewhere it might summon particular offenders before it by special writ. There is on the first membrane of the Lindsey roll a note to the effect that certain indictments were sent before the bench. Also evidence in chancery records and on the bench rolls indicates that a few of the offenders indicted before the justices of the peace in Lincolnshire between 1381 and 1388 were summoned before the bench prior to its visit to Lincoln.<sup>3</sup> No record of trials in these cases has been found; nor is it evident why the bench was interested in these offenders.

When the bench came to Lincoln in Easter term 1396 it attempted to secure the appearance of most of the offenders whose indictments were enrolled on the three Lincolnshire peace rolls.<sup>4</sup> The bench summoned 68 of the 69 felons indicted in Kesteven. Of the twenty who appeared for trial, sixteen were acquitted and four were released because they had secured pardons. The remaining 48 were put in exigend and presumably outlawed for failure to appear. One other felon indicted before the Kesteven justices was sentenced for a different offence by the bench when it delivered Lincoln gaol during its visit to the city.<sup>5</sup> The bench summoned 76 of the 78 felons indicted in Holland but secured the appearance of only ten. Of these, seven were acquitted and two obtained

<sup>1</sup> Above, p. xv.

<sup>2</sup> Above, p. xxxiv.

<sup>3</sup> L 348, 458.

<sup>4</sup> The figures which follow are based on information contained in the footnotes to the cases. In the figures for those put in exigend and presumably outlawed are included a few accessories upon whom no final action could be taken until the principals had been outlawed or tried; above, p. xlvi.

<sup>5</sup> K 8.

## INTRODUCTION

pardons; in the case of the tenth no verdict was recorded. The other 68 were put in exigend and presumably outlawed. Eighty of the 81 felons indicted in Lindsey in 1395-1396 were summoned for appearance before the bench. Of the twenty-four who came, nineteen were acquitted and the other five produced pardons. The remaining 56 were put in exigend and presumably outlawed. Of the 42 felons who were acquitted by the bench, seven had already been acquitted by the justices of gaol delivery and six of those who were put in exigend had previously been sentenced or allowed to plead clergy by the justices of gaol delivery. The King's Bench did not attempt to try all of the felons indicted in Lindsey between 1381 and 1388. It is not clear why certain ones were summoned and others were not because in both groups were many who had already been outlawed for failure to appear for trial before the justices of the peace. Of the 186 indicted felons summoned by the bench, only seven appeared. Four of these were tried and acquitted, two produced pardons, and for the seventh no verdict was recorded. The remaining 179 were put in exigend and presumably outlawed. Thus of a total of 410 felons summoned by the bench only 61 appeared and of these not one was sentenced. Only when it delivered Lincoln gaol did the bench sentence a felon.

The record of the bench in punishing trespassers shows a considerable number of convictions. It summoned all of the trespassers indicted in Holland and Kesteven and all but eleven of those indicted in Lindsey in 1395-1396. Of these, 76 out of 129 in Lindsey, 51 out of 73 in Kesteven, and 26 out of 71 in Holland paid fines. Eleven of those indicted in Lindsey and seventeen in Holland were tried and acquitted; for another in Holland no verdict was recorded. The remainder were put in exigend and presumably outlawed. Of the 305 trespassers indicted in Lindsey between 1381 and 1388, 195 were summoned before the bench. Only 42 of these appeared and paid fines. Six others were unsuccessfully distrained for appearance and the remaining 147 were put in exigend and presumably outlawed. Thus in all, the King's Bench punished 195 trespassers, acquitted twenty-eight, and failed to secure the appearance of 245 others.

A study of the King's Bench rolls in conjunction with the peace rolls illustrates how the bench handled the indictments from the lower courts which were brought before it when it came into a county. A clerk, probably after the rolls were sent to the bench, noted in the margin for most cases or groups of cases the nature of the offence, that is whether it was a felony or a trespass, or whether the offender was an accessory. This practice was followed even if felonies and trespasses had been enrolled separately. If an indictment did not merit the attention of the bench *nichil* was written in the margin or it was left blank. Similarly, on the earlier portion of the Lindsey roll, if it were known that the justices of gaol delivery

or the justices of the peace had already handled a case that fact and sometimes the outcome were noted. In compiling the lists of those to be summoned for trial felons and trespassers in each division of the county were listed separately, the names following the order in which the indictments were enrolled on the peace rolls.<sup>1</sup> These lists of summons must have been drawn up near the end of a term for offenders who had appeared for trial without summons were usually omitted from the lists. In attempting to secure the appearance of the offenders who had to be summoned the bench proceeded differently against those indicted in Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey in 1395-1396, from the way it proceeded against those indicted in Lindsey between 1381 and 1388. Both felons and trespassers indicted at the more recent sessions of the peace were to be placed in exigend and presumably outlawed if they failed to appear before the bench while it was still at Lincoln.<sup>2</sup> In this term no action was taken on those indicted between 1381 and 1388. In the next term, that of Trinity 1396, when the bench was at Westminster, the sheriff of Lincolnshire was ordered to place most of the felons indicted between 1381 and 1388 in exigend and so secure their outlawry if they failed to appear.<sup>3</sup> Not until the following term, Michaelmas 1396, when the court was also at Westminster, was any action taken on the trespassers. They were then summoned to appear in Hilary and again in Trinity terms 1397. Only if they ignored the second summons were they to be placed in exigend and presumably outlawed.<sup>4</sup> While this seemingly mild treatment may have been due to the less serious nature of their offences or to the fact that so much time had elapsed since they had been indicted, there is a more likely explanation. The royal justices, who are known for their desire to increase the king's revenue by collecting judicial fines, perhaps saw an opportunity for financial gain if these offenders could be brought before the court.<sup>5</sup> Probably a similar procedure was not used for the more recent trespassers because a comparatively large number of them did pay fines, many before they were summoned. A few trespassers, chiefly those guilty of forestalling, were distrained instead of summoned.<sup>6</sup> Evidently the court had learned that these men had property and it hoped to force their appearance by this means. With some the method was successful; with others it was not, as far as the records show. Accessories were handled separately from other felons and were summoned in successive terms but not exacted until action had been taken on the principals.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For example, K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, mm. 19-19d.; 32d.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 541, Rex, m. 8.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 542, Rex, mm. 21-21d.; 544, Rex, m. 17; 545, Rex, m. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Putnam, *The Place in Legal History of Sir William Shareshull*, pp. 72 ff.

<sup>6</sup> For example, K.B. 542, Rex, m. 6d.

<sup>7</sup> For example, K.B. 543, Rex, m. 5d.

## THE JUSTICES OF GAOL DELIVERY

The justices of gaol delivery in their periodic deliveries of the gaols regularly tried felons who had been indicted before the justices of the peace. Only occasionally did they try trespassers. Although there is extant a considerable body of gaol delivery material for Lincolnshire in the late fourteenth century, there are on these records few trials of the felons whose indictments were recorded on the extant peace rolls.<sup>1</sup> As the justices of gaol delivery tried only those offenders who had been imprisoned, it would appear that many felons whose names are found on the peace rolls had been as successful in evading capture as they were in ignoring summonses to appear for trial before the King's Bench or the justices of the peace. Consequently the figures for trials before the justices of gaol delivery are insignificant in comparison with the total number of indictments on the peace rolls or with the number of offenders summoned by the King's Bench. Of the felons indicted in Kesteven the justices of gaol delivery acquitted five and sentenced one. Another pled clergy and in the trial of an eighth no verdict was recorded. Of the felons indicted in Holland the justices acquitted three and sentenced one. Another died in prison before he could be tried and for three others no verdicts were recorded. The justices acquitted three of the felons indicted in Lindsey, sentenced two and allowed three to plead clergy. One procured a pardon; for two others no verdicts were recorded. In all the justices of gaol delivery handled the cases of only twenty-seven felons but of these they acquitted eleven and sentenced four, one for a different offence from that for which she was indicted before the justices of the peace.<sup>2</sup> This record of convictions by the justices of gaol delivery is considerably better than that of the King's Bench. It should be remembered, however, that the justices of gaol delivery tried criminals whose guilt was sufficiently patent to warrant their arrest. One of the trespassers indicted in Lindsey was tried and acquitted by the justices of gaol delivery.<sup>3</sup>

The total number of offenders punished by these three agencies of justice is not impressive. Only 81 of the 483 felons indicted were tried and of the twenty-three who can be presumed to have been guilty, fourteen secured pardons, four pled clergy, and only five were sentenced to be hanged. By far the greater number were outlawed, or put in exigend and so outlawed, for failure to appear for trial. The figures for trespassers show a greater proportion of convictions; of a total of 589 who were indicted, 218 paid fines and only twenty-nine were acquitted. Most of the rest were outlawed or put in exigend and presumably outlawed. Of the

<sup>1</sup> G.D.R. 33, 167, 173, 177, 185.

<sup>2</sup> H 72.

<sup>3</sup> L 668.

trespassers who paid fines, the larger number were violators of the economic regulations. Common-law trespassers were apparently almost as difficult to punish as were felons. Thus with the possible exception of the justices of gaol delivery none of these three courts proved very effective in the punishment of felons. The record of the King's Bench and the justices of the peace in the punishment of trespassers was somewhat better.

In connection with the figures just given two points may be noted. In the first place, the extant peace records do not contain all the indictments heard by the justices of the peace in Lincolnshire during the period of these rolls. If information were available concerning the punishment of these offenders the total picture might be somewhat different. Because their indictments were not enrolled it may be assumed that the trespassers had either paid fines or been acquitted and that the felons had either been judged guilty or acquitted. In any case, if these figures could be added to those given above, the number brought to trial would be increased. Secondly, because so few of those indicted were tried, it is impossible to draw any conclusions about the guilt or innocence of most of those who were indicted and so about the validity of many of the indictments. That many of those not tried were guilty seems a reasonable conclusion, because of their obvious desire to avoid trial. Certainly, in the case of the felons, the proportion of acquittals to convictions encourages a belief that the innocent had little to fear. Whether, if tried, the guilty would have been sentenced or acquitted must remain an open question.

The failure to punish the great majority of felons and many trespassers seems to have been due primarily to a failure to force them to stand trial. This failure did not result from lack of effort, particularly on the part of the King's Bench. Rather it seems to have been caused by defects in the system of compelling appearance in court. As has been pointed out, the justices of gaol delivery could only try an offender who had been gaoled. That imprisonment was not always easy to accomplish is suggested by the cases in which offenders were rescued from the custody of officials.<sup>1</sup> The justices of gaol delivery may have succeeded in making some convictions because it was the more notorious criminals who were gaoled. The justices of the peace and the King's Bench, unless it was delivering a gaol, could only try an offender if the sheriff could force his appearance before them. If he had property he might be distrained to appear; if he had none, or if distraint failed, outlawry had to be used. A man who was outlawed, or a woman who was waived, after exaction before the coroner in five successive county courts was outside the king's protection. In the late fourteenth century an outlaw could no longer be killed by anyone but his goods were forfeit and if he were a felon he could be hanged without

<sup>1</sup> For example, L 512, K 24; see also above, p. xl ix.

trial.<sup>1</sup> The threat of forfeiture does not seem to have influenced many of the offenders indicted before the justices of the peace, perhaps because they had little, if any, property. Nor, in view of the number of felons who allowed themselves to be outlawed, does the fear of hanging without trial seem to have been effective. Thus the threat of outlawry did not prove efficacious as a means of forcing appearance in court and, unless restraint was used, there was no other.<sup>2</sup> As has been suggested the innocent seem to have had little to fear from a trial. Perhaps the guilty preferred the less certain results of outlawry to the more certain result of hanging. Whatever the explanation, the guilty, and surely many of those indicted were guilty, had a good chance to escape trial and therefore punishment, unless they were imprisoned. While this evidence is insufficient to support definite conclusions it suggests that the lawlessness and lack of governance which characterised fifteenth-century England can be traced, in part at least, to conditions in the late fourteenth century.

## VIII

### THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATERIAL ON THE PEACE ROLLS

There is on the peace rolls considerable information which could be used in a study of social and economic life in Lincolnshire in the late fourteenth century. Since such a study must be based on more material than is contained in a single set of records, all that can be done here is to indicate the kind of information to be found on the peace rolls and comment briefly on those aspects of life in fourteenth-century Lincolnshire which this material illustrates.

Like the rest of England, Lincolnshire was predominantly rural and agricultural in its economy. Its most unusual feature was the fen country of Holland and south Lindsey where the maintenance of dykes and sewers was essential to the economy and to the existence of the inhabitants. Lincolnshire also had important urban centres. The city of Lincoln was the seat of the bishop of Lincoln whose diocese, the largest in England, stretched from the Humber to the Thames. The city had been a thriving commercial centre but at the end of the fourteenth century it was being surpassed by the seacoast town of Boston.<sup>3</sup> Perhaps because the mayor and bailiffs claimed jurisdiction over offences committed in the city there is little on the peace rolls concerning the city except infrequent references to artisans and others who violated the economic regulations and a mention of the borough court held,

<sup>1</sup> Holdsworth, *History of English Law*, iii, 604–607; for examples of the process of exaction see L mm. 14–15.

<sup>2</sup> A few offenders outlawed for failure to appear before the justices of the peace in Lindsey were reported to have no chattels; L m. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, p. 250.

according to the records, in the Gildhall.<sup>1</sup> The cathedral and its clergy do not appear except as servants of the latter were the victims of assault. The same is true of the smaller urban centres. While fishing was an important industry in a coastal town like Grimsby, it is the price of fish as an item of food, not fishing as an occupation concerning which there is information on the peace rolls. Consequently it is life in rural Lincolnshire which is most fully depicted on these rolls.

It is evident that this life did not satisfy some elements in the population, particularly labourers who worked for hire and artisans who worked by the piece. In spite of the efforts of the justices of the peace and the other courts violations of the regulations concerning employment and wages were common. While only occasionally was a man indicted more than once for the same type of offence, the frequency of these offences suggests that the fines imposed, and in some cases paid, were not heavy enough to act as a deterrent. Servants, who were chiefly agricultural labourers, left their employers before the expiration of their terms of service, they refused to take the oath to observe the statute of labourers, and they left their own villages for others where they presumably hoped to find more profitable employment. Servants also stole from their masters and assaulted them. Much of this dissatisfaction was expressed in demands for higher wages which were not hard to get, although employers who paid them as well as employees who took them were punished. Also servants were lured to new employers by the promise of higher wages. Presumably there was a labour shortage that could only be met by these illegal practices which, in spite of the fines that were paid, must have been profitable.

Although there is plenty of evidence that excess wages were paid it is not easy to determine how excessive wages actually were because we do not always know what the statutory wage should have been. While the statute of labourers specified the amounts to be paid for certain types of work, for most it set as the standard the wages of the twentieth year of Edward III, that is before the Black Death of 1348.<sup>2</sup> A labourer might be indicted for taking so much in excess or so much per day with food. If we are not told how many days he worked or what the food was worth, it is not possible to compute the daily or yearly rate of excess. Occasionally an indictment was more specific. A mower who, according to the statute of labourers, should have been paid 5d. for mowing an acre received 6d. (L 337); another, 10 to 12d. (H 106). Although there are available no statutory figures for the wages of carters and

<sup>1</sup> L 631. This reference to the Gildhall in 1395 is interesting for in 1390 a letter from chancery ordered the citizens to contribute to the building of a new hall because the old one had been in such disrepair that it had been pulled down; *C.C.R.* 1389-1392, p. 135. In 1393 the hall had not yet been rebuilt; *C.P.R.* 1391-1396, p. 296. In the early years of the sixteenth century it was still not completed; Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, p. 254.

<sup>2</sup> 25 Edward III, stat. 2, cc. 1-7.

ploughmen until the statute of Cambridge allowed the former 10*s.* per year and the latter 7*s.*, it is unlikely that wages in the period prior to 1388 were higher than these.<sup>1</sup> Before that date in Lindsey such labourers were receiving from 14*s.* with a coat (L 448) to 20*s.* with food a year (L 437). After the passage of the statute a ploughman received 16*s.* with food for his animals and other perquisites which amounted to 10*s.* 6*d.* in excess wages in a year (K 125). A carter received 13*s.* 4*d.* and clothing valued at 5*s.* (L 666). A man working both as a ploughman and a carter took 2*s.* a year in excess (K 118). Others, the nature of whose service was not specified but who were probably agricultural labourers received 3*d.* with food (L 692), or 6*d.* a day (L 591); one man was offered an extra 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to leave one employer for another (L 624).

Artisans also were paid more than the legal wage. A carpenter who should have had 2*d.* a day was paid 3*d.* with food (L 234). A roofer who received 4*d.* per day should have had only 3*d.* (L 157). Weavers of linen cloth who were hired at the rate of 2*d.* for weaving seven ells commonly charged 1*d.* an ell (L 409, 188, 212). For weaving woollen cloth the rate was 2*d.* an ell (L 212). Although the figures given in the indictments are sometimes inaccurate most weavers seem to have received approximately half again as much as the legal wage. A salt maker whose wages before the Black Death were 15*d.* a week was at the end of the century receiving 2*s.* (L 599). While exact figures are not available, thatchers, tailors, and other artisans seem regularly to have taken 2*d.* to 4*d.* more for a day's work than they should. A fisherman who had previously been a ploughman received 8*s.* instead of 5*s.* for working from Martinmas to Pentecost (L 646). Another ploughman became a carpenter, no doubt because he found his new occupation more profitable (L 595).

To what extent this demand for higher wages was connected with high prices is not apparent. Although there is evidence concerning the prices of only a few commodities, the figures available are probably indicative of the general trend. Hides bought for 8 to 12*d.*, sold for 16*d.* (L 205); those for which the price should have been 6*d.*, brought twice that amount (L 693). A dicker, or ten hides, sold for 3*s.* instead of 2*s.* 6*d.* (L 565). Shoes that should have sold for 5*d.* a pair brought from 7 to 9*d.* (L 340). Tar sold for 40*d.* a gallon, whereas the legal price was 8*l.* (L 204); in another case a gallon of tar, purchased for 6*d.*, sold for 20*d.* (L 203). A cask of tar bought for 14*s.* sold for 40*s.* (L 166). Herring, a commodity commonly handled by forestallers, sold at three or four for a penny, whereas legally eight should have been sold at this price (L 45). A boat load of herring bought for 4*s.* sold for 8*s.* (L 275). Another boat load bought for two marks sold for nine (L 71); in this case the seller was accused of taking four marks in excess.

<sup>1</sup> 12 Richard II, c. 4.

Apparently a profit of three marks was considered legal. While these figures are too few to be conclusive, it seems likely that most prices were running about  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. higher than the law allowed. In any event the profits were undoubtedly sufficient to take care of the fines that many of these retailers had to pay.

It is commonly stated that Lincolnshire was declining in prosperity toward the end of the fourteenth century. By itself the evidence on the peace rolls concerning the wealth or poverty of the county is insufficient to support or disprove this generalisation. Because of the large number of indictments for theft and the rule that the value of the stolen goods must be specified, there is considerable information concerning the possessions of people who were stolen from and, in many instances, the value of these possessions. Because, however, such a variety of goods was stolen, in no case except for domestic animals is there much data on the value of individual articles. Horses were worth from 11*d.* to 50*s.*, although 10 to 20*s.* was the most common value. Oxen ranged in value from 40*d.* to 15*s.*, 10*s.* being usual. Sheep and lambs varied in value from a few pence to 20 or 30*s.* for late-born lambs (L 348, 353, 354). Sheets were worth from 5*d.* to 12*d.*, coverlets from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* Sums of money taken ranged from a few pence to £100. Although these figures are scattered they do not give the impression of a poverty-stricken society. The very fact that so much thieving took place indicates that some people had possessions coveted by others less fortunate. Further evidence of a certain degree of prosperity is afforded by the fines paid not only by retailers who charged excessive prices but by labourers and artisans who demanded and secured illegal wages. Whether the failure of the courts to distrain the majority of offenders to force their appearance in court was due to official negligence or to a lack of distrainable property on the part of those indicted it is impossible to tell.

Information on classes of society is somewhat uneven because designations of status or occupation were not required in the fourteenth century as they were in the fifteenth and so were used irregularly. The nobility, the gentry, and a few burgesses appear as justices of the peace. They were also among those offended against for their servants ran away, they were stolen from, and their property was damaged by interference with dykes and sewers. Others offended against probably were prosperous peasants and artisans as were the majority of jurors. The offenders cannot be identified as belonging to any one group. Violators of the economic regulations included retailers and craftsmen as well as dissatisfied agricultural labourers and vagrants. The majority of those who committed felonies and common-law trespasses probably belonged to the less well to do and less well established elements of society. Only occasionally can an offender be identified as a person of any

prominence.<sup>1</sup> Among the clergy the heads of religious houses and their officials or those of the dean of Lincoln cathedral were the victims. It was the lower clergy, clerks and chaplains, who were accused of crime. That there was still some serfdom in Lincolnshire at the end of the fourteenth century is shown by a reference to free and unfree tenants of the duchy of Lancaster (L 356).

A complete list of the occupations found on the rolls is too long to be given here. Among them appear those usual in an agricultural economy, ploughman, carter, neatherd, shepherd, mower. The list also includes artisans and craftsmen who followed occupations essential to rural life, carpenter, thatcher, wright, ironmonger, potter, weaver, tailor, shoemaker, miller, butcher, tayener, barber, skinner, and the like. An occasional shipman or mariner testifies to Lincolnshire's proximity to the sea. When these occupational designations were used as surnames there arises the question as to whether or not these men were engaged in the occupations designated by their names. Since a different occupational designation occasionally followed an occupational surname, it is clear that a name did not always indicate the occupation of its bearer, although it may have been the occupation of his father or grandfather. That surnames were in the process of development is shown by the fact that a man might be called son of William in one entry and Williamson in another. A large number of the names used as surnames were place names or names derived from place names.

<sup>1</sup> In 1388 Hugh de Garwell of Lincoln was indicted for interfering with a restraint made by the bailiff of the abbot of Bardney; L 315. In 1397 he paid a fine, presumably for this offence; *ibid.* Garwell had been involved in the Peasants' Revolt but was pardoned in 1382. He had been mayor of Lincoln in 1374 and a member of parliament for the city in 1378; Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, p. 258.

## APPENDIX

## SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN KESTEVEN, 1392-1396

<i>Year</i>	<i>Statutory Date</i>	<i>Actual Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Reference</i>
1392	6-13 Jan.			
	6-13 Mar.			
	2-24 June			
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.	30 Sept. <sup>1</sup> 3 Oct. <sup>1</sup> n. d. <sup>2</sup>	Sleaford Corby Corby	p. 26 p. 26 p. 27
1393	6-13 Jan.			
	26 Feb.-5 Mar.			
	25 May-24 June			
1394	29 Sept.-6 Oct.	25 Sept. 13 Oct.	Corby Sleaford	p. 20 p. 20
	6-13 Jan.	12 Jan.	Sleaford	p. 21
	11-18 Mar.	n. d. <sup>3</sup>	?Sleaford	p. 23
	7-24 June	18 June	Corby	p. 23
1395	29 Sept.-6 Oct.	5 Oct.	Sleaford	p. 8
	6-13 Jan.	11 Jan.	Sleaford	p. 14
	18 Jan.	Sleaford		p. 10
	3-10 Mar.			
1396	30 May-24 June			
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.	30 Sept. 2 Oct. 18 Oct.	Corby Grantham Sleaford	p. 3 p. 1 p. 5
	6-13 Jan.			
	23 Feb.-1 Mar.	? Mar.	Grantham	p. 33
	21 May-24 June	27 Mar.	Sleaford	pp. 35, 36
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.			

## SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN HOLLAND, 1387, 1390-1396

<i>Year</i>	<i>Statutory Date</i>	<i>Actual Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Reference</i>
1387	6-13 Jan.			
	27 Feb.-6 Mar.			
	26 May-24 June			
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.	24 May	Spalding	p. 58
1390	6-13 Jan.			
	23 Feb.-2 Mar.			
	22 May-24 June			
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.	23 Sept.	Boston	p. 45
1391	6-13 Jan.	17 Jan.	Spalding	p. 54
	15-22 Feb.			
	14 May-24 June	30 May	Spalding	p. 54
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.	5 Sept.	Spalding	p. 56
		6 Sept.	Boston	p. 46
		19 Dec.	Spalding	p. 57

<sup>1</sup> This session has been dated 16 Richard II because of the dates of the offences presented at it.

<sup>2</sup> This session may be that of 3 October.

<sup>3</sup> This session has been assigned to this term because of the dates of the offences presented at it.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Statutory Date</i>	<i>Actual Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Reference</i>
1392	6–13 Jan.			
	6–13 Mar.	13 Mar.	Boston	p. 47
	2–24 June	30 July	Spalding	p. 52
	29 Sept.–6 Oct.	25 Sept. 17 Dec.	Boston Spalding	p. 48 p. 51
1393	6–13 Jan.			
	26 Feb.–5 Mar.	19 Mar. 26 Mar.	Boston Boston	p. 50 p. 49
	25 May–24 June			
	29 Sept.–6 Oct.			
1394	6–13 Jan.			
	11–18 Mar.			
	7–24 June	16 June 21 July 16 Sept. 9 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec.	Spalding Spalding Boston Boston Spalding Boston	p. 52 p. 45 p. 63 p. 67 p. 74 pp. 42, 77
	29 Sept.–6 Oct.			
	6–13 Jan.	26 Jan.	Spalding	p. 39
	3–10 Mar.	10 Mar.	Boston	pp. 58, 69
	30 May–24 June	9 June 27 July 4 Aug. 22 Sept.	Boston Spalding Boston Boston	p. 60 p. 40 p. 53 pp. 43, 68 : Exchequer Estreets 20/1, m. 5d.
	29 Sept.–6 Oct.	28 Sept. 8 Dec. 15 Dec. 21 Dec.	Spalding Boston Boston Spalding	p. 41 ; Exchequer Estreets 20/1, m. 5d. Exchequer Estreets 20/1, m. 5d. pp. 44, 61 p. 42 ; Exchequer Estreets 20/1, m. 5.
1395	6–13 Jan.	12 Jan.	Boston	Exchequer Estreets 20/1, m. 5.
	23 Feb.–1 Mar.	? Mar. 14 Mar. 15 Mar. 21 Mar. 28 Mar.	?Boston <sup>1</sup> Spalding Boston Spalding Spalding	p. 64 p. 78 p. 72 pp. 66, 70, ?81 pp. 70, ?81
	21 May–24 June			
	29 Sept.–6 Oct.			

## SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN LINDSEY, 1381–1388, 1395–1396

<i>Year</i>	<i>Statutory Date</i>	<i>Actual Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Reference</i> <sup>2</sup>
1381	6–13 Jan.	5 Jan.	Horneastle	m. 18
		8 Jan.	Partney	m. 18
		12 Jan.	Grimsby	m. 18
		16 Jan.	Louth	mm. 18, 18d.
		26 Jan.	Caistor	mm. 18, 18d., 21
		7 Feb.	Kirton in Lindsey	mm. 21, 21d.
	6–13 Mar.	*6–7 Mar.	Caistor	mm. 21, 21d.
		7 Mar.	Kirton in Lindsey	m. 21
		7 Mar.	Grimsby	mm. 2, 18d.
		13 Mar.	Caistor	m. 18d.

<sup>1</sup> This session may be that of 15 March.<sup>2</sup> The references for the Lindsey sessions of the peace are to the Lindsey Roll, Assize Roll 63. When this table is reprinted with the Lindsey Roll, page references will be given.

## APPENDIX

lxv

<i>Year</i>	<i>Statutory Date</i>	<i>Actual Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Reference</i>
	*21-22 Mar.	Horneastle	mm. 17, 18d.	
	28 Mar.	Burton on Stather	m. 21	
	1 Apr.	Louth	mm. 18d.	
	2-24 June			
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.			
1382	6-13 Jan.			
	26 Feb.-5 Mar.			
	25 May-24 June			
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.	10 Sept.	Horneastle	mm. 8, 9, 17
		*12 Sept.	Louth	mm. 8, 14, 17
		*29 Sept.	Gainsborough	mm. 1, 14, 14d., 21d.
		30 Sept.	Caistor	mm. 19, 21d.
1383	6-13 Jan.	21 Jan.	Lincoln	mm. 1, 8d., 17d., 19-19d.
	11-18 Feb.	16 Feb.	Spilsby	m. 17d.
		*26-27 Mar.	Lincoln	mm. 3, 14, 14d., 15, 17d., 19d., 20, 22, 22d.
		7 Apr.	Wainfleet	m. 17d.
	10 May-24 June	9 July	Partney	m. 10
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.	*9 Sept.	Horneastle	mm. 10, 14, 14d., 15, 17d., 22d.
		11 Sept.	Spital in the Street	mm. 3, 19d.
		12 Sept.	Caistor	mm. 3, 19d.
		*23 Sept.	Lincoln	mm. 3, 14, 14d., 15, 22, 22d.
		*10 Dec.	Horneastle	mm. 14d., 15, 22d.
		21 Dec.	Spital in the Street	m. 3d.
1384	6-13 Jan.	*25 Jan.	Louth	mm. 3d., 10d., 14d., 15
		26 Feb.	Burgh in the Marsh	m. 10d.
	2-9 Mar.			
	29 May-24 June	*7 June	Lincoln	mm. 3d., 10d., 14, 15, 16, 22, 22d.
		*26 July	Lincoln <sup>1</sup>	m. 14d.
		*6 Sept.	Lincoln <sup>1</sup>	mm. 14d., 15
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.			
1385	6-13 Jan.			
	22 Feb.-1 Mar.	21 Mar.	Alford	m. 10d.
	21 May-24 June	7 Aug.	Lincoln	mm. 3d.-4
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.	4 Dec.	Horneastle	mm. 10d.-11
		6 Dec.	Lincoln	mm. 4, 11
		9 Dec.	Caistor	mm. 4-4d.
		*18-19 Dec.	Lincoln	mm. 15, 22d.
1386	6-13 Jan.			
	14-21 Mar.	10 Mar.	Horneastle	m. 11
		12 Mar.	Spital in the Street	mm. 4d., 5
		13 Mar.	Caistor	mm. 1, 4d.-5
		14 Mar.	Grimsby	m. 5
		16 Mar.	Louth	mm. 5, 11
		*17 Apr.	Horneastle <sup>1</sup>	m. 17d.
	10-24 June	*20 Aug.	Lincoln <sup>1</sup>	mm. 15, 22d.
	29 Sept.-6 Oct.			
1387	6-13 Jan.			
	27 Feb.-6 Mar.	16 Mar.	Horneastle	mm. 11-11d.
		18 Mar.	Lincoln	m. 5
		19 Mar.	Kirton in Lindsey	m. 5
		20 Mar.	Caistor	mm. 5-5d.
		21 Mar.	Grimsby	m. 5d.
		22 Mar.	Louth	mm. 5d., 11d.

<sup>1</sup> There are no records of this session extant.

## APPENDIX

<i>Year</i>	<i>Statutory Date</i>	<i>Actual Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Reference</i>
	26 May–24 June	10 June 20 June 8 July 10 July 11 July 24 July	Lincoln Lincoln Kirton in Lindsey Louth Hornbeam Caistor	m. 5d. m. 6 m. 6 mm. 6, 11d.–12 m. 12 m. 6d.
	29 Sept.–6 Oct.			
1388	6–13 Jan. 19–25 Feb. 17 May–24 June 29 Sept.–6 Oct.	3 Jan. 7 Jan. 8 Jan. 10 Jan.	Hornbeam Spital in the Street Caistor Louth	mm. 12–12d. mm. 6d.–7 mm. 7–7d. mm. 7d., 12d.–13
1395	6–13 Jan. 3–10 Mar. 30 May–24 June 29 Sept.–6 Oct.	11 Jan. 12 Jan. 13 Jan. 14 Jan. 15 Jan. 16 Jan. *28–31 Mar. 1 Apr. 2 Apr. 3 Apr. 6 Apr. 28 July 31 July 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 4 Aug. 5 Aug. 12 Aug.	Lincoln Spital in the Street Caistor Grimsby Louth Hornbeam Lincoln Spital in the Street Caistor Louth Hornbeam Lincoln Glanford Brigg Great Limber Grimsby Louth Hornbeam Hornbeam <sup>1</sup>	mm. 47d., 48, 49 mm. 47d., 48, 49 mm. 48, 49 mm. 48, 49 mm. 48, 49d. mm. 48d., 49d. mm. 48d., 49d. mm. 50 mm. 48d., 50 mm. 48d., 50, 50d. m. 47 mm. 47, 50 mm. 47, 50 m. 47 m. 47d. mm. 47d., 50d. m. 47d.
1396	6–13 Jan. 23 Feb.–1 Mar. 21 May–24 June 29 Sept.–6 Oct.	13 Jan. 14 Jan. 15 Jan. 17 Jan. 18 Jan.	Lincoln Spital in the Street Caistor Louth Hornbeam	mm. 44, 45, 46 mm. 39, 40, 41, 43 mm. 35, 36, 37, 38 mm. 32, 33, 34 mm. 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31

<sup>1</sup> It is possible that in one session heading the date of this session was erroneously given as 12 August instead of 5 August.

# THE KESTEVEN ROLL

## ROLL K

### ANCIENT INDICTMENTS 61

The roll of the Kesteven justices of the peace is by far the best organised of the three Lincolnshire peace rolls preserved for the reign of Richard II. It consists of six membranes, five of which are also written on the dorse from the bottom up. These five membranes contain indictments made at sessions held in 1392–1395, arranged by regnal years and now in reverse chronological order. Indictments of felonies and trespasses for each year are enrolled separately. The sixth membrane is composed of four pieces of parchment sewn together; it is approximately the same size as the other five. Three of these pieces of parchment contain indictments by three different juries made at two sessions held in March 1396, shortly before the visit of the King's Bench to Lincoln. The fourth is a private bill, undated, but presumably accepted as true at one of these sessions. The reverse of three of these pieces of parchment contain various notations. One is a list of mainpernors for an offender whose indictment is enrolled on m. 2. The Kesteven clerk was evidently a man with a sense of order and system who did not have time to complete his enrolments before the records had to be sent to the bench. Instead of attaching the original jury records separately, he made a membrane out of them. The roll has suffered damage along the edges so that a considerable number of indictments cannot be transcribed in full.

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[m. 1]

LINCOLN'

KESTEUEN'

Placita et indictamenta capta eoram Iohanne Bussy Iohanne Boson' Willelmo de Crosseby et Willelmo Boll' insticiarj et custodibus pacis domini regis in partibus de Kesteu'en' in comitatu Lincoln' anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono.

Inquisicio capta apud Grantham eoram predietis iusticiarj (die Sabati proxima post festum sancti Michelis)<sup>1</sup> anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> [2 October 1395] per sacramentum Iohannis Paey de Barston' Ricardi de Welby Iohannis de Colby Ricardi Chaumberley Hugonis Basset Ricardi Ioie Iohannis filij Willelmi de Gunwardby Thome de Carthere de Denton' Ricardi Smyth' de Herlaston' Simonis de Braceby Roberti Erle et Thome Odelyn de Aneastre iuratorum.

1. Qui dicunt quod Ricardus Barnabe de Lincoln' die Iouis proxima post festum natuitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> rapuit Iohannam vxorem Ricardi de Welby de Roppesle apud Linc' et abduxit vsque Beuerle et bona et catalla ipsius Ricardi videlicet sex coclearia argenti ad valenciam decem solidorum felonice cepit et asportauit. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

R. B. of Lincoln raped J., wife of R. de W. of Ropsley, at Lincoln, and abducted her to Beverley (Yorks.); he feloniously stole 6 silver spoons valued at 10s.

Tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 10d.

2. Thomas Baudewyn de Pykworth' in Kesteu'en' capellanus indictatus est per dictos iuratores eo quod ipse die Dominica proxima ante festum natuitatis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> felonice interfecit Thomam Gerdon' de Pyks [apud] Pykworth' cum vna lancea precij viij d. apud Pykworth'. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

T. B. of Pickworth, chaplain, feloniously killed T. G. of Pickworth, at Pickworth, with a lance, price 8*s.*

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; tried before the King's Bench, Mich. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven and also on presentment by the hundred jury; pardoned; *ibid.*, 542, Rex, m. 4d.

3. Henricus Smyth' de Colby indictatus est per dictos iuratores eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> apud Botheby vnum equum precij iiiij solidorum de Willelmo Michell' capellano felonice furatus fuit et est communis latro. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

H. S. of Coleby, at Boothby, feloniously stole a horse, price 4*s.*, from W. M., chaplain; he is a common thief.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; *ibid.*, m. 27.

4. Willelmus Scharp' de Spetelgate indictatus est per dictos iuratores eo quod ipse die Lune proxima ante festum sancte Petronille anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> apud Spetelgate recepit Robertum filium suum sciens ipsum indictatum et vtelegatum pro morte Iohannis [Hobard' de] Spetelgate et dietum Robertum ad hue tenet ad insidiandum et interficiendum Willelmum Hobard de Spetelgate [et Thomam] Gonaston' de eadem contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

W. S. of Spittlegate, at Spittlegate, received his son R. knowing that R. had been indicted and outlawed for the death of J. H. of Spittlegate and that he had threatened to kill W. H. and T. G., both of Spittlegate.

To appear before the King's Bench, Hil. 1397, Mich. 1398, after action on principal; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 9d.; 546, Rex, m. 13; for indictment of principal see below no. 79. Missing names supplied from the King's Bench roll.

5. Simon Haugham de Swafeld' et Thomas Fale de Wyrthorp' indictati sunt per dictos iuratores eo quod ipsi die Martis proxima ante festum sancti Iohannis ante portam latinam anno regni regis

Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> venerunt in Swafeld et ibidem felonice eeperunt et abduxerunt quinque equos precij quinque marcarum de bonis Iohannis Haugham persone de Swafeld'. Qui quidem quinque equi seisisi fuerunt in manum domini regis per vicecomitem Lincoln' et ipsos felonice abduxerunt extra patriam sine licencia vel deliberacione alicuius. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

S. H. of Swayfield and T. F. of Woolsthorpe, at Swayfield, feloniously stole 5 horses, price 5 marks, from J. H., parson of Swayfield; the horses had been seized for the king by the sheriff of Lincolnshire.

Both tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 8d.

Inquicissio capta apud Corby coram predictis iusticiarijs die Louis proxima post festum sancti Michelis anno supradicto [30 September 1395] [per sacramentum] Iohannis Yol de Corby Willelmi Gybbeson' de Swynstede Walteri Parys de Wytham Ricardi Hunte de [Wytham] . . . de Byrton' Iohannis Stanwyk' de eadem Willelmi Palfray de Eston' Willelmi Pate de Colsterworthe . . . {de} eadem Galfridi Loterell' de Suththorp' Willelmi Mason' de Swafeld Iohannis Blyssot de Kyesby.

6. Qui dicunt quod Iohannes de Chamber de Bytham die Lune proxima post festum sancti Barnabe apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> Iohannem Warner' de Bytham apud Hellewell' se deffendendo interfecit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. de C. of Bytham in self-defence killed J. W. of Bytham at Holywell.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; pardoned; *ibid.*, m. 30; for the payment of 16s. 4d. for this pardon see Hanaper Roll 213/11, m. 10.

7. Ricardus capellanus de Creton' Robertus de Tryplow de Manthorp' Iohannes Nobay de Manthorp' et Iohannes Milner' de Manthorp' indictati sunt per dictos iuratores eo quod ipsi die Lune proxima post festum Pentecostes anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> Waltero de Parys de Manthorp' insultum fecerunt et ipsum verberauerunt vulnerauerunt et male tractauerunt et vnum cultellum argentatum ipsius Walteri precij xij d. apud Manthorp' felonice furati fuerunt. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

4 men assaulted W. de P. of Manthorpe, beating, wounding, and maltreating him, and feloniously stealing a silver knife, prie 12d., from him.

All 4 in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; J. N. tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; *ibid.*, m. 23.

8. Iohannes filius Lamberti Peny de Quadryng' indictatus est per dictos iuratores eo quod ipse die Lune . . . . [anno] regni regis Ricardi secundi duodecimo apud Calthorp' felonice furatus fuit vnum cacel . . . . (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. son of L. P. of Quadring, at Cawthorpe, feloniously stole . . .

Brought before the justices of gaol delivery, spring 1396, on suspicion of larceny and bad character; no action recorded; G.D.R. 33, File 6, m. 9; tried before the King's Bench delivering Lincoln gaol, East. 1396, for a different offence; sentenced to be hanged; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 35.

9. Thomas Reynard persona ecclesie de Kyrkeby iuxta Repyng-hale indictatus est per dictos [iuratores eo quod ipse die Mercurij proxima post festum] exaltacionis sancte crucis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono apud Kyrkeby iuxta Repynghale felonice interfecit Ricardum Iyme de Kyrkeby. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

T. R., parson of Kirkby [Underwood], at Kirkby, feloniously killed R. J. of Kirkby.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; tried before the King's Bench, Mich. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven, before the coroner, and on presentment by the hundred jury; pardoned; K.B. 542, Rex, m. 13. Missing words supplied from the King's Bench roll.

10. Iohannes filius Lamberti Peny de Quadryng' indictatus est per dictos iuratores de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Martinj in yeme amo regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono vnum caneuace precij ij s. vnam securam precij vj d. duos spiles de ferre de Iohaune de Esey de Brunne apud Brunne noctanter furtive et felonice furatus fuit. Qui quidem Iohannes super facturam felonie predicte captus fuit et postea in ceppis positus et detentus et modo tempore fregit dictos ceppes et posuit se in fugam vnde Iohannes de Esey de Brunne Iohannes Blake de eadem predictum Iohannem ita retenti et velociter persecuti fuerunt quod ipsum per corpus ceperunt et retro duxerunt vsque villam de Brunne et postea incontinenti predictum Iohannem Peny vsque ad gaolam castri Lincoln' duxerunt et est communis latro. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. son of L. P. of Quadring at night feloniously stole a canvas, price 2s., an axe, price 6d., and 2 iron spigots from J. de E. of Bourne, at Bourne; having been captured and placed in the stocks he broke out; J. de E. and J. B., both of Bourne, pursued him, brought him back, and took him to Lincoln gaol; he is a common thief.

See above no. 8.

11. Iohannes Milner' de Hacunby indictatus est per dictos iuratores de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima ante festum nativitatis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono apud Brunne vnum equum Ricardi Pechel' de Brunne precij xx s. furtive cepit et abduxit et est communis latro. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. M. of Haconby, at Bourne, stole a horse, price 20s., from R. P. of Bourne; he is a common thief.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.  
Respic in dorso de felonij.

[m. 1d. written from the bottom up]

LINCOLN' ADHUC DE ANNO DECIMO NONO DE FELONIJS ET  
TRANSGRESSIONIBUS KESTEUVEN'

12. Henricus nuper seruiens Thome Proktour de Aswardby indictatus est coram predictis iusticiarijs per dictam inquisicionem de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum nativitatis beate Marie

anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo nono apud Aswardby felonice fregit domum Willelmi Wright' filij Roberti Wright' et nonem solidos in denarijs numeratis et vnam gonam ipsius Willelmi precij xl d. felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

H. former servant of T. P. of Aswarby, at Aswarby, feloniously broke into the house of W. W. son of R. W. and feloniously stole 9s. and a gown, price 40d.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

13. Robertus Brig' de Iwardby indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Dominica proxima ante festum natalis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> apud Iwardby felonice interfecit Henricum Couper de Iwardby. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

R. B. of Ewerby, at Ewerby, feloniously killed H. C. of Ewerby.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

14. Ricardus Sauage de Staunford indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Martis proxima . . . . [anno regni regis Ricardi] secundi decimo nono apud Staunford domum Ricardi Daebok felonice . . . . cuiuslibet vln e vj d. de predicto Ricardo felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

R. S. of Stamford, at Stamford, feloniously [broke] into the house of R. D. and feloniously stole . . . . price 6d. per ell.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

15. Willelmus Thorholde de Northhikham indictatus est de eo quod ipse in festo sancti . . . . felonice interfecit Ricardum Pope de Bracebrig'. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

W. T. of North Hykeham feloniously killed R. P. of Bracebridge.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

#### INDICTAMENTA DE TRANSGRESSIONIBUS

Inquisisio capta apud Sleaford' xvij<sup>o</sup> die Octobris [1395] coram predictis iusticiarijs per sacramentum Ricardi Paynnyf' de Ousthorp' Ricardi Ingoldesby de Howell' Iohannis Temple de Burton' Roberti Philippot de Helpryngham Thome Flete de Aswarby Willelmi atte Welle de Kelby Iohannis Clerk' de Swarby Roberti Fort de Sylkby Willelmi Barkeworth' de Wylyngby Iohannis Brice de Asgarby Gregorij Gamul de Scryngton' et Hugonis Hamond de Querryngton' iuratorum.

16. Qui dicunt quod Willelmus Gyterner' de Kyme est rebellis contra mynistres domini regis et non vult se iusticiari vlo modo (set)<sup>1</sup> miniauit Willelmum Bryan constabularium de Magna Hale ad comburendum et eciam ad interficiendum in festo sancte Elene anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup>. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

W. G. of Kyme is a rebel against the officers of the king and refuses to take any oath; he threatened W. B., constable of Great Hale, with arson and death.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

17. Willelmus de Hille (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Sylkby indictatus est per predictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Martis proxima

post festum sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> apud Silkeby fecit rescusum super Thomam Stalworth' balliuum domini regis in officio suo faciendo vnde idem Thomas petit securitatem pacis de dicto Willelmo. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

W. de H. (made a fine) of Silkby resisted T. S., bailiff of the king, at Silkby, whence T. seeks surety against W.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark ; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 4.

18. Iohannes Hawkesworth' (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Rouston' seruiens magistri de Templebrewer indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum exaltacionis (sancte crucis)<sup>1</sup> anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> apud Asseby in Ricardum de Briceley seruientem Edmundi Launde insultum fecit et ipsum verberauit contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. H. (made a fine) of Rowston, servant of the master of Temple Bruer, at Aisby, assaulted R. de B., servant of E. L., and beat him.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark ; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

19. Robertus Grymbolde seruiens magistri Thome la Warr' apud Blaunkeneb insultum fecit Ricardo Eluk iuniori et ipsum verberauit contra pacem et vulnerauit die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Mathei apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup>. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

R. G., servant of master T. la W., at Blankney, assaulted R. E., jr., beating and wounding him.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396 ; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d. ; made a fine before the King's Bench, Hil. 1397, for 20s. ; *ibid.*, 543, Fines, m. 2.

20. Iohannes Theker de Hadyngton' indictatus est de eo quod ipse anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> apud Hadyngton' cepit de Alano Galle de eadem per vnum mensem iij d. et mensam suam et sic cepit de diuersis alijs hominibus (diuersis)<sup>1</sup> temporibus vnde in excessu vj s. viij d. (*Marg* : Excessus.)

J. T. of Haddington, at Haddington, took from A. G. of Haddington 3d. with meals for a month and similarly from others at various times : excess, 6s. 8d.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 5s. ; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 2d.

21. Adam Wright' de Wadyngton' indictatus est de eo quod ipse cepit de priore de Nocton' anno supradicto apud Nocton' [? viij d.] per diem cum prandio per vnum mensem et sic cepit de diuersis hominibus vnde in excessu iij s. (*Marg* : Excessus.)

A. W. of Waddington took from the prior of Nocton 8d. per day with meals for a month and similarly from others; excess, 3s.

A. W. in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396 ; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d. ; made a fine before the King's Bench, Hil. 1397, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark ; *ibid.*, 543, Fines, m. 1. The prior of Nocton made a fine before the King's Bench, Trin. 1396, for 40d., whether or not for this offence is not known ; *ibid.*, 541, Fines, m. 1.

22. Gilbertus Polgraue (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Stapulford indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Dominica (proxima)<sup>1</sup> post festum sancti

Iacoby apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> apud Stapulforthe' venit in domum Ricardi Turr' de eadem sine licencia et contra pacem domini regis et ibidem eepit carnes bouuum et alia utensilia domus ad valenciam x d. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

G. P. (made a fine) of Stapleford, at Stapleford, entered the house of R. T. of Stapleford and took meat and domestic utensils valued at 10*d.*

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 2*s.*; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 3.

23. Iohannes Careby (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Morton' indictatus est de eo quod ipse in festo annunciacacionis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> apud Hacunby iacuit in insidijs ad interfieendum Iohannem Cosyn et in dictum Iohannem insultum fecit et ipsum verberauit [erasure] vulnerauit et male tractanit contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. C. (made a fine) of Morton, at Haconby, lay in wait to kill J. C., assaulting, beating, wounding, and maltreating him.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 2 marks; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

24. Idem Iohannes Careby (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> indictatus est de eo quod ipse vbi Iohannes Clerk constabularius de Morton' voluit arrestasse Iohannem Barker ad seruiendum Henricum de Swynesheued secundum formam statuti super hoc dictus Iohannes Careby die Mercurij proxima post festum sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> apud Morton' dicto constabulario rescussum fecit. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

The said J. (made a fine) resisted J. C., constable of Morton, when the latter wished to arrest J. B. to serve H. de S. according to the statute.

See above no. 23.

25. Iohannes Corby de Twyford communis thakkere indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Andree apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> excedit statutum capiendo salario excessuum de Iohanne Yole de Corby et de Thoma Wryght' de Colsterworth' eapiendo in die iij d. ad tascum. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. C. of Twyford, common thatcher, took excessive wages from J. Y. of Corby and T. W. of Colsterworth, taking 4*d.* a day for work.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32*d.*; made a fine before the King's Bench, Hil. 1397, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; *ibid.*, 543, Fines, m. 1.

26. Iohannes de Trent (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Mercurij proxima post festum translacionis sancti Thome (apostoli)<sup>1</sup> anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> apud Berughby' in Thomam de Duneshy insultum fecit et ipsum verberauit vulnerauit et male tractauit contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. de T. (made a fine), at Barrowby, assaulted T. de D., beating, wounding, and maltreating him.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 1 mark; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

[m. 2]

LINCOLN'

KESTEUEN'

Placita processus et indictamenta capta apud Sleaford coram Iohanne Bussy Iohanne Boson' Willelmo de Crosseby et Willelmo Boll' iusticiarijs et custodibus pacis domini regis in partibus de Kesteu'en' in comitatu Linc' die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Dionisij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo [5 October 1394].

Inquisicio capta ibidem coram predictis iusticiarijs die loco et anno supradictis per sacramentum Willelmi Wade de Calcote Stephani Barct de Horblyng' Iohannis Clerk de Morton' Iohannis Aleynson' de Poynton' Henrici Tailour de Dembulby Willelmi Nicholl' Thome Sourdeuale Roberti Chaumbleyn Willelmi Irenmonger et Willelmi Gilon' Willelmi Stoerour et Nicholai de Keceby iuratorum.

27. Qui dicunt quod Robertus Kelsey de Estbytham die Lune proxima post festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Estbitham noctanter misit ignem super domum Nicholai Douk de Estbitham et felonice ardebat dictam domum contra pacem domini regis ad dampnum ipsius Nicholai xx librarum. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

R. K. of [Little] Bytham, at [Little] Bytham, at night feloniously burned the house of N. D. of [Little] Bytham; damages, £20.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

28. Petrus de Snyterby de Paunton' Magna indictatus est per dictos iuratores de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum omnium sanctorum anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Paunton' se defendendo interfecit quendam Iohannem Talp' de Paunton'. (*Marg* : Felonia per manuecaptores.)

P. de S. of Great Ponton, at Ponton, killed J. T. of Ponton in self-defence.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; *ibid.*, m. 17d.

29. Alanus Tailour de Poynton' indictatus est per dictos iuratores de eo quod ipse die Dominica proxima post festum sancti Martini in yeme anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Poyn-ton' quadraginta et octo bidentes de Radulfo de Derby Willelmo Prestwold et Laurencio Annell' de Poyn-ton' felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

A. T. of Pointon, at Pointon, feloniously stole 48 sheep from 3 men.

Tried before the justices of gaol delivery, 22 April 1394, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; G.D.R. 177, m. 92d.; in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; tried before the King's Bench, Mich. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted because of acquittal before the justices of gaol delivery; *ibid.*, 542, Rex, m. 14d.

30. Robertus filius Mathei de Pantry de Hacunby indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Petri

quod dicitur aduineula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi tercio apud Hacunby Aliciam Broune de Hacunby felonice rapuit et abduxit. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.<sup>1</sup>)

R. son of M. de P. of Haconby, at Haconby, feloniously raped and abducted A. B. of Haconby.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

31. Et de eo quod idem Robertus dicto die Lune anno supra dicto apud Hacunby vnam cistam Agnetis Monne felonice fregit et vnum par lyntheaminum precij vj s. extra dicta cista de predicta Agneta cepit et abduxit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

The said R., at Haconby, feloniously broke into a chest belonging to A. M. and stole a pair of sheets, price 6s.

See above no. 30.

32. Ricardus Seuwall' indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Sabati proxima post festum sancti Martini in yeme anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo apud Marton' vnam vaccam precij vj s. de Roberto Sleight' chialer felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

R. S., at Martin, feloniously stole a cow, price 6s., from R. S., kn.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

33. Robertus Walssh' de Bolyngbroke indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Veneris proxima ante festum sancti Petri apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> apud Grantham xvij<sup>o</sup> stipas argenti precij dñorum solidorum et vnum par de . . bedes precij xl d. de Ade de Aileston' felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

R. W. of Bolingbroke, at Grantham, feloniously stole 16 bars of silver, price 2s., and a rosary, price 40d., from A. de A.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

34. Matheus Walsshman de Gunwardby indictatus est per dictos iuratores de eo quod ipse die Martis proxima post festum sancti Iohannis ante portam latinam anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> apud Muston' vnam equam precij octo solidorum de Hugone Greynson' de Muston' felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

M. W. of Gonerby, at Muston, feloniously stole a mare, price 8s., from H. G. of Muston.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

35. Robertus Rasour' de Foston' netehird indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Lune in septimana Pentecostes anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xv<sup>o</sup> vnam vaccam Roberti Smyth' de Cathorp' precij x solidorum apud Cathorp' felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictam inquisitionem.<sup>1</sup>)

R. R. of Foston, neatherd, feloniously stole a cow, price 10s., from R. S. of Caythorpe, at Caythorpe.

Tried before the justices of gaol delivery, 30 July 1394, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; sentenced to be hanged; G.D.R. 177, m. 90d.; in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

<sup>1</sup> Applicable to next entry also.

36. Et de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum annunciationis beate Marie virginis anno supradicto infra clausuram Ricardi de Rouceby de Foston' apud Foston' intravit et quandam cistam ipsius Ricardi ibidem inuentam fregit et xl s. argenti in eadem cista inuentos felonice furatus fuit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

The said R. entered the close of R. de R. of Foston, at Foston, broke into a chest, and feloniously stole 40s.

See above no. 35.

37. Thomas Munke indictatus est per dietam inquisicionem de eo quod ipse die Lune [proxima post festum . . . . anno] regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo septimo felonice . . . . Thomam Iopson' de Swaton' noctanter in domo sua n[octanter] . . . . super hoc Willelmus Wade de Caleeto Thomas Ardern . . . . Willelmus Smyth' de eadem manuceperunt ad habendum corpus . . . . Line' in xv<sup>a</sup> Pasehe ad respondendum domino regi de felonia . . . (Marg : (Felonia) per manucaptores transgressio.)

T. M. at night feloniously . . . T. J. of Swaton in his own house . . . ; . . . mainpernors named for his appearance in court.

See below no. 106. T. M. made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 4.

38. Beatrix Heward de Stapulforth' indictata est per dietos iuratores de eo quod ipsa die Lune proxima post festum inueneionis sanete erueis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo domum Iohannis de Hermeston' de Stapulford' noctanter et felonice fregit et vnam vlnam panny lynei preeij iiiij d. apud Stapulford felonice furata fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia per manucaptores.)

B. H. of Stapleford at night feloniously broke into the house of J. de H. of Stapleford, at Stapleford, and stole an ell of linen cloth, price 4d.

Tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven: acquitted; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 16d.; for mainpernors see below p. 37.

[m. 2d. written from the bottom up]

LINCOLN' TRANSGRESSIONES ANNO XVIIJ° KESTEVEN'

Inquieissio capta apud Sleaford die Lune proxima post festum sancti Hillarij coram predictis iusticiarijs anno infrascripto [18 January 1395] per saeramentum Roberti Euedon' de Euedon' Ricardi Ingoldesby de Howell' Henrici Attobewche de Helpryngham Iohannis Tolimund' de Euedon' Henrici de Botheby de Wadyngton' Iohannis Sharp' (de)<sup>1</sup> Ousthorp' Iohannis Shoter' de Braunston' Ricardi Eirik de Blaunkeney Ricardi Gibson' de Iwardby Iohannis Wright' de Carleton' Iohannis Gripe de Wadyngton' et Andree West de Stapulford iuratorum.

39. Qui dicunt quod Thomas de Botheby (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Magna Hale et Iohannes Clerk (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de eadem die Iouis

proxima post festum sancti Barnabe (apostoli)<sup>1</sup> anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo (apud)<sup>1</sup> Magnam Hale temptanerunt et procurauerunt Simonem Chamberleyn' (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Magna Hale Robertum Wyfursay (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> fratrem suum et Willelmum Bryan (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Hale ad consenctendum et manutenendum cum ipsis ad depriuendum et magistrandum iniuste comuniarios et vicinos de Hale per materiam insurgendam contra pacem et legem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

T. de B. (made a fine) and J. C. (made a fine) both of Great Hale, at Great Hale, tempted and procured 3 men (made fines) to support them in depriving the community of Hale by means of insurgent material against the peace and law of the king.

All 5 made fines before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40*l.* each; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 4.

40. Iohannes Haneworth' seruiens Willelmi Bolle indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Sabati proxima post festum sancti Hillarij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo sine causa racionabili ante finem termini inter eos concordati . . . [Well]yngoure de seruicio predicto Willelmi recessit contra statutum in contemptum domini [? regis]. (*Mary* : Transgressio.)

J. H., servant of W. B., left the service of W. B. before the end of his term.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

41. Iohannes Thekyngham iunior indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die . . . . . seruiens Ricardi Bondyng' de Wellyngoure sine causa racionabili recessit de seruicio . . . . . concordati. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. T., jr., . . . . . servant of R. B. of Wellingore, left the service of R. B. without cause.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 2*s.*; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

42. Item dicunt quod Iohannes de Thekyngham de Lincoln' webster retinet predictum Iohannem . . . in seruicio suo contra statutum in contemptum domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. de T. of Lincoln, weaver, retained the aforesaid J. in his service contrary to the statute.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 2*s.*; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

43. Iohannes be the Water (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> filius Iohannis be the Water senioris de Basyngham et Iohannes Wylkes (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Basyngham indictati sunt per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipsi die Veneris proxima ante festum natalis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo in Robertum de Newton' de Carleton' in Morland et in Rogerum filium Iohannis de eadem insidiose insultum fecerunt apud Bassingham et ipsos verberauerunt vulnerauerunt et male tractauerunt contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. be the W. (made a fine) son of J. be the W., sr., of Bassingham and J. W. (made a fine) of Bassingham insidiously assaulted R. de N. of Carlton

le Moorland and R. his son, at Bassingham, beating, wounding, and maltreating them.

Both made fines before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 20s. each; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 3.

44. Iohannes Theker' seruiens Gilberti Blake de Hermeston' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Dominica proxima post festum natalis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo clausum ipsius Gilberti fregit et extra seruicium ipsius Gilberti contra statutum domini regis apud Hermeston' recessit ad graue dampnum ipsius Gilberti. Qui quidem Iohannes est in seruicio Iohannis Sleyght' (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> bocher de Lincoln' qui quidem Iohannes Sleyght' detinet dictum Iohannem Theker' seruientem dicti Gilberti non obstante predicto statuto nec obstante calumpnio dicti Gilberti in presencia Iohannis Smyth' de Nauenby balliui de wapentacio de Boby Grafhowe. (*Marg*: Transgressio.)

J. T., servant of G. B. of Harmston, broke out of the close of the said G. at Harmston, and left G.'s service; he entered the service of J. S. (made a fine), butcher of Lincoln, notwithstanding the statute or the claim of G. made in the presence of J. S. of Navenby, bailiff of Boothby Graffoe.

J. T. in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; J. S. made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40*l.*; *ibid.*, Fines, m. 4.

45. Iohannes be the Water' et Iohannes Wilkes indictati sunt per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipsi die Dominica proxima ante festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> in Reginaldum Brokau webster de Basyngham noctanter in domo dicti Reginaldi insultum fecerunt et ipsum verberauerunt vulnerauerunt et male tractauerunt et alia enormia ei intulerunt contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg*: Transgressio.)

J. be the W. and J. W. at night assaulted R. B., weaver of Bassingham, in his house, beating, wounding, and maltreating him and doing him other injury.

See above no. 43.

46. Rogerus Schepherde (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> seruiens Roberti de Nauenby skynner indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Andree (apostoli)<sup>1</sup> anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> apud Nauenby extra seruicium ipsius Roberti contra statutum recessit ad graue dampnum ipsius Roberti. Qui quidem Rogerus est modo in seruicio Iacoby de Barneby (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> poyntour de Lincoln' et Willelmi Clerk (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> comorantis extra Neulandgate de Lincoln' qui dictum Rogerum retinuit contra statutum domini regis. (*Marg*: Transgressio.)

R. S. (made a fine), servant of R. de N., skinner, at Navenby, left the service of R. de N. to the latter's damage: he is now in the service of J. de B., painter of Lincoln (made a fine), and of W. C. (made a fine) living outside Newland Gate, Lincoln; they retain him contrary to the statute.

All 3 made fines before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40*l.* each; K.B. 540, Fines, mm. 4, 5.

47. Iohannes Newton' de Harston' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse (in)<sup>1</sup> festo sancti Michelis anno regni

regis Ricardi secundi xvij° Robertum Newton' seruientem Pagani Boson' de Denton' extra seruicium dicti Pagani apud Denton' cepit et abduxit et licet de deliberacione dicti seruientis sui per predictum Paganum fuerit eepius requisitus dictum seruientem . . liberare reeausauit et ad hoc recusat in contemptum domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. N. of Harmston abducted R. N., servant of P. B. of Denton, at Denton, and illegally released him from his service to P. B.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

48. Willelmus Bayli seruiens rectoris de Saksulby indictatus est per dictam inquisicionem de eo quod ipse die Sabati proxima post festum anunciacione beate Marie anno regni regis Rieardi secundi xvij° apud Denton' dictus Willelmus venit vi et armis contra pacem domini regis abduxit et elongavit Iohannem seruientem Thome Attegarthus de Denton' et extra seruicium dicti Thome contra statutum in juste detinet ad graue dampnum. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

W. B., servant of the rector of Saxilby, at Denton, abducted J., servant of T. A. of Denton, and detained him from the service of the said T. illegally.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

49. Ricardus Tebbe de Hekyngton' indictatus est per dictam inquisicionem de eo quod ipse die Martis proxima post festum Pentecostes anno regni regis Rieardi secundi xvij° apud Hekyngton' in cimiterio ecclesie de Hekyngton' in decimum ecclesie de Hekyngton' insultum fecit et ipsum verberauit vulnerauit contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

R. T. of Heckington, in the cemetery at Heckington, assaulted the dean of Heckington, beating and wounding him.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; to be produced before the King's Bench, Hil. 1398; *ibid.*, 546, Rex, m. 13; in East. 1397 the sheriff of Lincolnshire made a fine for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for failing to produce R. T. on the appointed day; *ibid.*, 544, Fines, m. 1d.; R. T. made a fine before the King's Bench, Mich. 1397, for 10s.; *ibid.*, 546, Fines, m. 4.

50. Iohannes Roper de Dunesby indictatus est per dictam inquisicionem de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Dunesby vi et armis Vincenti capellano insultum fecit et predicto Vincenti male et violenter prosecutur per quod idem Vincens male fuit affray(atus)<sup>1</sup> contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. R. of Dunsby, at Dunsby, assaulted Vincent, chaplain, and violently pursued him because V. was an affrayer against the peace.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; made a fine before the King's Bench, Mich. 1396, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; *ibid.*, 542, Fines, m. 1d.

51. Iohannes Peddar (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Baston' indictatus est per dictam inquisicionem de eo quod ipse die Sabati proxima post festum sancti Mathie apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° Iohanni Drawals et Matilde vxori eius de Baston' insultum

fecit predictam Matildem apud Baston' verberanit vulneravit et male tractauit contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg:* Transgressio.)

J. P. (made a fine) of Baston, at Baston, assaulted J. D. of Baston and M. his wife, beating, wounding, and maltreating M.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 1 mark; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 2.

52. Iohannes Roper de Dunesby indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> Henrico Smyth' constabulario de Dunesby apud Dunesby fecit vn affray et rescursum et noluit se iustificari ad pacem scet rebellis est. (*Marg:* Transgressio.)

J. R. of Dunsby, at Dunsby, made an affray against and resisted H. S., constable of Dunsby; he refused to be sworn to keep the peace and is a rebel.

See above no. 50.

[m. 3]

LINCOLN'

KESTEUEN'

Placita processus et indictamenta capta apud Sleaford Corby et Grantham coram Iohanne Bussy Iohanne Boson' Willelmo Crosseby et Willelmo Boll' iusticiarijs et custodibus pacis domini regis in partibus de Kesteven' in comitatu Lincoln' anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octano.

Inquicissio capta apud Sleaford coram predictis iusticiarijs die Lune proxima post festum epiphanie domini anno supradicto [11 January 1395] per sacramentum Thome Bate de Digby Iohannis Goldyng de Kirkeby Iohannis Ontlawe Iohannis Lord Willelmi Wright' de Scoupyk Roberti Rydale Willelmi Richardson' Willelmi de Dygby Iohannis Hyde de Thorp' Roberti de Bolyngton' Willelmi Steregarth' Thome Kidenot et Iohannis Watson' de Tymberlond iuratorum.

53. Qui dicunt quod Thomas de Botheby de Magna Hale et Iohannes Clerk de eadem die Lune proxima post festum sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> felonice receperunt Ricardum de Enderby felonem domini regis et vtlagatum apud Magnum Hale scientes predictum Ricardum felonem et vtlagatum. Qui quidem Thomas et Iohannes predictis die et loco reddiderunt se coram iusticiarijs supradictis et super hoc Iohannes filius Roberti de Hale Thomas Chapman de eadem Iohannes Dauher de eadem et Thomas (Da)<sup>c</sup> Germaye de eadem manuceperunt ad habendum corpora dictorum Thome et Iohannis coram quibuscumque iusticiarijs domini regis pacis ad respondendum domino regi de felonij predictis sub pena xl librarum et corpus pro corpore. (*Marg:* Felonia per manucaptiores.)

T. de B. and J. C. both of Great Hale feloniously received R. de E., felon and outlaw, at Great Hale, knowing he was such; they came before the

justices and 4 men of Hale were named as mainpernors for their appearance before the justices of the peace.

Both tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for this offence and J. C. for no. 54, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 13d.

54. Idem Iohannes Clerk indictatus est per dictam inquisicionem de eo quod ipse die Martis proxima post festum sancti Clementis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Hale felonice furatus fuit vnum lyntheamen precij ij s. de Willelmo Moris de Hale. (*Marg:* Felonia.)

J. C. feloniously stole a sheet, price 2s., from W. M. of Hale, at Hale. See above no. 53.

55. Thomas atte Vaude de Poynton' indictatus est de eo quod ipse in festo sancti Petri aduincula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Poynton' furtive cepit vnum equum precij x s. de Nicholao Marchall' de Poynton'. (*Marg:* Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

T. atte V. of Pointon, at Pointon, furtively stole a horse, price 10s., from N. M. of Pointon.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

56. Thomas de Feriby manens in Boston' indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Louis in festo eoncepcionis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° panum lyneum et laneum precij x s. apud Euedon' inuentum felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg:* Felonia.)

T. de F., living in Boston, feloniously stole linen and woollen cloth, price 10s., at Evedon.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

57. Robertus Warde de Thragelthorp' indictatus est per dictam inquisicionem de eo quod ipse die Sabati in vigilia sancti Andree apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo Rogerum atte Grange de Thragelthorp' apud Thragelthorp' felonice interfecit. (*Marg:* Felonia per manucaptores.)

R. W. of Stragglethorpe feloniously killed R. atte G. of Stragglethorpe, at Stragglethorpe.

Tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; pardoned because killing done in self-defence; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 29d.; see also *ibid.*, m. 13d.; for the payment of 16s. 4d. for this pardon see Hanaper Roll 213/11, m. 8.

58. Nicholaus Cantyng de Denton' indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Wulfrani episcopi anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Denton' duodecim oves precij xij s. de Gilberto Hanson' ( . . . )<sup>1</sup> Ricardo Couper felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg:* Felonia per dictam inquisicionem.)

N. C. of Denton, at Denton, feloniously stole 12 sheep, price 12s., from G. H. and R. C.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

59. Willermus Wodecok' de Brassyngburgh' indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Mercurij proxima ante festum sancti Nicholai episcopi

apud Bressyngburgh' duas oues precij xvij d. de Willelmo Prudemay felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

W. W. of Braceborough, at Braceborough, feloniously stole 2 sheep, price 18d., from W. P.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

60. Galfridus Aleyn de Vffyngton' indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post [festum nativitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi] secundi xvij° anguillas et alias pisces precij x d. prioris de Neustede apud Newstedde [felonice furatus fuit]. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

G. A. of Uffington feloniously stole eels and other fish, price 10d., from the prior of Newstead, at Newstead.

Tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 16. Missing words supplied from the King's Bench roll.

61. Iohannes de Horblyng seruiens Willelmi de Wyks indicatus est de eo quod ipse die Iouis proxima post festum apostolorum Philippi et Iacoby anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Helpringham felonice interfecit Thomam Cheto' capellatum. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

J. de H., servant of W. de W., at Helpringham, feloniously killed T. C., chaplain.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

62. Iohannes de Chamber de Bytham indictatus est.

J. de C. of Bytham is indicted.

See above no. 6.

63. Iohannes Magotson' de Pynchebek indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Mercurij in festo sancti Martini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Repynghale ij boues precij xx solidorum de Ricardo Stibard de Dunesby Iohanne Seynt Marie preste felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

J. M. of Pinchbeck, at Rippingale, feloniously stole 3 oxen, price 20s., from R. S. of Dunsby and J. St M., priest.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

64. Iohannes Norman de Talyngton' indictatus est per xij iuratores de wapentacio de Nesse de eo quod ipse die Lune [proxima . . . festum] sancti Michelis arcangeli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo vnum equum Ricardi Berham precij . . . . . [felonice furatus fuit]. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. N. of Tallington feloniously stole a horse, price . . . , from R. B.  
In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

65. Iohannes Barly webster nuper manens in Morton' [indictatus est de eo quod ipse die] . . . virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xv° apud Haconby vnum par de pl . . . . . [? felonice furatus fuit]. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictos iuratores.)

J. B., weaver, formerly living in Morton, at Haconby, feloniously stole a pair . . .

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

66. Thomas Saltkill' alias vocatus Thomas de Dent de Boston et Iohannes [Saltkyll' alias vocatus Thomas Dent frater suns] indictati sunt per xij iuratores de wapentagio de Auelond apud Corby die . . . . . [anno] supradicto per sacramentum Willelmi Wade de Calecto et sociorum suorum qui dicunt quod . . . . . festum purificacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo . . . . . [Thome] Arderne de Horblyng' vi et armis videlicet gladijs parmis arcubus et sagittis noctanter felonice . . . . . et ibidem vnum cooperterium cum j tapete coloris blodij et rubei cum floribus albis intextis precij xx s. et . . . . coloris blodij et viridis cum floribus albis et rubeis in textis precij xij s. iiiij d. cum vj lyntheaminibus precij . . . . j ollam eream precij vj s. viij d. j bancour cum sedilibus precij iij s. iiiij d. vasas . . . . ornamenta tam corpori et capitale dicte Margarete quam camere sue pertinencia . . . . furtive ceperunt cariauerunt et abduxerunt. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

T. S. alias T. de D. of Boston and J. S., also called T. D., his brother, feloniously and forcibly entered the house of T. A. of Horbling and furtively stole a covering with a blue and red flowered hanging, price 20s., another of green and blue with white and red flowers, price 13s. 4d., 6 sheets, price . . . , a brass pot, price 6s. 8d., a bench with seats, price 3s. 4d., and other ornaments, personal and household, from M.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d. Name supplied from the King's Bench roll and no. 67. Thomas Dent had a pardon; C.P.R. 1399-1401, p. 250.

Respice in dorso de felonijis.

[m. 3d. written from the bottom up]

LINCOLN' AD HUC DE ANNO XVIIJ° DE FELONIJS KESTEUEEN'

67. Predicti Thomas Saltkill' alias vocatus Thomas Dent de Boston' et Iohannes [Saltkyll' alias vocatus Thomas Dent] frater suus indictati sunt per dictam inquisicionem infrascriptam de eo quod ipsi die Louis proxima post festum . . . . [anno regni regis Ricardi secundi] decimo octauo apud Horblyng in Kestene' domum Thome Ardern' de Horblyng' noctanter . . . . [cum] arcubus (arcubus)<sup>c</sup> et sagittis felonice fregerunt et intrauerunt . . Margaret' vxor' Iohannis Arderne . . . . ceperunt et abduxerunt et ad hue detinuerunt. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

The said T. and J., at Horbling, feloniously broke into the house of T. A. of Horbling and abducted M., wife of J. A.

See above no. 66.

#### INDICTAMENTA DE TRANSGRESSIONIBUS ET EXCESSIBUS

68. Iohannes Roper de Dunesby indictatus est per dietam inquisicionem de eo quod ipse die Lune . . . . [anno regni regis Ricardi] secundi xvij° Iocio Tasker' de Repynghale apud Repynghale . . . . ipso Iocio minauit contra pacem domini regis.

Et quod dictus [? Iohannes est communis perturbator pacis].  
(*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. R. of Dunsby threatened J. T. of Rippingale, at Rippingale; he is a common disturber of the peace.

See above no. 50.

69. Iohannes Byddul (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Morton' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Lune . . . . [anno regni regis Ricardi secundi] xvij<sup>o</sup> Iohanni Clerk constabulario de Morton' apud Morton' insultum fecit . . . . . [contra] pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. B. (made a fine) of Morton, at Morton, assaulted J. C., constable of Morton.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 20s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

70. Iohanna de Skendelby de Morton' indictata est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipsa die Mercurij in vigilia assencionis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> Iohanni Clerk constabulario de Morton' et socio suo apud Morton' rescusum fecit contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. de S. of Morton resisted J. C., constable of Morton, and his companion, at Morton.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; made a fine before the King's Bench, Hil. 1397, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; *ibid.*, 543, Fines, m. 1.

71. Robertus de Polay de Sleaford indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Dominica in festo (ramis)<sup>1</sup> palmarum anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> domum Agnetis Kyng' de Sleaford apud Sleaford noctanter fregit et sine licencia dicti Agnetis intravit contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

R. de P. of Sleaford at night broke into the house of A. K. of Sleaford, at Sleaford, and entered without permission.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

72. Iohannes filius Willelmi Scheperd de Braunston' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Mathee anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> dictus Iohannes conductus fuit cum Iohanne Schoter' de Braunston' in seruicio suo . . . sine causa racionabili a seruicio ipsius Iohannis cum bonis et catallis ad valenciam xx s. exiuit ad graue dampnum ipsius Iohannis et contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. son of W. S. of Branston was hired to serve J. S. of Branston but without cause he left J. S., taking with him goods valued at 20s.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

73. Henricus Scheperd de Blankenay indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Dominica in festo Pentecostes anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> conductus fuit cum Iohanne persona ecclesie de Blanknay a festo sancti Martini vsque ad eiusdem festum et dictus Henricus a seruicio predicto exiuit

sine causa ad graue dampnum ipsius Iohannis et contra pacem domini regis. (*Mary : Transgressio.*)

H. S. of Blankney being hired to serve J., parson of Blankney, left his service without cause.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40*d.*; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 4*d.*

74. Iohannes Tasker manens apud Bruer' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Lune in crastino clausi Pasche anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° Willelmo Bollore de Carleton' et Elene vxori eius vi et armis videlicet cum gladijs et fustibus apud Carleton' fecit vn affray et domum ipsius Willelmi noctanter fregit contra pacem domini regis. (*Mary : Transgressio.*)

J. T., living in Temple Bruer, made an affray against W. B. of Carlton and E. his wife, at Carlton, and broke into the house of W. at night.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32*d.*

75. Thomas Randolph' de Alyngton' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Dominica proxima post festum . . . . pape anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum xvij° apud Alyngton' clausum Thome Smyth' de Alyngton' fregit et vnam caretam precij viij s. et vnam ollam eream precij ij s. ibidem inuentas cepit et asportauit. (*Mary : Transgressio.*)

T. R. of Allington, at Allington, broke into the close of T. S. of Allington, and took a cart, price 8*s.*, and a brass pot, price 2*s.*

To be produced before the King's Bench, Mich. 1398; K.B. 547, Rex, m. 2*d.*

76. Thomas atte Halle de Wollesthorp' iuxta Colsterworthe in comitatu Lync' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Mercurij proxima post festum translacionis sancti Thome martiris anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° cum alijs vi et armis de auctoritate sua propria sine balliuo domini regis in communi strata apud Wollesthorp' sine warento domini regis cepit quatuordecim oues Willelmi Clerk (de)<sup>1</sup> Stenby ad valenciam xvij s. et predictas oues detinuit per octo dies quousque predictus Willelmus inuenit plegios ad respondendum predicto Thome in curia de Grantham de re pertinente ad liberum tenementum dicti Willelmi in villa de Stenby extra iurisdictionem ville de Grantham predice non permittendo dictas oues deliberari per ministros domini regis secundum legem et consuetudinem regni set minando predictos Willelmu et ministros domini regis de vita et membris si execucionem quamcumque legis fecerint pro qua minacione dicti Thome et aliorum de suo consilio dictus Willelmus et ministri predicti non sunt ausi prosequi legem communem domini regis pro quibuscumque iniurijs sibi factis per predictum Thomam contra pacem domini regis. (*Mary : Transgressio.*)

T. atte H. of Woolsthorpe near Colsterworth with others forcibly and on his own authority without a baiff, on the highway in Woolsthorpe, took 14 sheep, valued at 18*s.*, from W. C. of Stainby; he kept them for 8 days until W. found pledges to respond to T. in the court at Grantham concerning a matter pertaining to a free tenement belonging to W. in Stainby which is outside the jurisdiction of Grantham; he did not allow the royal

officers to take the sheep but with others threatened them and W. with death and injury if they executed the law, with the result that W. and the officers did not dare to enforce the law.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. t396, for 20s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

[m. 4]

LINCOLN'

KESTEUEN'

Plaeita processus et indictamenta capta coram Iohanne Bussy Iohanne Boson' Willelmo de Crosseby et Willelmo Boll' iusticiarijs et eustodibus pacis domini regis in partibus de Kesteven' in eomitatu Linc' apud Sleaford die Lune proxima post festum sancti Dionisij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo [13 October 1393].

Inquieissio capta apud Corby eoram predictis iusticiarijs die Louis proxima ante festum sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi supradicto [25 September 1393] per sacramentum Ricardi Hunt de Wytham Iohannis Elys de Manthorp' Iohannis Cantyng de Swynstede Iohannis Pelefote de Skilyngton' Iohannis Gibon' de Birton' Rogeri Pate de Wollesthorp' Ade Lok de Swafeld Hugonis Spenser de Corby Galfredi Loterell' de Southorp' Iohannis Stanwyg de Birton' Iohannis Coo de Toft Willelmi Dyon' de Southwythom et Petri Clerk de Steneby iuratorum.

77. Qui dieunt quod Iohannes Osberne de Rouceby die Lune proxima ante festum earnipriuij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° octo petras plumby preeij petre vj d. in ecclesia de Rouceby apud Rouceby furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg.*: Felonia.)

J. O. of Rauseby furtively took 8 stone of lead, price 6d. per stone, from the church of Rauseby.

Tried before the justices of gaol delivery, 30 July 1394, for this offence, no. 78, and a third, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; G.D.R. 177, m. 90d.; in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; tried before the King's Bench, Hil. 1397, for both these offences on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted because of acquittal before the justices of gaol delivery; *ibid.*, 543, Rex, m. 11. In this same term the sheriff of Lincolnshire made a fine for 1 mark for failing to produce him on the day fixed; *ibid.*, Fines, m. 1.

78. Et de eo quod idem Iohannes Osberne die Lune proxima post festum sancte trinitatis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo dominum Iohannis Couper de Rouceby apud Rouecby fregit et intravit et x solidos ibidem furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg.*: Felonia.)

The said J. broke into the house of J. C. of Rauseby, at Rauseby, and stole 10s.

See above no. 77.

79. Robertus filius Willelmi Scharp' de Spetilgate indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Veneris proxima post festum [sancte trinitatis] anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo apud Spitelgate

felonice interfecit Iohannem Hobard in domo sua propria apud Spitelgate. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictam inquisicionem.)

R., son of W. S. of Spittlegate, feloniously killed J. H. in his own house at Spittlegate.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; see also above no. 4. Missing words supplied from the King's Bench roll.

80. Willelmus Swynhird de Baston' indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Petri aduineula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo venit vi et armis apud Baston' noctanter et felonice furatus fuit vnum multonem precij xvij (denariorum)<sup>l</sup> de Thoma Kyng' de Baston'. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictam inquisicionem.)

W. S. of Baston, at Baston, forcibly and at night feloniously stole a sheep, price 18d., from T. K. of Baston.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

81. Radulfus Bocher de Estdepyng' indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Martis proxima post festum purificacionis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> duos bidentes Willelmi Ynges (Ynges)<sup>c</sup> de Estdepyng precij ij solidorum apud Estdepyng felonice furatus fuit etc. (*Marg* : Felonia per dictam inquisicionem.)

R. B. of East Deeping feloniously stole 2 sheep, price 2s., from W. Y. of East Deeping, at East Deeping.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

Inquicissio capta apud Sleaford coram predictis iusticiarijs die Lune proxima post festum epiphanie [domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi supradicto [12 January 1394] per sacramentum xij] iuratorum de Flaxwell' et Langhowe videlicet Iohannis de Wylyngham et sociorum suorum.

82. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Robertus Perkyn de Westburgh' die Sabati proxima post festum sancti Petri quod dicitur aduineula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xv<sup>o</sup> in quendam Robertum de Horseley de Westburgh' in Westburgh' vi et armis videlicet cum uno cultello precij j d. insultum fecit (et)<sup>t</sup> ipsum verberauit vulnerauit faciendo ei vnam plagam in ventre vnde obiit et scie predictus Robertus Perkyn predictum Robertum Horseley felonice interfecit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

R. P. of Westborough, at Westborough, assaulted R. de H. of Westborough with a knife, price 1d., beating and wounding him in the stomach so that he died; thus R. P. feloniously killed R. H.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

83. Iohannes othe Wode tasker quondam serniens Iohannis Baker de Braunston' indictatus est per dictam inquisicionem de eo quod ipse die Sabati proxima post festum sancti Petri quod dicitur aduineula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> apud Braunston' . . . . de Torkesey persone ecclesie de (Westburgh')<sup>c</sup>

Wasshyngburgh' precij vj s. viij d. felonice [furatus fuit]. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. othe W., mower, former servant of J. B. of Branston, at Branston, feloniously stole . . . . price 6s. 8*l.*, from . . de T., parson of Washngborough. In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

84. Et de eo quod idem Iohannes die Lune proxima post festum sancti Michelis anno supradicto . . . . de Iohanne Heton' de Braunston' precij xij d. et eodem die alium . . . . Alano Chuller de Braunston'. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

The said J. feloniously stole . . . . price 12*d.*, from J. H. of Branston and another . . . from A. C. of Branston.

See above no. 83.

85. Ricardus de Gretham de Marton' netmaker indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xv<sup>o</sup> apud Marton' tres bidentes de Iohanne Vtlawe felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

R. de G. of Martin, net maker, at Martin, feloniously stole 3 sheep from J. U.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

86. Iohannes de Grene de Metheryngham indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti (Luce)<sup>c</sup> Luce ewangeliste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xv<sup>o</sup> apud Norton' duos boues Iohannis de Orby clerici precij xxx solidorum felonice cepit et abduxit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. de G. of Metheringham, at Norton [Disney], feloniously stole 2 oxen, price 30*s.*, from J. de O., clerk.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

87. Thomas Chapman de Swynsthorp' indictatus est per dictam [inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Dominica proxima ante festum sancti Mathei] apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie [duodecimo apud Swynesthorp' Ricardum seruentem predicti Thome felonice] interfecit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

T. C. of Swinþorpe feloniously killed R. his servant, at Swinþorpe.

Tried before the justices of gaol delivery, 22 April 1394, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; G.D.R. 177, m. 92d.; in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; tried before the King's Bench, Trin. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted because of acquittal before the justices of gaol delivery; *ibid.*, 541, Rex, m. 4. Missing words supplied from the King's Bench roll.

88. Iohannes Herys et Iohannes Broun Walshman [morans in parochia de Stikeswald' indictati sunt per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipsi] die Dominica proxima post festum sancti Dunstani [anno regni regis Ricardi secundi] . . . . runt Julianam vxorem Nicholai de Birton' . . . . (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. H. and J. B., Welshman living in Stixwould, . . . . J. wife of N. de B. . . . .

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; J. H. in exigend in the King's Bench, Mich. 1399 and subsequently; *ibid.*, 550, Rex, m. 10; 553, Rex, m. 18. Missing name supplied from the King's Bench roll.

[m. 4d. written from the bottom up]

LINCOLN' ADHUC DE ANNO XVIJ° [KESTEUEN']

Inquieissio capta eoram predictis iustiearijs apud [? Sleaford'] . . . . . [anno regni regis] Ricardi secundi decimo septimo per sacramentum Roberti . . . . . Iohannis Cheto' de Hale Willelmi Brian de Hale . . . . . Willelmi Bradeslawe Iohannis Couper de B . . . . .

89. [Qui dicunt quod Ideona Browne de] Mikelhale die Lune proxima post festum . . . . . linthiaminum precij vj denariorum de R . . . . . (*Marg:* Felonia.)

I. B. of Great Hale . . . of sheets, price 6d., from R. . . .

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d. Name supplied from the King's Bench roll.

90. Willelmus Baily de Howell' indictatus est per dictam inquisieionem [de eo quod ipse die . . . festum sancti Martini] in yeme anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Howell' . . . . . (*Marg:* Felonia.)

W. B. of Howell, at Howell . . . .

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

91. Adam Speier indictatus est per dictos iuratores de eo quod ipse venit apud Wytham die [Sabbati in festo sancti Petri apostoli] anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° domum Henrici Smyth' apud Wytham felonice fregit et vnam ollam eneam [precij] quinque solidorum felonice furatus fuit et abduxit. (*Marg:* Felonia.)

A. S., at Witham, feloniously broke into the house of H. S. and stole a brass pot, price 5s.

Tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven for this offence and no. 92; acquitted; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 13d. Missing words supplied from the King's Bench roll.

92. Et idem Adam indictatus est de eo quod ipse die Sabati in festo sancti Petri apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° ad noctem clausum Roberti Gressenale felonice fregit apud Wytham et ibidem vnum equum nigrum ad valenciam xij solidorum et iiiij denariorum felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg:* Felonia.)

The said A. at night broke into the close of R. G. at Witham and feloniously stole a black horse valued at 13s. 4d.

See above no. 91.

#### INDICTAMENTA DE TRANSGRESSIONIBUS ET EXCESSIBUS

Inquieissio capta apud Corby die Iouis in festo sancte trinitatis [18 June 1394] coram predictis iusticiarijs per saeramentum Iohannis Helsys de Manthorp' Iohannis Cantyng' de Swynsted Iohannis Pelefotte de Skylyngton' Iohannis Gibbon' de Byrton'

Roger [Pate de Wollest]horp' Ade Lok de Swafeld Hugonis Spicer' de Corby Galfridi Wright' de Bytham Gilberti . . . . Willelmi Dycum de Southwethome Petri Clerk de Stenby.

93. Qui dieunt quod [Robertus Kelste de Estbitham] die Lune proxima post festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Estbytham [noctanter misit] ignem super domum Nicholai Duk' de Estbytham predictam et felonice ardebat dictam domum contra pacem domini regis et ad dampnum dicti Nicholai de xx libris. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

R. K. of [Little] Bytham, at [Little] Bytham, feloniously burned the house of N. D. of [Little] Bytham; damages, £20.

See above no. 27. Missing words supplied from no. 27. The name appears in this form on K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

*Marg* : TRANSGRESSIONES

94. Walterus Danyell' manens apud Careby indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Iouis proxima post festum sancti Andree apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° in campo de Swynsted venit vi et armis noctanter et insultum (fecit)<sup>1</sup> Roberto Taillour' de Swynsted iuniori contra pacem domini regis. Et ignoratur a pluribus quomodo dictus Walterus viuit. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

W. D. living at Careby, in a field at Swininstead, at night assaulted R. T., jr., of Swininstead; it is not known how W. lives.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

95. Thomas Kydnut innior (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de North Rowsby indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Sabati proxima post festum inuencionis sancte erneis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud North Rowsby vi et armis intravit elausum et domum Ade Elenors de North Rowsby et ibidem in dietum Adam insultum fecit et ipsum verberauit vulnerauit et male traetauit et alia enormia ei intulit ad graue dampnum ipsius Ade et contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

T. K., jr. (made a fine), of North Ranceby, at North Raueeby, forcibly entered the close and house of A. E. of North Raueeby and assaulted A., beating, wounding, and maltreating him and doing him other injury.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 1 mark; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 4d.

96. Thomas de Botheby de Magna Hale et Iohannes Clerk' de eadem indictati sunt per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipsi die Iouis proxima post festum sancti Barnabe anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Magnam Hale temptauerunt et procurauerunt Simonem Chambrelyn de Magna Hale Robertum Wyfursay fratrem suum et Willelmum Bryan de Hale ad consensiendum et manutenendum eum ipsis ad deprinendum et magistrandum iniuste ominarios et vicinos de Hale per materium

insurgendum contra pacem et legem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio vacat hic quia titulatur in rotulo xvij<sup>o</sup>.)

T. de B. and J. C. both of Great Hale, at Great Hale, tempted and procured 3 men to support them in depriving the community of Hale by means of insurgent material against the peace and law of the king.

See above no. 39.

97. Willelmus Koc de Croxton' et Willelmus Koc filius eiusdem Willelmi indictati sunt per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipsi (apud Croxton')<sup>l</sup> die Sabbati proxima ante festum anunciationis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> et ibidem insultum fecerunt in Walterum Schepard et ipsum verberauerunt vulnerauerunt et male tractauerunt et tres digitos dextere manus (ipsius Walteri)<sup>l</sup> absiderunt (vnde)<sup>l</sup> mahemum habuit contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

W. K. of Croxton and W. K. his son, at Croxton, assaulted W. S., beating, wounding, and maltreating him and committing mayhem by cutting off 3 fingers of his right hand.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

98. Iohannes de Lynne de Graiby indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum omnium sanctorum anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo Iohannam quondam vxorem Thome Ioie de Greyby apud Greyby insultum fecit et ipsam verberauit et male tractauit ad dampnum xl s. et contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. de L. of Graby assaulted J. widow of T. J. of Graby, at Graby, beating, wounding, and maltreating her; damages, 40s.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

99. Robertus Foxbower (finem fecit)<sup>l</sup> de Line' indictatus est per sacramentum (xij de Boby et Graffowe iuratorum)<sup>l</sup> de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum nativitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij venit apud Wellyngouer et ibidem emit duo quarteria ordei de Thoma de Barton' de Wellyngouer pro iiiij s. Ita quod dictus Thomas solueret dictum ordeum in festo sancti Martini proximo sequente ad quem quidem diem eo quod idem Thomas non fuit paratus soluere predictus Robertus minauit dictum Thomam nisi solueret sibi pro predicto ordeo secundum braceum valet ad festum sancti Petri aduincula tunc proximum sequens quod ipsum Thomam faceret in prisonari. Et sic causa metus imprisonacionis concessit et pacauit secundum valorem bracei ad dictum festum ad voluntatem ipsius Roberti et sic cepit de dicto Thoma et diuersis alijs extoreiose et excessiue xiij s. iiiij d. et est communis forstallator bladi. (*Marg* : Excessus.)

R. F. (made a fine) of Lincoln, at Wellingore, bought 2 quarters of barley from T. de B. of Wellingore for 4s. to be delivered at Martinmas: when T. B. was not prepared to make the delivery R. F. threatened him with imprisonment unless he delivered the same value in malt; for fear of imprisonment T. delivered the malt and thus R. extorted from T. and others 13s. 4d.; he is a common forestaller.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 1 mark; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

[m. 5]

LINC'

KESTEUEN'

Placita processus et indictamenta capta apud Sleaford coram Iohanne Bussy Iohanne Boson' Willelmo Crosseby et Willelmo Boll' iusticiarijs et custodibus pacis domini regis in partibus de Kesteu'en' in comitatu Linc' die Lune in crastino sancti Michelis de annis regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum quintodecimo et sextodecimo.

Inquisicio capta apud Sleaford die et anno supradictis [30 September 1392] per sacramentum Willelmi Somerby de Hanworth Willelmi Tyrel de Roweeby Thome Kydnot de eadem Roberti Gregson' de Roxton' Willelmi Steresgate de eadem Iohannis Warde de Dunesby Iohannis Lorde de Braunswell' Willelmi Blyton' de Lesyngham Iohannis Ecbermane de Kyrkeby Grene Iohannis Coke de eadem Iohannis Mylesawnt de Skawpyk'.

100. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod Nicholaus Brid de Brunne die Mercurij proxima post festum purificacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xv° apud Brunne vnum plumbeum vocatum furneys precij v s. de Iohanne Ailwarde felonice furatus fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

N. B. of Bourne, at Bourne, feloniously stole a leaden vessel, called a "furneys", price 5s., from J. A.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396 ; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

Inquisicio capta apud Corby coram predictis iusticiarijs die Iouis proxima post festum sancti Michelis anno supradicto [3 October 1392] per sacramentum Radulfi Bonder de Staunford Ricardi Perkyn de Bergham Iohannis Grym de Langetoft Willelmi atte Yates de Baston' Willelmi Bludle [de] Thurleby Iohannis Bardy de Obthorp' Willelmi Prudmay de Bressyngburgh' Iohannis Clerk de Vffyngton' Iohannis Relt . . Iohannis Palfray Iohannis Willmay Ricardi Maughan de Willesthorp' iuratorum.

101. Qui dicunt quod Germanus Clerk de [Bernek' die] Dominica proxima post festum Pasche anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo venit vi et armis et ecclesiam de Gretford fregit et felonice furatus fuit vnum calicem precij viginti solidorum. Et postea dictus Germanus captus fuit per suspicionem felonie in villa de Careby et ibidem die Sabati proxima post festum ascensionis domini anno regni regis predicti xv<sup>mo</sup> per Iohannem Malkake et Robertum Okham de predicta villa de Careby et ibidem positus fuit in cippis et postea ductus fuit vsque villam de Vppyngham ad gaolam mareschalie aule hospicij predicti domini regis videlicet die Martis proxima ante festum Pentecostes anno regni regis predicti quintodecimo apud Vppyngham fugam fecit ad ecclesiam de Vppyngham predictam. Et sic euasus est et est communis latro. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

G. C. of Barnack (Northants.) forcefully broke into the church at Greatford and feloniously stole a chalice, price 20s.; afterwards he was taken at

Careby on suspicion of felony and placed in the stocks and then taken to the gaol at Uppingham (Rutl.) from whence he escaped and sought sanctuary in the church of Uppingham: he is a common thief.

Tried before the justices of gaol delivery, 1 August 1392, on indictment for burglary before the justices of the peace in Kesteven: guilty; plea of clergy allowed; released to the bishop of Lincoln; G.D.R. 177, m. 83d.; in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d. Missing words supplied from the gaol delivery roll.

*Inquisicio capta apud Corby coram predictis iusticiarijs per saeramentum predicti Radulfi et sociorum suorum.*

102. Qui dicunt quod Iohannes de York' quondam seruiens Iohannis de Clepham de Gretford die Martis in septimana natalis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Gretford predictam felonice furatus fuit vnum gladium et vnam parvam precij vj s. viij d. predicti Iohannis de Clepham et vnum par linthiaminum precij iij s. iiiij d. ibidem cepit et asportauit et vnam vlnam panni nigri precij xvij d. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

J. de Y., former servant of J. de C. of Greatford, at Greatford, feloniously stole a sword and a shield, price 6s. 8d., a pair of sheets, price 3s. 4d., and an ell of black cloth, price 18d., from J. de C.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

103. Ricardus Braybrok quondam manens in Westdepyng et Iohannes Thressher socius eius indictati sunt [? per dictam inquisitionem] de eo quod ipsi die Louis proxima post festum ascensionis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Westdepyng predictam noctanter felonice furati fuerant viginti et nonem slippes de yerne precij xx s. Iohannis Snowe de Westdepyng' et Iohannis Gerard de eadem. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

R. B., once living in West Deeping, and J. T. his companion, at West Deeping, at night feloniously stole 29 measures of yarn, price 20s., from J. S. and J. G. both of West Deeping.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; R. B. tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; *ibid.*, m. 30.

104. Beatrix filia Iohannis Coll' de Skilyngton' indictata est (per dictam inquisitionem)<sup>1</sup> de eo quod ipsa die Mercurij proxima ante festum sancti Swythini anno regni regis E. tercij post conquestum quadragesimo septimo furtive furatus fuit vnum par bedes de launbour et vnum monile et duos anulos argenti precij iij s. de Thoma Dyne mason' de Swynsted apud Eston'. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

B. daughter of J. C. of Skillington feloniously stole an amber rosary, a necklace, and 2 silver rings, price 3s., from T. D., mason of Swinstead, at Eston.

Tried before the justices of gaol delivery, 22 April 1394, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted; G.D.R. 177, m. 92d.; in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; tried before the King's Bench, Mich. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; acquitted because of acquittal before the justices of gaol delivery; *ibid.*, 542, Rex, m. 5.

105. Iohannes de Bloxham nuper seruiens in villa de Watton' indictatus est (per dietam inquisitionem)<sup>1</sup> de eo quod ipse die

Sabbati proxima post festum nativitatis sancti Johannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo in campis de Foston' comunum . . . . de Foston' precij decem solidorum felonice cepit et abduxit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. de B., formerly a servant in Walton, in the fields at Foston, feloniously stole . . . . price 16*s.*

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

106. Thomas Mounke indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum . . . . [anno regni regis] Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo septimo felonice conduxit Robertum Lesringham . . . . Swaton' noctanter in domo sua propria. (*Marg* : Felonia) vacat hic quia male titulatur et ideo titulatur in rotulo xvij<sup>o</sup>.)

T. M. feloniously took R. L. . . . in his own house.

For a case which may have some bearing on this indictment and on no. 37 see G.D.R. 177, m. 92d. Robertus de Lesyngham de Swaton' captus pro eo quod ipse die Lune proximo post festum sancti Iacobi apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi decimo septimo apud Swaton' noctanter felonice dominum Thome Iopson' de Swaton' fregit et dictum Thonam verherauit vulnerauit and male tractauit et alia enormia ei intulit ad graue dampnum ipsius Thome et contra pacem domini regis etc.: R. L. was acquitted.

107. Ricardus Swalle de Marton' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancte Elene anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo felonice furatus fuit tres oves de vicario de Tymberlond' et quatuor oves de Willelmo Forster' de Marton' furtive apud Marton' cepit et abduxit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

R. S. of Martin feloniously stole 3 sheep from the vicar of Timberland and 4 sheep from W. F. of Martin, at Martin.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

108. Willelmus filius Andree de Howell' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Dominica proxima post festum sancti Andree apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Howell' granarium Nicholai Hebden' militis felonice fregit et dimidium quarterum brasej precij xx d. ibidem inuentum furtive furatus fuit. Et quod est communis latro. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

W. son of A. of Howell, at Howell, feloniously broke into the granary of N. H., kn., and stole a half quarter of malt, price 20*d.*; he is a common thief.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

109. Iohannes Gannok' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Martis in festo nativitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Hekyngton' vnam ouem Iohannis Walsshe militis precij xvij d. furtive furatus fuit. Et quod est communis latro. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. G., at Heckington, furtively stole a sheep, price 16*d.*, from J. W., kn.; he is a common thief.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

110. Iohanna de Briggeham de Wyndeham in comitatu Norff' quondam morans in Swaton' indictata est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipsa die Dominica proxima ante festum Pentecostes anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo venit noctanter in pratis de Horblyng' et ibi felonice furata fuit vnam equam precij sex solidorum de Henrico Combe de Horblyng'. (*Marg:* Felonia.)

J. de B. of Wymondham (Norf.), formerly living in Swaton, at night came to the pasture at Horbling and feloniously stole a mare, price 6s., from H. C. of Horbling.

Tried before the justices of gaol delivery, 30 July 1394, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven (date of offence 17 Richard II); acquitted; G.D.R. 177, m. 90d.; in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

111. Iohannes Taiour morans in Threkyngbam indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse fuit auxilians abbettans ad dictum furtum faciendum cum predicta Iohanna de Briggeham codem die (loco)<sup>1</sup> et anno. (*Marg:* Accessorius.)

J. T., living in Threekingham, aided and abetted the said J. de B., in committing the said theft.

To be produced before the King's Bench, East. 1397 and subsequently; K.B. 543, Rex, m. 5d.; 544, Rex, m. 15d.

[m. 5d. written from the bottom up]

INDICTAMENTA DE ANNO SEXTODECIMO DE TRANSGRESSIONIBUS  
KESTEUEN'

112. Thomas Milner de Bloxham indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Mercurij proxima ante festum exaltacionis sanete crucis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quinto-decimo apud Digby . . . . et adhuc iacit ad insidiandum et interficiendum Iohannem Flisshewer de Digby Thomam . . . .<sup>1</sup>

T. M. of Bloxham, at Digby, . . . . and lay in wait to kill J. F. of Digby, T. . . .

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

113. Iohannes Salter' de Hermethorp' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Martini in yeme anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quinto-decimo apud Hermethorp' clausum Roberti Swynburn' militis fregit et . . . . et fasticulos ad valenciam octo solidorum cepit et asportauit.

J. S. of Hanthorpe, at Hanthorpe, broke into the close of R. S., kn., and stole a bundle valued at 8s.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

114. Iohannes Ber de Hacunby indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Laurencij apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quinto-decimo apud Hacunby vi et armis in Iohannem Beeb apud Hacunby

<sup>1</sup> The margin of this membrane which is torn probably contains the notation *transgressio* beside nos. 112-115.

insultum fecit et ipsum Iohannem verberasse voluit et alia enormia ei intulit ad graue dampnum ipsius Iohannis et contra pacem domini regis.

J. B. of Haconby, at Haconby, assaulted J. B., wishing to beat him and doing him other injuries.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

115. Iohannes de Byngham de Bracebrig' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse dic Lune proxima post festum sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo qui requisitus fuit per Adam Manfeld' et alias ad seruendum eis in officio earucare videlicet apud Bracebrig' capiendo salaryum suum secundum formam statuti quod dictus Iohannes ad seruendum dicto Ade noluit prout requisitus fuit ad plenum seruicium set alibi vagans et seruiens per dietus capiendo in yeme per diem j d. et prandium suum et sic cepit de predicto Adam et alijs excessiue vnde excessus iij s. iiiij d.

J. de B. of Bracebridge being ordered to serve A. M. and others as ploughman at Bracebridge at the legal wage, was unwilling to do so, but as a vagrant he worked in winter for *Id.* per day and food; thus he took from A. and others 3*s.* 4*d.* in excess.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

116. Et idem Iohannes de Byngham de Bracebrig' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem quod ipse die Iouis proxima post festum purificacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Bracebrig' quemdam Willelmum de Mound' vi et armis seruentem Ade de Manfeld de eadem et in seruicio suo existentem extra seruicium ipsius Ade procurauit infra terminum suum et ipsum Willelmum abduxit contra pacem et formam statuti. (*Marg:* Transgressio.)

The said J. at Bracebridge forcibly abducted W. de M. from the service of A. de M. before the end of his term of service.

See above no. 115.

117. Agnes nuper seruiens Willelmi Cook seruentis prioris sancte Katerine [extra Lincoln' indictata est per dictam inquisitionem de eo] quod ipsa die Lunc proxima post festum (sancti)<sup>1</sup> Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi . . . . . intrauit in clausum Iohannis de Thorp' de Canewyk et vnam anc . . . . . [contra] pacem domini regis. (*Marg:* Transgressio.)

A., former servant of W. C., servant of the prior of St. Katherine's, Lincoln, entered the close of J. de T. of Canwick . . .

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

118. Iohannes Ferrour nuper seruiens Iohannis Norman de Lincoln' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse xj<sup>o</sup> die Marcij an[no regni regis] Ricardi secundi quintodecimo in Hanneworth paetum fecit cum Willelmo Sumerby de Hanneworth' ad deseruendum cum dicto Willelmo in officio earucarij et caretarij vsque idem festum sancti Michelis proximum sequens per vnum annum integrum capiendo racionabilem mercedem secundum

statutum (et)<sup>1</sup> pro excessiue mercede capiendo de dicto Iohanne Norman pactum fecit cum eodem Iohanne videlicet ij s. in excessu ad graue dampnum ipsius Willelmi de Somerby (et)<sup>1</sup> contra statutum. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

J. F., former servant of J. N. of Lincoln, at Hanworth, made an agreement with W. S. of Hanworth to serve him as ploughman and carter for a year at a reasonable and legal wage, but for 2s. extra he made an agreement with the said J. N. to serve him to the injury of W. de S.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

119. Walterus Totena' communis laborarius de Marton' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse (die Dominica in festo ramis palmarum)<sup>1</sup> anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo re . . . laborare in villa de Marton' et vadit extra propter maius salarium capiendo tempore etatis vbi labora . . . tempus yemalis et contra statutum. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

W. T., common labourer of Martin, refused to work in Martin but left for higher wages.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1397, for 40d.; *ibid.*, 544, Fines, m. 1.

120. Robertus de Brantyngham seruiens Willelmi Howell' de Sleaford indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem quod ipse die Dominica (in)<sup>1</sup> secunda septimana [Quadra]gesime anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo clausum dicti Willelmi Howell' apud Sleaford intravit et j peltum bouinum precij . . . cepit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

R. de B., servant of W. H. of Sleaford, entered the close of W. H. at Sleaford and took an ox hide, price . . .

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

121. Thomas Hamwyk (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> vicarius de Carleton' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem de eo quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum sancti Martini in yeme anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum quintodecimo apud Carleton' in Morland vi et armis Willelmo Prygion' et Rogero Jonson' constabularijs de Carleton' rescussum fecit et ipsos verberauit vulnerauit et male tractauit et alia enormia eis intulit ad graue dampnum ipsorum Willelmi et Rogeri et contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

T. H. (made a fine), vicar of Carlton [le Moorland], at Carlton le Moorland, forcibly resisted W. P. and R. J., constables of Carlton, beating, wounding, and maltreating them and doing them serious injury.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 20s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 3d.

122. Et idem Thomas Amwyk (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> vicarius de Carleton' indictatus est per dictam inquisitionem (eo)<sup>1</sup> quod ipse die Lune proxima post festum omnium sanctorum anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Carleton' vi et armis in Iohannem Taylour apud Carleton' insultum fecit et ipsum verberauit vulnerauit

et male tractauit et alia enormia ei intulit ad graue dampnum ipsius Iohannis et contra pacem domini regis.

The said T. (made a fine), at Carlton, assaulted J. T., beating, wounding, and maltreating him and doing him serious injury.  
See above no. 121.

123. Elena Taylour vxor Willelmi Tailour de Carelton' in Morland indictata est per dictam inquisicionem de eo quod ipsa die Lune proxima post festum anunciacione beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo domum Ricardi Seman de Carleton' apud Carleton' intravit et quinque solidos ibidem inuentos cepit et asportauit contra voluntatem dicti Ricardi et contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg : Transgressio.*)

E. T., wife of W. T. of Carlton le Moorland, entered the house of R. S. of Carlton, at Carlton, and took 5s.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

124. Elena Dullo' (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> communis noctiuaga indictata est per dictam inquisicionem de eo quod ipsa die Mercurij proxima post festum sancti Martini in yeme anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Carleton' in Moreland' noctanter domum Ricardi Seanon de Carleton' accultando insidiauit et secreta sua ibidem vidit et audit contra pacem. (*Marg : Transgressio.*)

E. D. (made a fine), common night wanderer, at Carlton le Moorland, at night listened at the house of R. S. of Carlton, seeing and hearing his secrets.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 2s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 3d.

[m. 6]

LINCOLN'

DE ANNO DECIMO NONO

KESTEUEN'

125. Inquiratur pro rege coram iusticiarijs pacis si Robertus de Benyngton' abbas de Newbo conduxit Rogerum Hert de Segbroke seruire sibi in officio carucarij apud Newbo a die sancti Wlfranni episcopi et confessoris anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octano vsque ad prefatum festum tunc proximum sequens per vnum annum duraturum dictus Robertus dedit dicto Rogero pro salario suo ex conuencione illo anno integro sexdecim solidos argenti et vnam carectam plenam feni ad valenciam trium solidorum et sustentum vnius vacce per totum annum supradictum que valet octodecim denarios per annum. Et sic dictus Robertus dedit dicto Rogero pro anno antedicto excessine contra statutum decem solidos sex denarios. Et vsus et consuetudo sunt in patria quod quilibet homo habens seruientem in patria ad mettore dat sernienti suo in quibuslibet tribus septimanis vnum modium frumenti et vnum modium pisarum que valent in tribus septimanis decem denarios. Predictus Robertus dedit predicto Rogero in qualibet septimana ex conuencione et conductione durante toto anno antedicto septem . . . albos qui valent in septimana vnum denarium obulum quadrantem

et octo paues grisios qui valent in septimana duo . . . septem lagenas ceruice que valent in qualibet septimana septem denarios et in qualibet septimana duos denarios argenti . . . quina contra vsum et consuetudinem patrie. Et sic prefatus Robertus dedit predicto Rogero in tribus septimanis durantibus toto anno antedicto excessiue duos solidos quatuor denarios quadrantem. Et sic dictus Robertus dedit dicto Rogero in anno antedicto ut supra declaratum est ex conuencione excessiue quatragintos et octo solidos sex denarios et quadrantem ad graue dampnum patrie et contra statutum.

Wynyambig' Inratores dieunt super sacramentum suum quo ad istam billam quod dictus Rogerus cepit de dicto Roberto (et dictus Robertus dedit ipso)<sup>1</sup> excessiue decem solidos et non ultra.

Let it be inquired for the king before the justices of the peace if R. de B., abbot of Newbo, hired R. H. of Sedgebrook as ploughman at Newbo for a year and if he agreed to pay him 16s. in silver and a cart-load of hay, valued at 3s., and a year's fodder for a eow, valued at 18*l.*, and if thus the said R. de B. gave the said R. H. during the preceding year an excess of 10*s. 6d.* It is the custom for a man to give his servant every 3 weeks a measure of grain and a measure of peas, valued at 10*d.* The said R. de B. gave the said R. H. each week by agreement 7 white birds, valued at 3 halfpennies, 1 farthing a week, 8 grey hens, valued at 2 . . . 7 gallons of ale, valued at 7*d.* a week, and 2 silver pennies a week, contrary to custom. And so the said R. de B. gave the said R. H. every 3 weeks during the year 2*s. 4d.* 1 farthing in excess, thus giving him in the preceding year by agreement 48*s. 6d.* 1 farthing in excess. The jury says the said R. H. took from R. de B. 10*s.* in excess and no more.

Both made fines before the King's Bench, East. 1396, the abbot for 40*l.*, R. H. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

[sewn on above]

Inquisicio capta apud Grantham coram Iohanne Bushu' Willelmo de Crosseby et Willelmo Bolle iusticiarijs domini regis in partibus de Kestuen' . . . festum anunsiacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum xix<sup>o</sup> [? March 1396] per sacramentum Ricardi de Welby de Roppusley Iohannis [de Colby Iohannis] Pasi de Barkeston' Ricardi Chambourlen de Roppusley Iohannis filij Willelmi de Gunwardby Thome Adolyn de An[castr'] Thome de Carthere de] Denton' Roberti Erle de Stoke Ricardi Ioye de Honington' Hugonis Basset de Barston' Simonis de Braseby de Braseby Ricardi Smyth' de Herlaston'.<sup>1</sup>

126. Qui dicunt quod Iohannes Rothewell' persona ecclesie de Magna Paunton' die Dominica proxima post festum inuencionis sancte crucis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> apud Magnam Paunton' insultum fecit et (Iohannem)<sup>c</sup> Gilbertum Node de Paunton' predicta ipsum verberauit vulnerauit et male tractauit contra pasem domini regis. (Marg: Transgressio.)

J. R., parson of Great Ponton, at Great Ponton, assaulted G. N. of Great Ponton, beating, wounding, and maltreating him.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 20*s.*; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

<sup>1</sup> Missing names supplied from above, p. 1.

127. Item dicunt quod dictus Iohannes Rothewell' die Louis proxima post festum sancti Hillarii anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix° apud Paunton' Magnam in Iohannem Milner de Paunton' predicta insultum fecit et ipsum verberauit vulnerauit et male traetauit contra pacem domini regis.

The said J., at Great Ponton, assaulted J. M. of Great Ponton, beating, wounding, and maltreating him.

See above no. 126.

128. Item dicunt quod Galfrydus de Leek' armiger Ricardus Worseley de Cathorpe' Willelmus Flecher' de eadem Iohannes Leringham de Sleforde Robertus Leringham de eadem Willelmus Leringham pater ipsorum Iohannes (Pelle)<sup>i</sup> Pelle barbour de Sleforde Iohannes Wathe de Cathorpe Simon Clericus de Lynne seruiens domini de Bardolf' Iohannes Ledbet' de Sleforde vt surrectores confederatores et perturbatores pacis communis populi domini regis venerunt vi et armis armati cum loricis bresteplates et palectes ad villam de Naueby in Kestuene die Lune in vigilia sancti Petri apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix° (et)<sup>i</sup> domum Willelmi de Sutton' in Naueby seruentis domini regis asseauerunt modo guerrino per regalem potestatem domum clausum fenestras et hostia domus et camere predicti Willehni de Sutton' in Naueby die et anno supradictis felonice intrauerunt et dispolianerunt dictum Willelmum (et)<sup>i</sup> Iohannam vxorem eius et Robertum Sky[nnour] die et anno supradictis verberauerunt vulnerauerunt et male traetauerunt. Et predicti Galfrydus Leeke armiger (fecit finem)<sup>i</sup> Ricardus Worseley de Cathorpe Willelmus Flecher' de eadem Iohannes (de)<sup>i</sup> Leringham (fecit finem)<sup>i</sup> de Sleforde Robertus Leringham (fecit finem)<sup>i</sup> de eadem Willelmus [Leringham (finem fecit)<sup>i</sup> pater ipsorum Iohannes Pelle] barbour de Sleforde Iohannes de Wathe de Cathorpe Simon Clericus de Lynne (finem fecit)<sup>i</sup> seruiens domini [de Bardolf' Iohannes Ledbet' de Sleforde] fecerunt et cohæreerunt predictum Willelmum Sutton' se obligendum contra voluntatem suam propter metum mortis sue venire vsque villam de Cathorpe in crastino die sequentis ibidem ad standum ordinacionem concilii (domini)<sup>i</sup> de Bardolf' et ad implendum voluntatem predictorum malefactorum et facere finem cum eis ad libitum eorum.

10 men, arousers, confederates, and disturbers of the peace, came forcibly armed to Navenby and in a warlike manner attacked the house of W. de S. of Navenby, servant of the king, and feloniously entered the house, the close, the windows and doors of the house, and the chamber of the said W., and they robbed the said W., J. his wife, and R. S., beating, wounding, and maltreating them: they coerced the said W. against his will through fear of death to come to Caythorpe before the lord Bardolf to make a fine at their pleasure.

All 10 were tried for this offence and nos. 129, 133 before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Kesteven; they were allowed to make fines for 100s. each; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 18; Fines, m. 6. Missing words supplied from the King's Bench roll.

129. Item dicunt quod Iohannes Leringham de Slefode et Robertus frater eius Iohannes Pelle barbour de Slefode Iohannes Wathe de Cathorp' et Edmundus Cheyne de Freston' venerunt vi et armis vt confederatores et perturbatores pacis tocius communis domini regis et incidauerunt (ad)<sup>1</sup> interficiendum et occidendum Iohannem de Barneston' de Silkeby contra pacem domini regis in via regia in Sleaford. (*Marg.*: Transgressio.)

5 armed men, confederates and disturbers of the peace, threatened to kill J. de B. of Silkby on the king's highway at Sleaford.

See above no. 128. E. C. also made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 20s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

[sewn on above]

Inquisicio apud Slefode coram Iohanne Bushu' Willelmo de Crosseby et Willelmo Bolle iusticiarijs domini regis in partibus de Kesteuene die Lune proxima post festum anunsacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum xix<sup>o</sup> [27 March 1396] per sacramentum Iohannis Stoyle de Stapulforde Iohannis Wrygth' de Carleton' in Morland Iohannis Werol de Skynande Roberti Went' de Bothebi Nicholai Letteres de eadem Iohannis Gryppe de Wadyngton' Iohannis Orumby de Welyngour' Andree Weste de Stapulforde Willelmi Hamunde de Hykeham Roberti de Wragby de Bulteham Iohannis Andrewe de Colby Alani Baxster de eadem.

130. Qui dicunt quod Galfrydus de Leek' armiger Ricardus Worseley de Cathorpe Willelmus Flecher' de eadem Iohannes de Leringham de Slefode Robertus de Leringham de eadem Willelmus [de] Leringham pater ipsorum Iohannes Pelle barbour de Slefode Iohannes de Wathe de Cathorp' Simon Clericus de Lynne seruiens domini de Bardolf' Ioh[annes] Ledbet' de Slefode vt surrectores confederatores et perturbatores pacis communis populi domini regis venerunt vi et armis armati cum loricis brestpla[tes et palectes] ad villam de Naueby in Kesteuene die Lune in vigilia sancti Petri apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> domum Willelmi de Sutton' in Naueby [seruentis domini] regis assegeauerunt modo guerrino per regalem potestatem et domum et clausum fenestras et hostia domus [et camere predicti Willelmi de Sutton' in Naueby] die et anno supradicto felonice intrauerunt et dispoliauerunt dictum Willelhum et Iohannam vxorem eius et Robertum [Skynnour die et anno supradictis verberauerunt] vulnerauerunt et male tractauerunt. Et predicti Galfrydus Leeke armiger Ricardus Worseley [de Cathorpe Willelmus Flecher' de eadem Iohannes Leringham] de Slefode Robertus Leringham de eadem Willelmus Leringham pater ipsorum Iohannes Pelle [barbour de Slefode Iohannes de Wathe de Cathorp] Simon Clericus de Lynne seruiens domini de Bardolf' Iohannes Ledbet' de Slefode fecerunt [et cohercerunt predictum Willelhum Sutton' se obligendum] contra voluntatem suam propter metum mortis sue venire vsque villam de Cathorpe

in crastino [die sequentis ad standum ordinacionem concilij] domini de Bardolf' et ad implendum voluntatem predictorum malefactorum et facere finem cum eis [ad libitum eorum]. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

10 men, arousers, confederates, and disturbers of the peace, came forcibly armed to Navenby and in a warlike manner attacked the house of W. de S. of Navenby, servant of the king, and feloniously entered the house, the close, the windows and doors of the house, and the chamber of the said W., and they robbed the said W., J. his wife, and R. S., beating, wounding, and maltreating them; they coerced the said W. against his will through fear of death to come to Caythorpe before the lord Bardolf to make a fine at their pleasure.

See above no. 128. Missing words supplied as in no. 128.

131. [Item dicunt quod Iohannes Aubur de] Colby die Louis proxima post festum sancti Nicholai anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Naueby felonice interfecit . . . . . [cum] vno baculo precij obuli et postea fugit.

J. A. of Coleby, at Navenby, feloniously killed . . . with a stick, price a halfpenny: he then fled.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d. Name supplied from the King's Bench roll.

132. Item dicunt quod Iohannes filius Roberti Diconson de Whaplode die Veneris secunda septimana Quadragesime [anno regni regis Ricardi] secundi xvij° apud Botheby iuxta Naueby in Kesteuene felonice fregit domum Thome Knoke et asportauit vnam yonam cum vna p . . . duas kerchef' precij viij d.

J. son of R. D. of Whaplode, at Boothby, feloniously broke into the house of T. K. and stole a belt with . . . and 2 kerchiefs, price 8d.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

133. Item dicunt quod Iohannes Leringham de Sleaford Robertus Leringham de eadem Iohannes Pelle barbour de Sleaford Iohannes de Wathe de Cathorp' Iohannes Ledbet' de Sleaford et Edmundus Cheyne de Freston' die Lune proxima ante festum sancte Marie Magdelenae anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix° apud Sleaford venerunt vi et armis vt confederatores et perturbatores pacis tocis communis populi domini regis et incidauerunt ad interficiendum et occidendum Iohannem Barneston' de Silkeby contra pacem (domini regis)<sup>i</sup> in via regia apud Sleaford.

6 armed men, confederates and disturbers of the peace, threatened to kill J. de B. of Silkby on the king's highway at Sleaford.

See above nos. 128, 129.

[sewn on above]

FLAXWELLE

LANGHOWE

Inquisicio capta apud Sliford die Lune proxima post festum Dominice ramis palmarum anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum xix° [27 March 1396] coram Iohanne Bosyon' chiualer et socijs suis iusticiarijs domini regis de pace in partibus de Kesteu' in comitatu (Kesteu')<sup>e</sup> Lincoln' virtute commissionis domini regis eidem iusticiario directe per sacramentum xij.

134. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Iohannes Chapman de Cranwelle die Iouis proxima post festum translacionis sancti Thome Cantuar' episcopi anno supradicto insidiatus fuit Willelmum Warde de Cranwelle et ipsum Willelmum contra pacem domini regis dictis die et anno vulnerauit verberauit et male tractauit.

(*Mary : Transgressio.*)

J. C. of Cranwell waylaid W. W. of Cranwell, beating, wounding, and maltreating him.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 20s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5d.

135. Item dicunt quod [Stephanus] seruiens Ricardi persone ecclesie de Bloxham die Lune proxima post festum purificacionis beate Marie virginis vltimo preterito apud Bloxham insultum fecit Willelmo de Poynton' de Bloxham constabulario ville predice faciendo officium suum videlicet faciendo (faciendo)<sup>c</sup> rescussum dicto constabulario de officio predicto faciendo.

S., servant of R., parson of Bloxham, at Bloxham, assaulted W. de P., constable of Bloxham, resisting the constable in the execution of his office.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d. Name supplied from the King's Bench roll.

136. Item dicunt quod predictus Ricardus persona ecclesie de Bloxham dicto die Lune apud Bloxham anno supradicto insultum fecit Nicholao Taillour de Bloxham et Normannum Webster de Bloxham vulnerauit verberauit et male tractauit contra pacem domini regis etc.

The said R., at Bloxham, assaulted N. T. and N. W. both of Bloxham, beating, wounding, and maltreating them.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40s.; K.B. 540. Fines, m. Id.

[m. 6d. 1st section written across]

Iohannes Stoill' de Stapulford.

Robertus Cil' de Fenton'.

Iohannes Wheteley.

Henricus Godehitud de

(Slynham)<sup>c</sup>.

Manuceptores ad habendum  
corpus Beatrice Heworth' de  
Stapulford ad proximam ses-  
sionem sub poene xl librarum et  
corpus corpori.

[names are bracketed]

[2nd section written across]

Indictamenta anno xix<sup>o</sup>.

[4th section written from the bottom up]

### KESTEUEN'

Rotuli Iohannis Bussy et sociorum suorum custodum pacis  
domini regis in comitatu Lincoln' in partibus de Kesteu'en'.

## THE HOLLAND ROLL ROLL H

ANCIENT INDICTMENTS 62

The roll of the Holland justices of the peace printed in this volume is composed of twenty membranes in a good state of preservation. Six of these, of which four are written on both sides, contain enrolled indictments. They are now numbered 1–4, 10, 15, but also bear an earlier numbering, *j–vj*. The rest of the roll consists of fourteen small irregularly shaped pieces of parchment which contain presentments by individual juries, private bills, and jury lists. They bear no old numbers and only an occasional endorsement on the back.

In making the enrolments the clerk generally separated felonies and trespasses. Thus, mm. 1–4 contain indictments of felons at sessions held in 1387 and 1390–1395, and mm. 10 and 15 (old numbers *v*, *vj*) indictments of trespassers at sessions held in 1394, 1395, and the early months of 1396. Both m. 1 and m. 10 have general headings indicating the kind of cases they contain. On these membranes there is no chronological arrangement of sessions either by regnal years or calendar date. If the clerk had any plan in mind it seems to have been to put together the records of sessions held at Boston and those of sessions held at Spalding, although, if this was his intention, he did not follow it consistently.

The small pieces of parchment, mm. 5–9, 11–14, and 16–20, are probably today not in the order in which they were once arranged. Although some of the sessions recorded on them are undated it appears, from the evidence of the dates of the offences, that they record presentments of trespasses at sessions held in the early months of 1396. From the order of names on the list of summonses for appearance before the King's Bench at Lincoln in Easter 1396 it seems probable that mm. 5 and 6 were attached to m. 10, m. 8 to m. 10d., and mm. 16, 14, 17, and 20 to m. 15 in that order, although m. 14 may have preceded m. 16. Mm. 11 and 12 were sewn either on m. 20 or on m. 15. Mm. 7, 9, 13, 18, and 19 contain jury lists that appear, from internal evidence, to be the juries that made presentments at the sessions recorded on mm. 5, 8, 12, 17, and 20. They were, therefore, probably attached to these membranes. In some cases session dates were omitted or given wrongly since offences presented at these sessions were committed after the date on which the sessions are reported as held.<sup>1</sup> Evidently the Holland clerk, who appears to have been rather unsystematic at best, did not have time to complete the enrolments before the material had to be sent to the bench and included the

<sup>1</sup> Below, pp. 74, n.l.; 77, n.l.; 78, n.l.

records of the more recent sessions in their original form, appending them to the enrolments at approximately the correct dates.

In printing the roll the sessions have not been rearranged in chronological order because so much rearrangement would be necessary and because some of them are undated. The table in the appendix shows the dates and places of the sessions in so far as they can be determined.

[m. 1]

### HOLAND<sup>1</sup>

Recorda non terminata coram Ricardo de la Laund' Iohanne de Meres et Iohanne de la Laund' custodibus pacis in partibus de Holand' in comitatu Lincoln'.

Indictamenta capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima post festum conuersacionis sancti Pauli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo [26 January 1395] coram Ricardo de la Laund Iohanne de Mers et socijs suis insticiarjs de pace in partibus de Holand.

Xij inratores scilicet Thomas Mayson' de Spaldyng' Iohannes Harecroft' de Quappelade Gilbertus Smyker de Multon' Iohannes Prowet de eadem Iohannes de Toft de Spaldyng' Thomas Flont' de Pynchebek' Gilbertus filius Hugonis de eadem Iohannes de Pynchebek' de Quappelade Iohannes Walsh' de Holbech' Thomas Bele de Spaldyng' Galfridus Welby de Quappelade et Thomas Alger de Gedeney.

1. Presentant quod Gilbertus Synard' de Pynchebek' die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Mathei apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo in communi via apud Pynchebek' in Iohannem Synard' insultum fecit et felonice ibidem ipsum interfecit. (*Marg.*: Felonia.)

G. S. of Pinchbeck on the highway at Pinchbeck assaulted J. S. and feloniously killed him.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

2. Item presentant quod Robertus Martyn (Quietus)<sup>1</sup> de Spaldyng' senior in vigilia sancti Bartholomei apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo in villa de Spaldyng' in communi via in Thomam de Droue de eadem insultum fecit et ipsum felonice ibidem interfecit. Et Robertus Martyn iunior et Willelmus filius Iohannis o the Hill' de Spaldyng' eisdem dic et loco fuerunt ibidem axiliantes ad predictam feloniam faciendam etc. (*Marg.*: Felonia accessorij.)

R. M. (acquitted) of Spalding, sr., on the highway in Spalding, assaulted T. de D. of Spalding and feloniously killed him. R. M., jr., and W. son of J. o the H. of Spalding abetted him in this felony.

R. M. tried before the justices of gaol delivery, 29 July 1395, on appeal by Katherine, wife of T. de D.; acquitted; accessories, indicted before the justices of

the peace in Holland, released *sine die*; G.D.R. 177, m. 98; R. M. in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19; tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Holland; acquitted because of acquittal before the justices of gaol delivery; accessories released *sine die*; *ibid.*, m. 33. In spite of this acquittal the sheriff was ordered to produce W. son of J. before the King's Bench, Hil. 1397 and subsequently, together with other accessories indicted before the justices of the peace in Holland; *ibid.*, 543, Rex, m. 5d.; 546, Rex, m. 8; he was in exigend in the King's Bench, Mich. 1398 and subsequently; *ibid.*, 550, Rex, m. 12; 553, Rex, m. 17d.

Xij iuratores scilicet Robertus filius Simonis de Spaldyng' Iohannes filius Ricardi de Pynchebek' Iohannes filius Mathei de eadem Willelmus Skyrbek de Multon' Gilbertus Welle de eadem Alanus Redeman de Quappelade Robertus Whyte de Holbech' Simon Bradow de eadem Iohannes Grene de Flete Iohannes Storme de eadem Robertus Stcuenson' de Gedenev Willelmus Frankleyn de Croyland Ricardus de Wyke de Spaldyng et Willelmus Pestell' de eadem.

3. Presentant quod Gilbertus Synard' de Pynchebeke die Ionis proxima ante festum sancti Michelis archangeli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octavo Iohannem Synard' fratrem suum apud Pynchebek in domo Agathe Synard noctanter ibidem cum quodam cultello ipsum interfecit in defencione predicti Gilberti etc. (*Marg.*: Felonia.)

G. S. of Pinchbeck, at Pinchbeck, at night in the house of A. S. in self-defence killed his brother, J. S., with a knife.

See above no. 1.

Indictamenta capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima ante festum sancti Petri aduincula coram prefatis iusticiarijs anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix° [27 July 1395].

Xij iuratores scilicet Robertus Symson' de Spaldyng' Iohannes filius Ricardi de Pynchebek' Willelmus Skyrbek' de Multon' Iohannes Walsh' de Holbech' Robertus Whyte de eadem Iohannes Grene de Flete Iohannes Storme de eadem Iohannes Veysy de Holbech' Willelmus filius Ricardi de eadem Thomas Retherwyk' Willelmus Pestell' de Spaldyng' et Iohannes Toft de Spaldyng'.

4. Presentant quod Walterus Talyour de Lyndesey manens in Gosberkyrk' die Martis noctanter proxima post festum exaltacionis sancte crucis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono apud Pynchebek' furtive furatus fuit de Iohanne Brytyfen' de Pynchebek' vnum equum precij x solidorum. (*Marg.*: Felonia.)

W. T. of Liindsey, living in Gosberton, at night, at Pinchbeck, furtively stole a horse, price 10s., from J. B. of Pinchbeck.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

5. Item presentant quod Iohannes filius Alexandri Fyssher de Spaldyng' apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima ante festum nativitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi

decimo octauo felonice interfecit Henricum seruentem Thome Porkeden' de Spaldyng' etc. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. son of A. F. of Spalding feloniously killed H., servant of T. P. of Spalding.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396 ; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

6. Item presentant quod Iohannes Hesk' de Fulney taillour die Sabati proxima ante festum sancti Iacobi apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono apud Spaldyng' vnum equum precij xijj s. iiiij d. de Roberto Gardyner de Spaldyng' iuniori furtive cepit et abduxit etc. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. H. of Fulney, tailor, at Spalding, furtively stole a horse, price 13s. 4d., from R. G., jr., of Spalding.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396 ; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

7. Item presentant quod Bartholomeus Clay de Holbech' die Sabati proxima post festum sancti Marci ewangeliste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octavo apud Weston' vnum equum precij xijj s. iiiij d. de Maria que fuit vxor Iohannis Dally de Weston' furtive cepit et abduxit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

B. C. of Holbeach, at Weston, furtively stole a horse, price 13s. 4d., from M. widow of J. D. of Weston.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396 ; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Indictamenta capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis in vigilia sancti Michelis archangeli coram prefatis iusticiarijs anno supradicto [28 September 1395].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes de Sutton' Thomas de Retherwyk' Robertus filius Iohannis de Sutton' Robertus Steuenson' de Gedeney Iohannes Storme de Flete Simon Bradhou de Holbech' Alanus Redeman de Quappelade Willelmus Skyrbek' de Multon' Gilbertus de Welle de eadem Willelmus Rudd' de Weston' Robertus Bele de Spaldyng' et Willelmus Pestell' de eadem.

8. Presentant quod Walterus Taillour de Gosberkyrk' die Sabati proxima ante festum nativitatis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono vnum equum preeij xxvj s. viij d. de Iohanne Brytyfen de Pynchebek' furtive cepit et abduxit etc. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

W. T. of Gosberton furtively stole a horse, price 26s. 8d., from J. B. of Pinchbeck.

See above no. 4.

9. Item presentant quod Willelmus York' nuper seruiens Willelmi Broun de Spaldyng' et Stephani Pestell' de eadem die Veneris proxima post festum exaltacionis sancte crucis anno supradicto vnum equum preeij xx s. de Stephano Pestell' in Spaldyng' furtive cepit et abduxit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

W. Y., former servant of W. B. and of S. P. both of Spalding, furtively stole a horse, price 20s., from S. P., in Spalding.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396 ; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Indictamenta capta ibidem coram prefatis iusticiarijs die Martis in festo sancti Thome apostoli anno supradicto [21 December 1395].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Sutton' de Sutton' Robertus Ionson' de eadem Thomas Retherwyk' de Tydd' Robertus Bele de Spaldyng' Iohannes Grene de Flete Alanus Redeman de Quappelade Thomas Male de Gedeney Robertus Steuenson' de eadem Simon Bradowe de Holbech' Willelmus filius Ricardi de eadem Iohannes Storme de Flete Gilbertus de Welle de Multon' Willelmus Rudd' de Weston' et Iohannes filius Mathei de Pynchebek'.

10. Presentant quod Thomas Vaux manens in Sutton' die Dominica proxima ante festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono pannum laneum precij x d. de Iohanne filio Simonis Ierueys in Sutton' furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

T. V., living in [Long] Sutton, furtively stole woollen cloth, price 10d., from J. son of S. J., at [Long] Sutton.

Tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Lindsey (*sic*) ; acquitted ; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 27.

Indictamenta capta Sanctum Botolphum coram Ricardo de la Laund Iohanne de Meres iusticiarijs etc. die Mercurij proxima ante festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo [16 December 1394].

Xij iuratores de wapentagio de Kirketon' scilicet Robertus Capon' de Surflete Thomas Smyth' de Gosberkirk' Ricardus Stybarde de eadem Gilbertus Fyncheham de Quadryng' Alanus Morace de Donyngton' Thomas Jay de Swyneshed Iohannes Bryhgh de Wygtoft Robertus Steuenson' de eadem Iohannes Gybon' de Soterton' Hugo Fyskemer de eadem Ricardus Langdam de Algerkirk Nicholaus Gerard' de Byker et Iohannes Oueray de Wyberton'.

11. Presentant quod Iohannes Moubray de Quadryng' die Iouis proxima ante festum sancte Margarete virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xviiij° felonice rapuit Margaretam vxorem Roberti Boteler apud Quadryng'. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. M. of Quadring feloniously raped M. wife of R. B., at Quadring.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19; tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Holland; acquitted; *ibid.*, m. 28.

12. Item presentant quod Alexander Braye de Soterton' die Iouis proxima post festum sancti Laurencij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo apud Quadryng' furtive furatus fuit vnum equum precij xij s. iiiij d. de Willelmo Pasmer de Quadryng'. (*Marg* : Felonia).

A. B. of Sutterton, at Quadring, furtively stole a horse, price 13s. 4d., from W. P. of Quadring.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396 and subsequently ; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19; 543, Rex, m. 12d.; 546, Rex, m. 18; 549, Rex, m. 16; in Hil. 1397 the sheriff of Lincolnshire made a fine for 40*l.* for an insufficient return on this exigend ; *ibid.*, 543, Fines, m. Id.

13. Item presentant quod Iohannes Fole de Swynesheued' die Lune proxima ante festum exaltacionis sancte crucis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo domum Katerine Ryngolf' apud Swynesheued' felonice fregit et intrauit et eam furtive spoliauit de xij s. argenti. (*Marg:* Felonia.)

J. F. of Swineshead feloniously broke into the house of K. R., at Swineshead, and robbed her of 12s.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Indictamenta capta apud Sanetum Botolphum die Mercurij proxima post festum sancti Mathei apostoli coram prefatis iusticiarijs anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix [22 September 1395].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes de Sutton' de Surflete Iohannes Thakker de eadem Robertus Baysboll' de Gosberkirk' Radulfus Gryndelyng' de Quadryng' Iohannes Olyfr de Donyngton' Nicholaus Holand' de Byker Iohannes Adlard' de Fosdyk' Robertus Sly de eadem Iohannes Brond de Wygtoft' Gilbertus Mason' de Kirketon' Iohannes Grene de eadem Thomas Luk' de Algerkirk' Thomas Brounyng' de eadem Rogerus filius Roberti Quin de Wyberton'.

14. Presentant quod Iohannes filius Willelmi del Kechyn de Frampton' die Lune proxima ante festum assumptionis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi deeimo nono apud Frampton' vnam ollam ereum precij ij s. ij d. de Thoma Turpin de Frampton' furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg:* Felonia.)

J. son of W. del K. of Frampton, at Frampton, furtively stole a brass pot, price 2s. 2d., from T. T. of Frampton.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

15. Item presentant quod Nicholaus the seruaunt of Wylliam Smyth' de Kyrketon' die Lune proxima post festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo apud Kyrketon' domum Iohannis de Fenne capellani intrauit et vnam vlnam panni lanei precij x d. de predicto Iohanne ibidem inuentam furtive cepit et asportauit etc. (*Marg:* Felonia.)

N., servant of W. S. of Kirton, at Kirton, entered the house of J. de F., chaplain, and furtively stole an ell of woollen cloth, price 10d.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Xij iuratores scilicet Ricardus Whytebred' de Surflete Ricardus Styberd' de Gosberkirk' Ricardus Cheyle de eadem Iohannes Ludburgh' de Quadryng' Gilbertus Fyncham de eadem Iohannes filius Roberti de Donyngton' Alanus Morace de eadem Robertus Gelson' de Byker Nicholaus Gerard' de eadem Iolanus Buk' Willelmus Cep' Iohannes de Bryg' de Wygtoft Thomas Welby de Algerkirk Ricardus Langdam de eadem.

16. Presentant quod Iohannes filius Iohannis Elryeh' thakker de Donyngton' die Iouis proxima post festum sancti Petri aduincula

anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono apud Donyngton' felonice rapuit et abduxit Matildem vxorem Roberti Collyour de Donyngton' ac bona et catalla dicti Roberti ad valenciam xl d. cum dicta Matilde felonice cepit (et)<sup>i</sup> asportauit die loco et anno supradictis. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. son of J. E., thatcher, of Donington [in Holland], at Donington, feloniously raped and abducted M. wife of R. C. of Donington and feloniously stole goods valued at 40d.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East, 1396 and subsequently ; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19; 546, Rex, m. 18; 549, Rex, m. 16.

Indictamenta capta apud Sanctum Botolphum die Mercurij proxima ante festum sancti Thome apostoli coram prefatis iusticiarijs anno supradicto [15 December 1395].

Xij iuratores scilicet Robertus Capen' de Surflete Ricardus Whytebred' de eadem Ricardus Stybard' de Gosberkirk' Gilbertus Fyneham de Quadryng' Johannes Ludburgh' de eadem Alanus Moryce de Donyngton' Nicholaus Gerard' de Byker Thomas Iay de Swyneshed' Thomas Symson' de eadem Willelmus Couper de eadem Robertus Steuenson' de Wygtoft et Ricardus Langdarn de Algerkirk'.

17. Presentant quod Johannes filius Willelmi de Kychen de Frampton' die Iouis proxima post festum omnium sanctorum anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octavo apud Wygtoft' furtive furatus fuit de Alano filio Rogeri de Wygtoft pannum laneum ad valenciam duorum solidorum. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. son of W. de K. of Frampton, at Wigtoft, furtively stole woollen cloth, valued at 2s., from A. son of R. of Wigtoft.

See above no. 14.

Xij iuratores scilicet Thomas Cracroft' Reginaldus Rede Johannes Gybson' Johannes del Hous Johannes Murr' de Skirbek' Henricus Abraham Ricardus de . . . Johannes Personson' Robertus Smyth' Thomas Koche Thomas Robertson' Ricardus Belle et Alanus Robertson' de Leuerton'.

18. Presentant quod Willelmus Pykeryng' die Lune proxima post festum natalis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octavo apud Leek' receptauit Isabellam filiam suam indietatam de diuersis felonijis coram iusticiarijs domini regis de pace sciens ipsam Isabellam fecisse predictas felonias. Et quod predictus Willelmus est receptor manutentor et abettor predicte Isabelle. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

W. P., at Leake, received I., his daughter, indicted for various felonies before the justices of the peace, knowing that she had committed the felonies ; W. is receiver, supporter, and abettor of the said I.

Tried before the King's Bench, Hil. 1397, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Holland for this and other offences : no verdict ; K.B. 543, Rex, m. 3; to be produced before the King's Bench, East, 1397 and subsequently ; *ibid.*, 543, Rex, m. 5d.; 550, Rex, m. 22; 551, Rex, m. 6d. For the indictment of Isabel see below no. 72.

[m. 1d.]

[upside down]      RECORDA NON TERMINATA      HOLAND'

Recorda non terminata coram Ricardo de la Laund' Iohanne de Meres et Iohanne de la Laund' custodibus pacis in partibus de Holand' in comitatu Lincoln'.

Indictamenta capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis in vigilia sancte Marie Magdalane anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo [21 July 1394] coram Ricardo de la Laund' Iohanne de Meres et socijs suis iusticiarijs domini regis in partibus de Holand'.

Xij iuratores scilicet Robertus Symson' de Spaldyng' Robertus Whyte de Holbech' Iohannes filius Ricardi de Pynchebek' Robertus Bele de Spaldyng' Simon Bradowe de Holbech' Iohannes Grene de Flete Iohannes Storne de eadem Willelmus Skirbek' de Multon' Gilbertus Welle de eadem Robertus Steuneson' de Gedeney Iohannes Wryght' de eadem et Iohannes Mathuson' de Pynchebek'.

19. Presentant quod Gilbertus filius Reginaldi de Pynchebek' die Martis proxima post festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo de Willelmo Magotson' de Westhorp' in Gosberkirk' vnam equam precij vj s. viij d. furtive et felonice furatus fuit accepit et abduxit. (*Marg.*: Felonia.)

G. son of R. of Pinchbecks furtively and feloniously stole a mare, price 6s. *s.d.*, from W. M. of Westhorpe, at Gosberton.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex. m. 19.

20. Et quod idem Gilbertus filius Reginaldi de Pynchebek' die Lune proxima post festum concepcionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo de Willelmo Magotson' de Westhorp' in Gosberkirk' vnam vaccam precij octo solidorum furtive accepit et felonice abduxit.

The said G. furtively and feloniously stole a cow, price 8s., from the same W., at Gosberton.

See above no. 19.

[m. 2]

Indictamenta capta apud Sanctum Botolphum die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Mathei apostoli coram Thoma de Pynchebek' Ricardo de la Laund' et socijs suis iusticiarijs domini regis de pace in partibus de Holand' anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quartodecimo [23 September 1390].

Xij iuratores de wapentagio de Kirketon' scilicet Ricardus Botelar Stephanus de Redynges Rogerus Williamson' Ricardus de Forthyngton' Iohannes Tomson' Thomas Bateson' Iohannes Heruy Iohannes Arkill' Iohannes de Poluertoft' Simon Hunnyng' Thomas Lay Robertus Chese Nicholaus Gerard' Thomas de Multon' Iohannes filius Roberti et Iohannes Broun.

21. Presentant quod Galfridus Bate de Wyberton' die Iouis in festo aseencionis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xiiij°

Rogerum Broun de Wyberton' felonice interfecit apud Wyberton'.  
(*Marg* : Felonia.)

G. B. of Wyberton feloniously killed R. B. of Wyberton, at Wyberton.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19; tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the coroner; acquitted; *ibid.*, m. 23d.

Xij iuratores scilicet Stephanus de Redyngs de Wyberton' Rogerus filius Willelmi de eadem Adam Elward' de Frampton' Ricardus Forthington' de eadem Thomas Bateson' de Kirketon' Iohannes filius Thome de eadem Iohannes Arkill' de eadem Iohannes Heruy de eadem Sinnen Hunnyng' Robertus Abraham Thomas Sly Hugo de Fyskmer Thomas Symond.

22. Presentant quod Willelmus Wynloue die Veneris proxima ante festum Dominice in ramis palmarum (anno xiiij<sup>o</sup>)<sup>1</sup> apud Kirketon' domum Willelmi Edderyk' intravit et dimidium quartierum grani de mixtilione et vnum bussellum ordei duos saccos precij iiii s. (ipsius Willelmi)<sup>1</sup> furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

W. W., at Kirton, entered the house of W. E. and furtively stole  $\frac{1}{2}$  a quarter of mixed grain, a bushel of barley, and 2 sacks, price 4s.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Xij iuratores scilicet Thomas Batteson' Thomas de Welby Thomas Sly Robertus filius Stephani de Wygtoft' Thomas Iay Nicholaus Gerard' Thomas Smyth' Iohannes Bosy Iohannes Polas Thomas Tomson' Ricardus Langdam Robertus Chese Iohannes Arkyll'.

23. Presentant quod Iohannes Odeswell' nuper manens in Swynesheued' die Mercurij in festo sancti Laurencij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quartodecimo apud Swynesheued' clausum Iohannis de Ryschis felonice fregit et duas hespes fili linei precij xij d. ibidem inuentas furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. O., formerly living in Swineshead, at Swineshead, feloniously broke into the close of J. de R. and took 2 hanks of linen thread, price 12d.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Indictamenta capta apud Sanctum Botolphum coram prefatis iusticiarijs die Mercurij proxima ante festum nativitatis beate Marie anno xv<sup>o</sup> [6 September 1391].

Xij iuratores scilicet Stephanus de Redynges Iohannes Arkill' Iohannes Tomson' Simon Hunnyng' Thomas de Welby Iohannes de Dunnesmor Robertus Steuenson' Thomas Iay Nicholaus Gerard' Nicholaus de Holand Thomas filius Roberti Thomas Smyth' Thomas Dode et Robertus Capon'.

24. Presentant quod Willelmus Nowell' die Mercurij proxima post festum Pentecostes anno regni regis Ricardi secundi

quartodecimo apud Skirbek' felonice asportauit vnam armilausam preeij xl d. de Willelmo Bounton' de Skirbek'. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

W. N., at Skirbeck, feloniously stole a cloak, price 40*l.*, from W. B. of Skirbeck.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

25. Item presentant quod Iohannes Hoddeswell' de Swynesheued' die Veneris proxima post festum sanete Margarete virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quartodecimo clausum Iohannis at Ryssch' de Swyneshed' felonice fregit et duas hespes linee tole preeij xij d. furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. H. of Swineshead feloniously broke into the close of J. at R. of Swineshead and stole 2 hanks of linen thread, price 12*d.*

See above no. 23.

26. Item presentant quod Robertus at Ryssch' de Swynesheued' et Agnes vxor eius die Lune proxima post festum epiphanie domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quartodecimo clausum Willelmi Byrce de Swyneshed noctanter fregerunt et dimidium quarterium frumenti mixtilionis preeij xij d. furtive ceperunt et asportauerunt. Et quod predicti Robertus et Agnes vxor sunt communis latrones. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

R. at R. of Swineshead and A. his wife at night broke into the close of W. B. of Swineshead and furtively stole  $\frac{1}{2}$  a quarter of mixed grain, price 12*d.*; they are common thieves.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Indictamenta capta apud Sanctum Botolphum coram prefatis iusticiarijs die Mercurij in secunda septimana Quadragesime anno supradicto [13 March 1392].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Oueray Adam Ailward' Ricardus de Forthyngton' Iohannes Arkill' Iohannes Salter Thomas Slygh' de Fosdyk' Iohannes atte Brygg' de Wygtoft' Robertus Steuenson' de eadem Iohannes Flayll' de Swyneshed' Iolanus Buk' de eadem Iohannes filius Roberti de Donyngton Gilbertus de Fyneheham Robertus Capon' et Thomas Welby de Fosdyk'.

27. Presentant quod Iohannes Tynker quondam manens in Wygtoft die Lune proxima ante festum nativitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo furtive furatus fuit octo oves in partibus de Lyndesey de quodam extraneo cuius nomen ignoratur preeij xij s.

J. T., formerly living in Wigtoft, furtively stole 8 sheep, price 13*s.*, from an unknown man in Lindsey.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

28. Et quod predictus Iohannes Tynker die sancti Michelis arcancheli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Swynesheued' furtive furatus fuit vnum iumentum preeij v s. de Willelmo Boner de Swynesheued'. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

The said J., at Swineshead, furtively stole a mare, price 5*s.*, from W. B. of Swineshead.

See above no. 27.

29. Item presentant quod Iohannes filius Alani filij Iohannis de Kirketon' taillour noctanter in festo sancti Michelis archangeli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo felonice fregit et intravit molendinum Iohannis de Longeland de Kirketon'. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. son of A. son of J. of Kirton, tailor, at night feloniously broke into the mill of J. de L. of Kirton.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

30. Item presentant quod Iohannes filius Thome Bele de Kirketon' die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Michelis archangeli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi tertio apud Wyberton' furtive furatus fuit vnum iumentum precij vj s. viij d. de Iohanne de Toft' de Wyberton'. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. son of T. B. of Kirton, at Wyberton, furtively stole a mare, price 6s. 8d., from J. de T. of Wyberton.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

31. Item presentant quod Ricardus filius Iohannis filij Rogeri de Kirketon' skynner die Iouis proxima ante festum sancti Petri aduincula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Kirketon' furtive fregit domum Roberti Marshall' de Kirketon' noctanter et ibi cepit et asportauit vnum bussellum bracij precij x d. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

R. son of J. son of R. of Kirton, skinner, at Kirton, furtively broke into the house of R. M. of Kirton at night and stole a bushel of malt, price 10d.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

32. Item presentant quod quidam Thomas seruiens Gilberti Mason' de Kirketon' die Mercurij proxima ante festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Kyrketon' furtive furatus fuit dimidium quarterium brasij de predicto Gilberto precij xx d. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

T., servant of G. M. of Kirton, at Kirton, furtively stole  $\frac{1}{2}$  a quarter of malt, price 20d., from the same G.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

33. Item presentant quod Iohannes Borard manens in Algerkirk' die Veneris proxima ante festum sancti Mathei apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Algerkirk' furtive furatus fuit x libras sterlingorum de Thoma Wace de Algerkirk' seniori. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. B., living in Algarkirk, at Algarkirk, furtively stole £10 from T. W., sr., of Algarkirk.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Indictamenta capta apud Sanctum Botolphum eoram Philipo de Tylnay milite Ricardo de la Laund' et socijs suis iustieiaris etc. die Mercurij proxima ante festum sancti Michelis archangeli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo [25 September 1392].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Gull' de Boston' Reginaldus Rede de eadem Thomas de Slothsby de eadem Iohannes Aungell'

Ricardus Gask' Ricardus Wryght' Iohannes Sherman Willelmus Whytehom' Willelmus Kemp' Iohannes Manson' Robertus Wrangle Iohannes de Graft' et Alanus de Warwyk'.

34. Presentant quod Iohannes Tylleman buffetmaker de Sancto Botolpho die Dominica in festo Pasche anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Sanctum Botolphum Iohannem Horner de eadem felonice interfecit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. T., stool maker of Boston, at Boston, feloniously killed J. H. of Boston.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Xij iuratores scilicet Thomas Gelson' de Skirbek' Iohannes March' de eadem Iohannes Murre senior Ricardus Murre Ricardus de Fendyk' Iohannes de Swyne de Boston' Ricardus Frere de eadem Robertus Chaumberlayn de eadem Ricardus Pyssy Adam Bolle de Leek' Rogerus [?] Derre et Iohannes Sherman.

35. Presentant quod Iohannes filius Isabelle Howet de Sancto Botolpho taillour die Louis proxima ante festum sancti Petri aduincula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo apud Sanctum Botolphum domum Ade Sherman ducheman noctanter fregit et octo vlas panni lanei precij vj s. et viij d. ibidem inuentas furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. son of I. H. of Boston, tailor, at Boston, at night broke into the house of A. S., a German, and stole 8 ells of woollen cloth, price 6s. 8d.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Indictamenta capta apud Sanctum Botolphum die Mercurij in quinta septimana Quadragesime coram prefatis iusticiarijs anno supradicto [26 March 1393].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Rede de Wrangle Edmundus de Ryggesby Simon de Couton' Thomas Olyff Willelmus Rogerson' Iohannes Brasse de Boterwyk' Iohannes Pysshy de Freston' Simon Saunderson' de eadem Alanus de Warwyk Hugo Sharp' Willelmus Roper Iohannes Aungell' et Robertus Cybon'.

36. Presentant quod Iohannes Egle de Wrangle die Lune proxima ante festum purificacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo apud Wrangle domum Iohannis Lambard' de Wrangle noctanter fregit et intravit et ibidem vnum par linthiaminum et quatuor vlnas panni lanei duos anulos et duas bursas de serico precij xij s. iiiij d. furtive cepit et asportavit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. E. of Wrangle, at Wrangle, at night broke into the house of J. L. of Wrangle and stole a pair of sheets, 4 ells of woollen cloth, 2 rings, and 2 silk purses, price 13s. 4d.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

37. Item presentant quod Ricardus quondam seruiens Iohannis Wakefeld' de Bolyngbrok die Louis proxima post festum sancti Michelis archangeli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo

apud Toft' vnam equam Ricardi Randolph' de Skirbek' precij x s.  
furtive cepit et abduxit. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

R., former servant of J. W. of Bolingbroke, at Fishtoft, furtively stole  
a mare, price 10s., from R. R. of Skirbeck.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes de Kirketon' de Boston' Iohannes Personson' de Benyngton' Richerus Smyth' Iohannes Frankysh' Alanus filius Roberti de Leuerton' Ricardus Frere Adam Broun Iohannes filius Gilberti de Boterwyk' Iohannes Elyndon' Petrus Symson' de Toft Iohannes March' et Iohannes de Leuerton' de Leek'.

38. Presentant quod Willelmus Pynder de Kirketon' quondam seruiens Iohannis Hotebury militis die Martis proxima ante primam Dominicam Quadragesime anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo apud Kirketon' vnum (equum)<sup>1</sup> precij xl d. Alani filii Hugonis de Kirketon' furtive cepit et abduxit. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

W. P. of Kirton, former servant of J. H., kn., at Kirton, furtively stole a horse, prie 40d., from A. son of H. of Kirton.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

[m. 2d.]

Indictamenta capta apud Sanctum Botolphum die Mercurij in quarta septimana Quadragesime coram Philipo de Tylney milite Thoma Pynchebek' et socijs suis iusticiarijs etc. anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xv<sup>o</sup> [19 March 1393].

Xij iuratores de wapentacio de Kirketon' scilicet Robertus Capon Ricardus Whytebred' Ricardus Stybard' Thomas Smyth' Iohannes Broun Nicholaus Holand' Nicholaus Gerard' Thomas Symson' Iolanus Buk' Hugo Fyskener Iohannes filius Thome Thomas de Welby de Fosdyk' Thomas Sly et Iohannes Oueray.

39. Presentant quod Willelmus Webster de Kirketon' wyth the Sleue die Lune proxima post festum sancti Martini in yeme anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo apud Kirketon' vnum equum precij xij d. de Alano filio Hugonis de Kirketon' furtive cepit et abduxit. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

W. W. of Kirton, at Kirton, furtively stole a horse, price 12d., from A. son of H. of Kirton.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Xij iuratores scilicet Willelmus Curlewe Robertus Baysboll' Willelmus Walyse Gilbertus Mason' Thomas Crese Iohannes de Feld' Regiminadus de Derby Radulphus de Porteslode Iohannes Elyndon' Iohannes Adlard' Willelmus filius Hugonis (et)<sup>1</sup> Thomas Tomson'.

40. Presentant quod Willelmus Webster de Kirketon' alio nomine vocato Coke wyth' Sleue die Lune proxima post festum natalis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo apud Kirketon'

vnum equum precij xij d. obuli de Alano filio Hugonis de Kirketon' furtive cepit et abduxit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

The said W., furtively stole a horse, prieo 12d. halfpenny, from the same A.

See above no. 39.

Inquisicio capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima ante festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo [17 December 1392] coram Philipo de Tylney milite Thomam de Pynchebek' et socijs suis iusticiarijs de pace in partibus [de Holand'] per sacramentum Roberti atte Crosse de Spaldyng Gilberti filij Hugonis de Pynchebek' Lamberti Tebold' Thome de Droue Thome Rumpney Ricardi Pynder de Quappelade Iohannis Veysy de Holbech' Galfridi filij Iohannis de eadem Rogeri Kellrode de Spaldyng' Roberti Honyngham Iohannis Haylis de Pynchebek' Iohannis Smyth' de Holbech' et Laurencij Myntelyng' de eadem.

41. Qui dicunt quod Nicholaus Damson' de Quappelad' furatus fuit de Roberto Pedder flaxchapman septemdecim libras auri et argenti die Iouis proxima post festum sancti Martini episcopi anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quinto apud Quappelad'. Et quod predictus Nicholaus est communis latro. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

N. D. of Whaplode stole £17 from R. P., dealer in flax, at Whaplode ; he is a common thief.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

42. Item presentant [quod] Ricardus filius Iohannis Gon de Quappelad' die Iouis in secunda septimaua proxima post festum sancti Martini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo apud Multon' furatus fuit septeim vaccas Iohannis Cook' de Multon' et duo iumenta Thome Wlsy de Multon'. Et quod predictus Ricardus est communis latro. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

R. son of J. G. of Whaplode, at Moulton, stole 7 cows from J. C. of Moulton and 2 mares from T. W. of Moulton ; he is a common thief.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Xij iuratores scilicet Robertus Broun de Pynchebek' Iohannes filius Ricardi de eadem Iohannes Skey de Spaldyng' Robertus atte Bothe de eadem Robertus Loke de eadem Willelmus Skirbek' de Multon' Gilbertus Welle de eadem Simon Bradowe Iohannes Storme de Flete Robertus filius Iohannis de Sutton' Thomas Rethyrwyk' et Willelmus Palmer de Sutton'.

43. Presentant quod Stephanus Pyke taillour nuper seruiens Thome Ionson' de Holbech' die Iouis proxima post festum purificacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo noctanter dominum Thome Ionson' de Holbech' apud Holbech' fregit et bona et catalla ad valenciam xxxij s. iiiij d. videlicet vnum par linthiaminum vnum coopertorium cum tapeto duas togas vnum coiliar de argento precij xijj s. iiiij. d. et vnum equum cum vna

cella et freno precij xx s. ibidem inuenta furtive cepit et asportauit.  
(*Marg* : Felonia.)

S. P., tailor, former servant of T. J. of Holbeach, at night broke into the house of T. J. of Holbeach, at Holbeach, and furtively stole a pair of sheets, a covering with a hanging, 2 tunies, a silver spoon, prie 13s. 4d., and a horse with a saddle and bridle, price 20s.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

44. Item presentant quod Ricardus filius Iohannis Gune de Quappelad' die Lune proxima post festum sancti Michelis archangeli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo apud Multon' vnam elocam et vnam chalonem precij vj s. viij d. de Cristiana Gune de Multon' furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

R. son of J. G. of Whaplode, at Moulton, furtively stole a cloak and a blanket, price 6s. 8d., from C. G. of Moulton.

See above no. 42.

Indictamenta capta apud Spaldyng die Martis proxima post festum sancti Iacobi anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo [30 July 1392] coram Thoma de Pynchebek' et socijs suis iusticiarijs de pace in partibus de Holand'.

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Toft' de Spaldyng' Thomas atte Droue de eadem Gilbertus Houson' de Pynchebek' Iohannes Strugg' Galfridus de Welby Iohannes Coke de Multon' Thomas Craton' Iohannes Harecroft' Laurencius Mynttelyng' Godfridus Ionson' Thomas Lytfote et Iohannes Pynchebek' de Quappelad'.

45. Presentant quod Robertus Storme de Quappelad' apud Quappelad' die Ionis proxima post festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo furtive furatus fuit de Iohanne Cooke de Multon' sex vaccas precij iiij librarum et illas vendidit die Sabati proxima sequente apud Wysebech'. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

R. S. of Whaplode, at Whaplode, furtively stole 6 cows, prie 4*£*, from J. C. of Moulton and sold them the next Saturday at Wisbech (Cambs.).

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Indictamenta capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima post festum sancte trinitatis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo [16 June 1394] coram Ricardo de la Laund et socijs suis iusticiarijs etc. in partibus de Holand'.

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Strugg' de Holbeach' Iohannes Harecroft de eadem Thomas atte Droue Bonefactus Benet Iohannes Veysy Laurencius Mynttelyng Iohannes Sybsey Thomas Flout' Robertus Wyseberd' Godfridus Ionson' Willelmus Frankleyn et Thomas Mayson'.

46. Presentant quod Iohannes filius Iohannis Raulet de Sutton' die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sextodecimo apud Quappelade furtive furatus

fuit duos signos precij ij s. de Rogero de Welby de Multon'. (*Marg :*  
*Felonia.*)

J. son of J. R. of [Long] Sutton, at Whaplode, furtively stole 2 swans, price 2s., from R. de W. of Moulton.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Toft de Spaldyng Thomas Droue de eadem Gilbertus Houson' de Pynchebek' Iohannes Pynchebek' de Quappelad Godfridus Ionson' de Holbech' Willelmus Pestell' de Spaldyng' Gilbertus Smyker de Multon' Thomas Aleyn de Gedeney Gilbertus Clony de Pynchebek' Stephanus Pestell' de Spaldyng' Thomas Race de eadem Thomas Coppyng' de Weston' et Iohannes Porter.

47. Presentant quod Iohannes Rysyng' de Brunham furtive furatus fuit vnam nauiculam precij xl s. apud Multon' de Iohanne Broune et Thoma Puttok' de Multon' die louis proxima post festum sancti Georgij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo et predictam nauiculam predictis die et anno supradictis abduxit. (*Marg :* Felonia.)

J. R. of Burnham, at Moulton, furtively stole a boat, price 40s., from J. B. and T. P. of Moulton.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19; on 4 March 1395 it had been reported to the justices of gaol delivery that J. R., captured on suspicion of theft, had died in prison; G.D.R. 33, File 5, m. 14.

Inquisicio capta apud Sanctum Botolphum die Mercurij proxima post festum sancti Petri aduincula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix° [4 August 1395] coram Ricardo de la Laund Iohanne de la Laund' et socijs suis iusticiarijs de pace in partibus de Holand' per sacramentum Edmundi de Ryggesby Laurencij Harald Mathei Belle Ricardi de Fendyk' Iohannis Aungell' Willelmi Brete Ricardi Wryght' baxster Iohannis Vmfray Iohannis Spenser de Boston' Benedicti Mose de Wrangle et Willelmi Ioyneue de eadem.

48. Qui dicunt quod Willelmus filius Iohannis de Nyson de Parua Carleton' die Dominica in festo sancti Iacoby apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimonoно domum Iohannis Murr' de Skirbek' noctanter fregit apud Skirbek' et vnum colobium precij vj s. vnum epitogium cum capicio precij vj s. viij d. vnum par precum de laambre precij x s. ipsius Iohannis ibidem inuenta cepit et furtive furatus fuit et asportauit. (*Marg :* Felonia.)

W. son of J. de N. of Little Carlton at night broke into the house of J. M. of Skirbeck, at Skirbeck, and stole a tunic, price 6s., a gown with a hood, price 6s. 8d., and an amber rosary, price 10s.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

49. Item presentant quod Thomas filius Ricardi Clerk' de Sancto Botolpho die Martis proxima post festum sancti Iacobi apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono apud villam

de Sancto Botolpho Iohannem filium predicti Ricardi fratrem snum felonice interfecit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

T. son of R. C. of Boston, at Boston, feloniously killed J. son of R., his brother.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

[m. 3]

Indictamenta capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima post festum sancti Hillarij coram Thoma de Pynchebek' Ricardo de la Laund' iusticiarijs domini regis de pace in partibus de Holand' anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quartodecimo [17 January 1391].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Martynson' Robertus Broun Iohannes filius Ricardi de Pynchebek' Gilbertus filius Hugonis Gilbertus Smyker Gilbertus de Welle de Multon' Willelmus Skyrbek' Iohannes Storme Willelmus Boswill' Willelmus Sly Radulphus Herward' Alanus Skynner.

50. Presentant quod Iohannes Iesopp' webster manens in villa de Styltoun' in comitatu Huntyngdon' die Mercurij proxima ante festum sancti Martini episcopi anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quarto decimo predictus Iohannes in commune via vocata le Southe Edyke de Holbech' apud Holbech' eodem die ibidem Ceciliam vxorem suam felonice cum baculo suo ferrato ipsam interfecit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. J., weaver, living in Stilton (Hunts.), on the highway called South Eandyke at Holbeach, feloniously killed his wife C. with an iron stick.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Xij iuratores scilicet Robertus Whyte de Holbech' Thomas Rethyrwyk' de Tydd' Robertus Loke de Spaldyng' Iohannes Storme de Flete Iohannes Ailwyn de eadem Willelmus Skirkbek' de Multon' Iohannes Palmer de Sutton' Robertus Bothe de Spaldyng' Iohannes Rychardson' de Pynchebek' Iohannes Skey de Spaldyng' Robertus Symson' de eadem Robertus Broun de Pynchebek Gilbertus Welle de Multon' et Iohannes Martinson'.

51. Presentant quod Iohannes filius Gilberti Reynaldson' de Pynchebek' die Dominica proxima post festum nativitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quarto decimo apud Pynchebek' domum Agnetis filie Iohannis Gybonson' felonice fregit et quinque marcas auri et argenti moneti Anglie et viij lees fili linei precij dimidij marce ibidem inuenta furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)  
<sup>xx</sup>

J. son of G. R. of Pinchbeck, at Pinchbeck, feloniously broke into the house of A. daughter of J. G. and furtively stole 5 marks in English money and 28 leas of linen thread, price  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Indictamenta capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima post festum corporis Christi coram prefatis iusticiarijs anno supradicto [30 May 1391].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Storme de Flete Willelmus Braytoft de Holbech' Gilbertus Welle de Multon' Willelmus Skirbek' de eadem Thomas Aleyn de Gedeney Alanus Redeman de Quappelad' Robertus Loke de Spaldyng' Robertus filius Simonis de eadem Robertus atte Bothe de eadem Iohannes Skey de eadem Robertus Broun de Pynchebek' Iohannes filius Ricardi de eadem et Willelmus Credo de Croyland'.

52. Presentant quod Willelmus Toller de Depyng cum alijs ignotis hominibus insidiauit cum areubus et sagittis et parmis Willelmum filium Alrichi Lawes de Spaldyng' et ipsum Willelmum verberauit et rechia sua precij xl d. sindebat et vnum bussellum angullarum precij ij s. (ciusdem Willelmi filij Alrichi)<sup>t</sup> in maresco de Spaldyng' die Mercurij in vigilia ascencionis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quartodecimo furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

W. T. of Deeping with others unknown being armed assaulted W. son of A. L. of Spalding in Spalding marsh, beating him, tearing his nets, price 40d., and furtively stealing a bushel of eels, price 2s.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Xij iuratores scilicet Robertus Loke Ricardus de Wyke Robertus filius Simonis Iohannes Marteynson' Willelmus Pestell' Iohannes Debdale Robertus atte Bothe Iohannes Skey Gilbertus filius Hugonis Willelmus Skirbek' Gilbertus de Welle (et)<sup>t</sup> Thomas Rumpney.

53. Presentant quod Iohannes filius Iohannis Balle de Lincoln' die Martis proxima ante festum Pentecostes anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quartodecimo filum laneum precij vj d. apud Spaldyng de Roberto Skotte de Spaldyng' felonice et furtive cepit et asportauit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. son of J. B. of Lincoln, at Spalding, feloniously stole woollen thread, price 6d., from R. S. of Spalding.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

54. Item presentant quod vbi Robertus Loke vnius constabulariorum ville de Spaldyng' cepisset Robertum Glouer de Spaldyng' malefactorem et pacis domini regis perturbatorem pro diuersis delictis et transgressionibus et eum ad sippes duxisset quoisque inuenisset domino regi et populo suo de suo bono gestu et pace erga dominum regem et populum vt constabulario decet ibidem venit Iohannes Colson' de Spaldyng' die Dominica proxima post festum assumpcionis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi septimo apud Spaldyng vi et armis videlicet gladijs et parmis areubus et sagittis dagardis et loricis et in ipsum Robertum Loke insultum fecit verberauit wulnerauit et male tractauit contra pacem et statuta et ipsum Robertum Glouer a dicto Roberto constabulario felonice cepit et abduxit contra pacem etc. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

When R. L., one of the constables of Spalding, put R. G. of Spalding, evil-doer and disturber of the peace, in the stocks until he mended his ways,

J. C. of Spalding forcibly assaulted R. L., beating, wounding, and maltreating him and feloniously abducting R. G.

J. C. in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; made a fine before the King's Bench, Trin. 1396, for 20s.; *ibid.*, 541, Fines, m. 1d.

Indictamenta capta apud Spaldyng' coram prefatis iusticiarijs die Martis proxima post festum decollacionis sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo [5 September 1391].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes de Sutton' Ricardus Elyaduk' de Tydd' Thomas Rotherwyk' de eadem Iohannes Strugg' Iohannes Aylwyn de Flete Iohannes Storme de eadem Robertus Whyte de Holbech' Willelmus Braytoft' de eadem Willelmus Skyrbek' de Multon' Robertus Loke de Spaldyng Robertus Broun de Pynchebek' Iohannes filius Ricardi de eadem et Iohannes Martinson'.

55. Presentant quod Iohannes de Ouresby de Spaldyng' indefencione sua occidit Willelmum Walyzman apud Quappelad' die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Petri aduincula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo. (*Marg.*: Felonia.)

J. de O. of Spalding in self-defence killed W. W., at Whaplode.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

56. Item presentant quod Simon Geldherd' de Spaldyng' nuper manens in Depyng' qui fuit indictatus de diuersis felonij et vtlagatus venit noctanter felonice die Dominica proxima post festum sancti Bartholomei apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo ad comburendum villas de Croyland' et Spaldyng' causa inuidie. Et quidem Willelmus Pyke de Spaldyng' ipsum Simonem cepit et apud Spaldyng' ipsum percuciebat et capud eiusdem Simonis amputabat die et anno supradictis. (*Marg.*: Felonia.)

S. G. of Spalding, formerly living in Deeping, who was indicted for felony and outlawed, came feloniously at night to burn down the villages of Spalding and Croyland because of ill will; W. P. of Spalding struck him and cut off his head.

W. P. in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19; tried before the King's Bench, East. 1397, on indictment by the hundred jury; pardoned; *ibid.*, 544, Rex, m. 1.

57. Item presentant quod Hugo Smerth' capellanus manens in Holbech' felonice furatus fuit apud Holbech' bona et catalla precij xj s. Thome Saunderson' de Holbech die Dominica proxima post festum sancte Marie Magdalane anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quinto (decimo)<sup>1</sup>. (*Marg.*: Felonia.)

H. S., chaplain, living in Holbeach, at Holbeach, feloniously stole goods, price 11s., from T. S. of Holbeach.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

58. Item presentant quod Iohannes Hardyng' de Spaldyng die Iouis proxima ante festum sancti Iacobi anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo apud Spaldyng Robertum Storme se ipsum defendantem cum quodam forke precij vnius d. felonice interfecit. (*Marg.*: Felonia.)

J. H. of Spalding, at Spalding, feloniously killed R. S. in self-defence with a fork, price 1d.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

Indictamenta capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima ante festum natalis domini coram prefatis iusticiarijs anno regni regis Ricardi secundi supradicto [19 December 1391].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Sutton' de Sutton' Robertus Broun de Pynehebek' Iohannes filius Ricardi de eadem Robertus atte Bothe Iohannes Skey Robertus filius Simonis de Spaldyng' Willelmus Skirbek' Iohannes Martynson' Willelmus Braytoft Willelmus filius Ricardi de Holbech' Iohannes Storme Thomas Rethyrwyk' Ricardus Elyaduk' Iohannes Mason' de Croyland' et Ricardus de Wyke.

59. Presentant quod Adam Malteby seruiens Ricardi Wyke de Spaldyng' et Iohannes seruiens dicti Ricardi die Martis proxima ante festum sancti Martini in yeme anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimo quandam cistam Ricardi Wyke apud Spaldyng' fregerunt et furtive ceperunt et asportauerunt decem libras auri et argenti dicti Ricardi. (*Marg:* Felonia.)

A. M. and J., servants of R. W. of Spalding, broke into a chest belonging to R. W., at Spalding, and furtively stole £10.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

60. Item presentant quod Iohannes quondam seruiens Iohannis Dykegrene de Tydd' Beate Marie furtive cepit de Willelmo Asheby capellano parochie de Tydd' Beate Marie apud Tydd' Beate Marie die Mercurij proxima post festum sancti Michelis archangeli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quintodecimio xxvj libras xij s. iiiij d. (*Marg:* Felonia.)

J., former servant of J. D. of Tydd St Mary, furtively stole £26 13s. 4d. from W. A., chaplain of Tydd St Mary, at Tydd St Mary.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19.

61. Item presentant quod Willelmus filius Gilberti Wagge de Pynchebek' die Iouis proxima post festum omnium sanctorum anno regni regis Ricardi secundi duodecimo apud Pynchebek' clausum Thoune de Pynchebek' fregit et ibidem felonice furatus fuit pisces videlicet dentrices anguillas roches et perches ad valenciam c s. et felonice cepit et asportauit. Et quod Alicia vxor Gilberti Wagge predictum Willelmum receptauit predictis die et loco sciens ipsum fecisse feloniam predictam. (*Marg:* Felonia accessoria.)

W. son of G. W. of Pinchbeck, at Pinchbeck, broke into the close of T. de P. and feloniously stole pike, eels, roach, and perch, valued at 100s.; A. wife of G. W. received the said W., knowing he had committed this felony.

W. in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19; in Mich. 1396, the hundred jury reported that he had broken prison; *ibid.*, 542, Rex, m. 19; A. to be produced before the King's Bench, East. 1397 and subsequently; *ibid.*, 543, Rex, m. 5d.; 546, Rex, m. 8; in exigend in the King's Bench, Mich. 1398, Trin. 1399; *ibid.*, 550, Rex, m. 12; 553, Rex, m. 17d.

[m. 3d.]

Inquisicio capta apud Spaldyng' die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Leonis pape videlicet xxiiij die mensis Majj anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo [24 May 1387]<sup>1</sup> coram Iohanne de Rocheford' et Ricardo de la Laund' iusticiarijs de pace in partibus de Holand' per sacramentum Iohannis filij Rogeri de Sutton' Thome Euerard' de eadem Iohannis Palmer de eadem Willelmi Male de eadem Thome Byrchele de eadem Thome Iekson' de eadem Roberti Souter de eadem Iohannis Goselyn de eadem iunioris Ricardi Wanton', de eadem Iohannis Bateman de eadem Thome Rethyrwyk' de Tydd' et Iohannis Gosselyn senioris.

62. Qui dicunt quod Adam Herward' de Pynchebek' Willelmus Herward' de eadem Iohannes Burgeys de eadem Robertus de Kirketon' de eadem Iohannes Boller de eadem et Iohannes Tunnok' de Flete simul cum alijs ad numerum sexdecim hominum quorum nomina ignorantur die Iouis in festo ascencionis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo ad noctem vi et armis apud Lutton' domum Thome de Louedon' videlicet tria ostia domus ipsius Thome felonice in plures partes noctanter fregerunt et sagittas ad homines infra dictas domos existentes videlicet Robertum de Louedon' capellanum et Fulconem de Louedon' sagittauerunt et Agnetem filiam Simonis de Chapell' ibidem vi et armis ceperunt et vsque Grymesthorp' ligatam manibus violenter adduxerunt et vnam securam precij viij d. felonice cuperunt et asportauerunt et prefatos dominum Robertum et Fulconem iurare cohercerunt quod illos nuncquam de cetero causa predicta prosequerentur. Et dicunt quod prefati Adam Herward' et omnes alij supranominati confederati simul fuerunt ad dictam feloniam faciendam die et anno supradictis. (*Marg.* : Felonia transgressio.)

6 men with 16 others unknown, at Lutton, at night forcibly and feloniously broke in 3 doors of the house of T. de L.; they shot at R. de L., chaplain, and F. de L. who were in the house and took A. daughter of S. de C., bound to Grimsthorpe; they also feloniously stole an axe, price 8d.; and they forced R. and F. to swear never to prosecute them for this offence; the aforesaid men had made a conspiracy to commit this felony.

All 6 in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, mm. 19-19d., 32d.

[m. 4]

Indictamenta capta apud Sanetum [Botolphum] die Mercurij in secunda septimana Quadragesime anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo [10 March 1395] coram Ricardo de la Laund' Iohanne de Meres et socijs suis iusticiarijs de pace in partibus de Holand'.

Xij iuratores de wapentacio de Skyrbek' scilicet Iohannes Reede de Wrangle Simon Strongbugh' de eadem Iohannes Vmfray

<sup>1</sup> The reference to Pope Leo must be an error for his feast day is 23 June. If this date were accepted the session would antedate the offence presented at it by nearly a year.

de eadem Ricardus Skyrne de eadem Edmundus de Ryggesby de Leek' Laurencius Harald' de eadem Simon Couton' de Leuerton' Ricardus de Fendyk' de eadem Willelmus Rogerson' de Benyngton' Ricerus del Feld' de eadem Hugo Sharpp' de Toft' Henricus de Neuland' de Skirbek' Willelmus Roper de eadem Iohannes Gulle de Boston' Willelmus de Toft' de eadem et Willelmus Halden' de eadem.

63. Presentant quod Iohannes Egell' de Wrangle die Lune proxima post festum purificacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo apud Wrangle vnum psalterium et vnum singlum de serico et duo paria linthiaminum precij xl s. de Matilde Lamberd' de Wrangle furtive cepit et asportauit. *Marg :* (Felonie.)

J. E. of Wrangle, at Wrangle, furtively stole a psalter, a silk belt, and 2 pairs of sheets, price 40s., from M. L. of Wrangle.

See above no. 36.

64. Et quod Iohannes filius Rogeri de Wrangle die Mercurij proxima ante festum concepcionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octavo apud Wrangle receptauit dictum Iohannem sciens ipsum fecisse dictam feloniam et continue eum recepit. (*Marg :* Accessorius.)

J. son of R. of Wrangle, at Wrangle, received the said J. knowing he had committed this felony.

To be produced before the King's Bench, East. 1397 and subsequently; K.B. 543, Rex, m. 5d.; 546, Rex, m. 8; in exigend in the King's Bench, Mich. 1398, Trin. 1399; *ibid.*, 550, Rex, m. 12; 553, Rex, m. 17d.

65. Item presentant quod Iohannes filius Roberti de Cayles-thorp' de Castelkarlton' die Martis proxima ante festum nativitatis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octavo apud Leek' duos boues precij xxx s. de Iohanne Grane de Leke furtive cepit et abduxit. (*Marg :* Felonia.)

J. son of R. de C. of Castle Carlton, at Leake, furtively stole 2 oxen, price 30s., from J. G. of Leake.

This indictment was before the justices of gaol delivery, spring 1395; there is no record of a trial; G.D.R. 33, File 5, m. 13; in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

Xij iuratores scilicet Willelmus Toft' Henricus Neuland de Skirbek' Willelmus Roper de eadem Alanus Warwyk' de Toft' Hugo Sharp' de eadem Iohannes Brasse de Boterwyk' Iohannes Fysher de eadem Willelmus Rogerson' de Benyngton' Simon de Couton' de Leuerton' Ricardus de Fendyk' de eadem et Edmundus de Ryggesby de Leek'.

66. Presentant quod Iohannes Coneram alias vocatus Iohannes Couam shypman de Sancto Botolpho die Lune in secunda septimana Quadragesime anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octavo apud Sanctum Botolphum Willelmum Bullok' shypman felonice interfecit. (*Marg :* Felonia.)

J. C. alias J. C., shipman of Boston, at Boston, feloniously killed W. B., shipman.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

Indictamenta capta apud Sanctum Botolphum die Mercurij in vigilia corporis Christi coram prefatis iusticiarijs anno supradicto [9 June 1395].

Xij iuratores scilicet Willelmus Roper de Skirbek' Hugo Sharp' de Toft' Iohannes Brasse de Boterwyk' Richerus de Feld' de Benyngton' Ranulphus de de Byker de Leek' Thomas filius Roberti de Lenerton' Iohannes Personson' de Benyngton' Ricardus de Pynchek' de Boterwyk' Thomas Cooke de Freston' Lambertus Fouxe de Toft' Thomas Soullay de eadem Iohannes Murre de Skirbek' et Henricus Abraham de eadem.

67. Presentant quod Iohannes Worme de Skrayng' Thomas Worme et Willelmus Worme de Butterwyk' die Mercurij in vigilia ascencionis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo iacuerunt latitando et insidiando populum domini regis in vijs de Freston' et ibidem dictis die et loco malicia precogitata insidianerunt Alanum Smyth' de Freston' et ipsum felonice interfecerunt. Et hoc per manutencionem consilium et preceptum Ele Worme filie Iohannis Worme que quidem Elena die Iouis in festo ascencionis domini ex tunc proximo sequente apud Freston' et Boterwyk' predictos Iohannem Worme Thomam et Willelum scientem ipsos fecisse feloniam predictam receptauit confortauit et conciliauit. (*Marg* : Felonia accessoria.)

3 men lay in wait and threatened people on the roads in Freston and there with malice aforethought they waylaid and killed A. S. of Freston ; in doing this they had the support and council of E. W., daughter of J. W., who received them, knowing they had committed this felony.

All 3 in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; for E. W. see below no. 68.

Xij iuratores scilicet Simon Strongbow Edmundus de Ryggesby de Leek' Laurencius Harald' de eadem Matheus Belle Ricardus de Fendyk' Iohannes Aungell' Willelmus Brette Ricardus Wryght' baxster de Boston' Iohannes Vimfray de Wrangle Stephanus Spencer de Boston' Benedictus Mose de Wrangle et Willelmus Ioynefe de eadem.

68. Presentant quod Iohannes Worme de Skrayng' Thomas Worme et Willelmus Worme de Butterwyk' die Mercurij in vigilia assencionis domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo iacuerunt latitando et insidiando populum domini regis in vijs de Freston' et ibidem dictis die et loco ex malicia precogitata insidianerunt Alanum Smyth' de Freston' et ipsum felonice interfecerunt et hoc per manutencionem consilium et preceptum Iohannis Worme de Butterwyk' Elene Worme filie predicti Iohannis Iohannis de Mydelton' et Iohannis Worme de Haltoft' factum die et anno predictis. Qui quidem Iohannes Worme de Butterwyk' Elena Iohannes de Mydelton' et Iohannes Worme de Haltoft' die Iouis in festo ascencionis domini extunc proximo sequente apud Freston' et Butterwyk' predictos Iohannem Worme Thomam et Willelum

scientes ipsos fecisse feloniam predictam receptauerunt confortauerunt et consiliauerunt. (*Marg*: Felonia accessorij.)

3 men lay in wait and threatened people on the roads in Frieston and there with malice aforethought they waylaid and killed A. S. of Frieston; they did this with the support of 3 men and a woman who received them, knowing they had committed this felony.

For action on the principals see above no. 67; J. de M. tried as an accessory before the King's Bench, Trin. 1397, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Holland; acquitted as principals outlawed; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 26d.; other accessories to be produced before the King's Bench, East. 1397 and subsequently; *ibid.*, 543, Rex, m. 5d.; 546, Rex, m. 8; in exigend in the King's Bench, Mich. 1398, Trin. 1399; *ibid.*, 550, Rex, m. 12; 553, Rex, m. 17d.

69. Item presentant quod Iohannes de Midelton' Iohannes Worme de Butterwyk' Iohannes Worme de Skrayng' Thomas Worme Willelmus Worme Alanus Blaunce Rogerus Herd' Radulphus de Mykilham Alexander filius eius Willelmus Dauy Iohannes Howet senior Iohannes filius eius Rieardus Lyppe Iohannes filius eius Iohannes Roper et Gilbertus Roper de Butterwyk' die Lune die Martis et die Mercurij proximis ante festum apostolorum Philippi et Iacobi anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octavo iacerunt latitando eum armaturis videlicet loricis arenibus sagittis gladijs parmis fureis seeuris dagardis et alijs armaturis malicie pree cogitante et imaginante mortem Roberti Fox de Iwardby Petri Swyne herd' de Toft' et aliorum apud Toft' ad ipsos interficiendos et sunt communes insidiatores viarum et insurrectores contra populum et pacem domini regis etc. (*Marg*: Transgressio.)

16 men including 5 mentioned in the previous indictment, being armed, lay in wait with malice aforethought to kill R. F. of Ewerby, P. S. of Fishtoft, and others, at Fishtoft; they are common waylayers and insurgents.

All 16 tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Holland; acquitted; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 24d.

Indictamenta capta apud Sanetum [Botolphum] die Mercurij proxima post festum concepcionis beate Marie coram prefatis iusticiarijs anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix° [15 December 1395].

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Aungell' de Boston' Rieardus Frere de eadem Iohannes de Merebeth' de eadem Thomas de Fosdyk' de eadem Rogerus Elyard' de eadem Matheus Belle de Leek' Thomas filius Roberti de Leuerton' Willelmus de Pynchebek' de Boterwyk' Iohannes Gybson' de eadem et Iohannes March' de Skyrbek'.

70. Presentant quod Willelmus Baxster dudum manens in fine australi ville Sancti Botolphi iuxta lemorter die Sabati proxima ane festum assumpcionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimonono Adam Coke manentem cum fratribus ordinis secundi Augustini de Sancto Botolpho apud villam de Sancto Botolpho felonice interfecit. (*Marg*: Felonia.)

W. B., formerly living in Boston, feloniously killed A. C. who lived with the Augustinian canons in Boston, at Boston.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

Xij iuratores scilicet Willelmus Toft' de Boston' Robertus Gybon' de eadem Iohannes Gull' de eadem Henricus Neuland' de Skirbek' Willelmus Roper de eadem Alanus de Warwyk' de Toft' Hugo Sharp' de eadem Iohannes Blayk' de Freston' Iohannes Brasse de Boterwyk Richerus de Feld' Ricardus de Fendyk' Edmundus de Ryggesby et Willelmus Euot de Boston'.

71. Presentant quod Iohannes de Multon' de Lynne Episcopi et Oliuerus de Sandewych' marenarij die Dominica proxima post festum sancti Martini noctanter anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono apud Sanctum Botolphum nauem Thome Huddesone de Wrangle vocatam the Mergaret intrauerunt et ibidem vnam cistam precij v s. et duas dagswaynes precij x s. duas togas quatnor capicia quatuor paria caligarum precij x s. et octo marcas argenti in pecunia numerata ibidem innenta die et anno predictis ceperunt et furtive asportauerunt. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

J. de M. of Lynn (Norf.) and O. de S., mariners, at Boston, entered the boat Margaret belonging to T. H. of Wrangle and furtively stole a chest, price 5s., 2 coverlets, price 10s., 2 gowns, 4 hoods, 4 pairs of shoes, price 10s., and 8 marks.

This indictment was before the justices of gaol delivery, spring 1396; there is no record of a trial; G.D.R. 33, File 6, m. 12; for a different version of the offence brought on appeal by T. H. before the coroner see *ibid.*, m. 11.

Xij iuratores scilicet Henricus Camlok' de Boston' Andreas Warwyk' de Toft' Lambertus Foke de eadem Iohannes Blayk' de Freston' Walterus Bond' de eadem Iohannes Hawson' de Boterwyk' Willelmus Lawes de eadem Ricardus Whyteneue de Wrangle Matheus Belle de Leek' Iohannes Hous de eadem Ricardus Grene de eadem et Thomas Grene de eadem.

72. Presentant quod Isabella filia Willelmi Pykeryng de Leek' vnum linthiamen precij viij d. et linum precij iiiij d. de Andrea Walker de Leek' apud Leek' die Lune proxima post festum sancti Martini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo noctanter cepit et furtive furata fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

I. daughter of W. P. of Leake at night, at Leake, furtively stole a sheet, price 8d., and linen, price 4d., from A. W. of Leake.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East, 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; I. was subsequently sentenced to be hanged by the justices of gaol delivery, 29 July 1398, for a series of similar offences; G.D.R. 185, m. 18.

Xij iuratores scilicet Simon Strongbowe de Wrangle Iohannes Felde de eadem Ricardus Skyrne de eadem Edmundus de Ryggesby de Leek' Laurencius Tharald' de eadem Simon de Couston' de Leuerton' Ricardus de Fendyk' de eadem Willelmus Rogerson' de Benyngton' Iohannes Brasse de Boterwyk' Iohannes Pysshi de Freston' Simon Saunderson' de eadem Alanus Warwyk' de Toft et Iohannes Aungell' de Boston'.

73. Presentant quod Emma Neuyle de Boston' die Lune proxima post festum nativitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste anno

regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo sexto apud Sanetum Botolphum domum Isabelle Frere de Sancto Botolpho intravit et viij s. iiiij d. (de ? cista Isabelle)<sup>1</sup> in pecunia numerata ibidem inuentos cepit et furtive furata fuit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

E. N. of Boston, at Boston, entered the house of I. F. of Boston and furtively took 8s. 4d. from a chest.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.

Indictamenta capta apud Sanctum Botolphum die Mercurij proxima post festum exaltacionis sancte crucis coram prefatis iusticiarijs anno regni regis Ricardi secundi [xvij<sup>o</sup>] [16 September 1394].

Xij iuratores scilicet Thomas Batson' de Kirketon' Iohannes filius Thome de eadem Thome filius Thome de eadem Robertus Capon' de Surflete Ricardus Whytebred' de eadem Thomas Iay Iohannes Gybon' Hugo de Fyskemer Ricardus Styberd' Iohannes Broun Nicolaus Gerard Willehnus Forthyngton' et Ricardus de Langdam'.

74. Presentant quod Henricus Dungle de Soterton' die Lune in festo sancte Margarete virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo cum baculo Robertum filium Iohannis filij Martini de Algerkirk apud Algerkirk felonice interfecit. (*Marg* : Felonia.)

H. D. of Suterton feloniously killed R. son of J. son of M. of Algarkirk with a stick, at Algarkirk.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 19d.; tried before the King's Bench, Mich. 1396, on indictment before the justices of the peace in Holland; pardoned; *ibid.*, 542, Rex, m. 10; for the payment of 16s. 4d. for this pardon see Hanaper Roll 213/11, m. 9.

Xij iuratores scilicet Robertus Capon' de Surflete Ricardus Styberd de Gosberkyrk' Thomas Smyth' de eadem Ricardus Cheyll' de eadem Gilbertus de Fyncheham de Quadryng Alanus Moryce de Donyngton' Robertus Gelson' de Byker Nicholaus Gerard de eadem Thomas Iay de Swyneshed Thomas Symson' de eadem Iohannes de Bryg' de Wygtoft' Robertus Steuenson de eadem Iohannes Gebon de Soterton et Hugo Fyshmer de eadem.

75. Presentant quod Gilbertus filius Reginaldi de Pynchebek die concepcionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo apud Surflete furtive furatus fuit vnam vaccam precij v s. de Willemo Magotson de Gosberkirk'.

G. son of R. of Pinchbeck, at Surfleet, feloniously stole a cow, price 5s., from W. M. of Gosberton.

See above no. 19.

76. Item presentant quod idem Gilbertus in festo apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno supradicto furtive furatus fuit de predicto Willemo Magotson' vnam equam precij octo solidorum.

The said G. feloniously stole a mare, price 8s., from the said W.

See above no. 19.

[m. 4d.]

[*upside down*] Rotuli Ricardi de la Laund' et sociorum suorum custodum pacis domini regis comitatatu Lincoln' in partibus de Holand'.

[m. 5]

*Marg.: TRANGRESSIONES*

Inquisicio capta coram Ricardo Launde et socijs suis iusticiarijs domini regis in comitatu Lincoln' in partibus Holland' ad pacem conseruandam per sacramentum Iohannis Gull' et sociorum suorum anno regni regis Ricardi secundi Anglie decimo nono [? March 1396].<sup>1</sup>

77. Qui dicunt super sacramentum summ quod Thomas seruiens Iohannis Fyscher schipman' die Lune proximo ante festum carnipreuij anno regni regis Ricardi x<sup>imo</sup> apud Sanctum Botolphum in Willelmum filium Roberti de Kirke de Sancto Botolpho noctanter insultum fecit et eum verberauit vulnerauit et male tractauit contra pacem domini regis et est communis malefactor noctiuagus et perturbator pacis.

T., servant of J. F., shipman, at Boston, at night assaulted W. son of R. de K. of Boston, beating, wounding, and maltreating him; he is a common evildoer, wanderer at night, and disturber of the peace.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

78. Item dicunt quod Iohannes Morton' tayliour (quod ipse) die Mercurij proximo ante festum sancti Michelis archangeli anno supradicto apud Sanctum Botolphum in Elisabet nuper vxorem Alani Carter de Kirkton' insultum fecit verberauit et grane dampnum ei intulit contra pacem domini regis et ad grane dampnum dicte Elisabet etc.

J. M., tailor, assaulted E. widow of A. C. of Kirton, at Boston, beating her and doing her serious injury.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

79. Item dicunt quod Ricardus de Polom' de Leke a festo sancti Petri aduincula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi Anglie xix° exiuit dictam villam de Leke vsque festum Michelis proximum sequens pro maiori salario capiendo et non vult iustificari per constabularium sed semper est rebellis.

R. de P. of Leake left Leake at Michaelmas for higher wages; he refused to swear obedience to the constable and is a rebel.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

[m. 6]

80. Sarra Gillyot tenens Philipi Gernon' de Sancto Botolpho queritur de Ranulpho Skynner filio Willelmi Pakker' de eadem eo quod idem Ranulphus die Mercurie iam proximo preterito cum duobus socijs suis noctanter quasi inter horam octauam et nonam venit ad domum predicte Sarre cum baculis daggarijs et alijs armis frangendo fenestras lapides ad predictam Saram iniecerunt et ostium similiter eiusdem domus fregerunt et intrauerunt et insultum in ipsam Saram violenter fecerunt verberauerunt cum daggarijs suis vulnerauerunt et male tractauerunt ad grane dampnum ipsius Sarre et contra pacem domini regis. Vlterius idem Ranulphus cum

<sup>1</sup> This session may have been held on 15 March, 1395; see below, p. 72.

predictis duobus socijs suis die Dominica iam vltimo preterito ad noctem iacuit in insidijs in foro ville de Boston' ad verberandum vel interficiendum predictam Saram et ibidem inter horam octanam et nonam prediecte Sarre cum alijs duabus mulieribus in domo sua manentibus obvianerunt et in ipsas cum baculis et alijs armis in obscuris verberauerunt vulnerauerunt et male traetauerunt vnde vna dictarum mulierum iacet in domo diete Sarre in periculo mortis. Vnde eadem Sarra humiliter supplicat remedium debitum in hac parte sibi prouideri amore dei et intuitu earitatis. (*Marg.*: Transgressio.)

[*dorse*] billa vera.

S. G., tenant of P. G. of Boston, seeks action against R. S. son of W. P. of Boston on the ground that he with 2 companions at night between 8 and 9 o'clock came armed to S.'s house, threw stones to break the windows and the door, and assaulted, beat, wounded, and maltreated her; furthermore, he with the same 2 companions lay in wait in the market place in Boston to kill her and between 8 and 9 o'clock attacked her and 2 other women living with her, beating, wounding, and mistreating them so that one of the women was in danger of death. Wherefore S. seeks the remedy due her for the love of God and in the sight of charity.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

[*m. 7*]

SKYRBEC' CONSTABULARE<sup>1</sup>

xij d.

Willelmus de Toft de Boston'.

xij d.

Robertus Gebon' de eadem.

xij d.

Adam Spyser de eadem.

xij d.

Iohannes Gull' de eadem iurator.

xij d.

Simon Strongbowe de Wrangle iurator.

xij d.

Robertus Rye de eadem.

xij d.

Laurencius Harald' de Leek iurator.

xij d.

Edmundus de Regesby de eadem iurator.

xij d.

Simon de Couton' de Leuerton' iurator.

xij d.

Ricardus de Fendyke de eadem iurator.

xij d.

Willelmus filius Rogeri de Benyngton' iurator.

xvij d.

Richerus de Feld de eadem iurator.

<sup>1</sup> For the session at which this jury presented see above p. 64.

xij d.  
Iohannes Brasse de Boterwyk iurator.  
xij d.  
Ricardus de Pynchebek de eadem iurator.  
(xij d.)<sup>c</sup> xij d.  
Iohannes Blayke de Freston'.  
(vj d.)<sup>c</sup> xij d.  
Simon filius Alexandri de eadem.  
xij d.  
Alanus de Warwyke de Tofte iurator.  
xij d.  
Robertus de Fenne de eadem iurator.  
xij d.  
Henricus de Newland' de Skyrbek iurator.  
xij d.  
Willelmus Roper de eadem.

[m. 8]

*Marg : KYRKETON'*

Inquisicio capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima ante festum annunciacioneis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> [21 March 1396] coram Ricardo de la Laund' et socijs suis iusticiarijs domini regis de pace in partibus Holand' per sacramentum Ricardi Mason' de Quadryng' et aliorum iuratorum.

81. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod Iohannes Colle (finem fecit)<sup>b</sup> de Gosberkirk' die Sabati proxima ante festum sancti Gregorij pape anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> apud Gosberkirk' in Adam Mey de Gosberkirk' milner (insultum fecit et)<sup>c</sup> vi et armis insultum fecit et ipsum verberauit vulnerauit et male tractauit contra pacem regis etc. (*Marg : Transgressio.*)

J. C. (made a fine) of Gosberton, at Gosberton, assaulted A. M. of Gosberton, miller, beating, wounding, and maltreating him.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 1 mark; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 2.

[m. 9]

INQUISICIO INTER DOMINUM REGEM ET WILLELMUM VAUX ET  
ROBERTUM FILIUM EIUSDEM<sup>1</sup>

Ricardus Mason de Qwadryng' iurator.  
(Thomas Rodde de eadem).<sup>c</sup>  
Iohannes filius Willelmi de eadem iurator.  
Radulfus filius Ricardi de eadem iurator.  
Iohannes Broune de eadem iurator.  
Robertus Gelson' de Bekyr.

<sup>1</sup> This jury presented at the session of 21 March 1396; above. The reference to W. V. and his son is not clear.

Iohannes of Fylde de eadem.  
 Ricardus of Chele de Gosberdkyrk.  
 Thomas Wassell' de eadem.  
 Iohannes Thaker' de eadem iurator.  
 Ricardus Wyttebred' de Swrflet' iurator.  
 Robertus of Sutton' de eadem.  
 Willelmus Coueray de Qwadryng iurator.  
 Iohannes Peny de eadem.  
 Robertus at Lath' de eadem iurator.  
 Ricardus Bene de eadem iurator.  
 Edmundus Coueray de eadem iurator.  
 Ricardus Danyell' de eadem.  
 Willelmus Alech' de eadem iurator.  
 Ricardus filius Willelmi de Cheyll'.  
 Henricus Alech' de Qwadryng' iurator.  
 Ranulfus Gyrlyng' de eadem.  
 Iohannes Brune wellar de eadem.  
 Alanus Morise de Donyngton'.  
 Willelmus Vaux de Quadryng iurator.

[m. 10 old numbering v]

### HOLAND'

Presentaciones non terminatae coram Ricardo de la Laund'  
 Iohanne de Meres et Iohanne de la Laund' custodibus pacis in  
 partibus de Holand' in comitatu Lincoln'.

Inquisicio capta apud Sanctum Botolphum die Mercurij proxima  
 post festum conceptionis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis  
 Ricardi secundi post conquestum xvij<sup>mo</sup> [9 December 1394] coram  
 Ricardo de la Laund' et socijs suis domini regis de pace in partibus  
 Holand' per (xij)<sup>1</sup> iuratores scilicet Iohannis Warner senioris de  
 Algerkirke Simonis Sly de eadem Iohannis Grene de Kirketon' Alani  
 Smyth' de eadem Iohannis Bronde de Wygtofte Radulphi filij Ricardi  
 de Quadryng' Thome Rudde de eadem Iohannis Whitbrede de Surflet'  
 Roberti Baysebolle de Gosberkirke Nicholai de Felde de Bekir  
 Thome Brounnyng' de Soterton' et Thome Tomson' de Kirketon'.

82. Qui dicunt quod Petrus Leder de Algerkirke die Martis  
 proxima post festum sancti Andree apostoli anno supradicto apud  
 Algerkirk in Thomam de Barneby insultum fecit verberauit vulnerauit  
 et male tractauit contra pacem regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

P. L. of Algarkirk, at Algarkirk, assaulted T. de B., beating, wounding,  
 and maltreating him.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; tried  
 before the King's Bench, East. 1397, on indictment before the justices of the peace  
 in Holland; no verdict; *ibid.*, 544, Rex, m. 6.

83. Item dicunt quod idem Petrus vadit cotidie cum gladijs  
 arcubus et sagittis insidiando dictum Thomam contra pacem regis  
 et est communis perturbator pacis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

The said P. being armed daily lay in wait for the said T.; he is a common disturber of the peace.

See above no. 82.

*Marg : TRANSGRESSIONES*

Xij iuratores scilicet Robertus Baysebol de Gosberkirke Iohannes Grene de Kirketon' Iohannes Warner de eadem Iohannes Hungat' Nicholaus Holand' de Bekir Thomas C'oueyn Reginaldus Derby Iohannes Brond' de Wygtoft Iohannes Daweson' de eadem Simon Sly Thomas filius Thome de Kirketon' et Gilbertus Mason' de eadem.

84. Qui dicunt quod Willelmus Fychler de Surflet' est rebellis prepositi maris et maresci de Surflet' et noluit iustificari per predictum prepositum die Veneris proxima ante festum conuersacionis sancti Pauli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>mo</sup> apud Surflet' et sic est rebellis. (*Marg : Transgressio.*)

W. F. of Surfleet is a rebel against the reeve of sea and marsh of Surfleet, being unwilling to swear obedience before the reeve.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 2s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5d.; to be produced before the King's Bench, East. 1397 and subsequently; *ibid.*, 543, Rex, m. 2; 544, Rex, m. 15d.; 545, Rex, m. 9. Which offence, no. 84 or no. 85, was punished by the fine is not evident.

85. Item dicunt quod predictus Willelmus die Iouis proxima ante festum purificacionis beate Marie virginis anno supradicto apud Surflet' obstupauit eommunem seweram de Surflet' ad graue dampnum tocius ville de Surflet'. (*Marg : Articulum.*)

The said W., at Surfleet, obstructed the common sewer of Surfleet, injuring the whole village.

See above no. 84.

*Marg : TRANSGRESSIO*

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes de Sutton' de Surflet' Iohannes Thaeker de eadem Robertus Baysebold' de Gosberkirke Willelmus Vax Thomas Rndde Iohannes Butteler de Biker Iohannes Bronde de Wygtofte Iohannes Dawson' de eadem Thomas Symond' de Soterton' Iohannes Adlard' de Fosdyke Robertus Sly de Fosdyk' Willelmus Lakesson' et Gilbertus Mason' de Kirketon'.

86. Qui dicunt quod Iohannes Carter seruiens Rieardi de la Laund apud Surflet' extra seruicium dicti Ricardi contra statutum domini regis die Lune proxima post festum purificacionis beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Ricardi xvij<sup>o</sup> recessit sine licenseia ipsius Ricardi ad graue dampnum etc. (*Mary : Transgressio.*)

J. C., servant of R. de la L., at Surfleet, left the service of the said R. without permission.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

Presentaciones capte (apud)<sup>i</sup> Sanctum Botolphum die Mercurij proxima post festum sancti Mathei apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi seeundi decimo nono [22 September 1395] coram Ricardo de la Laund' Iohanne de la Laund et socijs suis iusticiarijs dominii regis de pace in partibus de Holand'.

Xij iuratores scilicet Thomas Iay de Swynshed' Thomas Symson' de eadem Robertus filius Stephanus de Wygetofte Hugo Fyskemer de Soterton' Iohannes Gebon' Robertus Capon' Ricardus de Cheyle Ricardus Steberd' Gilbertus Fynsham Nicholaus Gerard' de Bekir Thomas Batson' Iohannes Salter et Iohannes filius Thome de Kirketon'.

87. Presentant quod Iohannes Bullok' de Wybirton' est rebellis contra colectores xv<sup>me</sup> denariorum et non vult iustificari per eos anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij.<sup>o</sup> (*Marg*: Transgressio.)

J. B. of Wyberton is a rebel against the collectors of the 15th and will not swear obedience to them.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

88. Item presentant quod Iohannes Mons de Parua Hale die Sabati proxima ante festum sancti Petri aduincula anno decimo nono apud Bekir diuersas bestias videlicet bouiculos Amabile Syrk' et Nicholai Holand' et aliorum fugauit extra communem suam ad Hekyngton' fen ad danupnum predictorum Amabille et Nicholai et aliorum contra pacem regis etc. (*Marg*: Transgressio.)

J. M. of Little Hale, at Bicker, drove steers belonging to A. S., N. H., and others out of the common fen at Heckington.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

Xij iuratores scilicet Iohannes Sutton' de Surflet' Iohannes Thacker de eadem Robertus Baysebol Radulphus Gryndelyng' de Quadryng' Iohannes Olyff' Nicholaus Holand' Iohannes Adlard' Robertus Sly Iohannes Bronde Ricardus Terri Gilbertus Mason' Iohannes Greue et Thomas Luk'.

89. Presentant quod Willelmus Michell' de Fosdyke est rebellis contra constabularios ville de Algerkirke nee vult iurari nec iustificari per eosdem anno xix<sup>o</sup>. (*Marg*: Transgressio.)

W. M. of Fosdyke is a rebel against the constables of Algarkirk and will not swear obedience.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396 and subsequently; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; 546, Rex, m. 13.

90. Item presentant quod Petrus de Beese de Wybirton' et Willelmus Hesyll' de eadem deuillauerunt tempore autumnali anno regni regis Ricardi xix<sup>o</sup> pro maiori salario capiendo et sunt rebelles contra constabularios ville de Wybirton' anno supradicto contra pacem regis etc. (*Marg*: Transgressio.)

P. de B. and W. H. both of Wyberton left the village at harvest time for higher wages; they are rebels against the constables of Wyberton.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

[m. 10d.]

Presentaciones capte apud Sanctum Botolphum die Mercurij proxima ante festum sancti Gregorij pape anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo [10 March 1395] coram Ricardo de la Laund'

Iohanne de Meres et socijs suis iusticiarijs de pace in partibus de Holand'.

Xij iuratores scilicet Robertus Baysbull' Iohannes de Grene de Kirketon' Iohannes Warner de eadem Iohannes Hungate Nicholaus Holand Thomas Coueyn Reginaldus de Derby Iohannes Brond Iohannes Dauson' Simon Sly Thomas filius Thome de Kirketon' et Gilbertus Mason' de eadem.

91. Presentant quod Iohannes Roper de Swyneshed' die Dominica proxima ante festum sancti Mathei apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij° apud Swyneshed insultum fecit Thome Symson' constabulario de Swyneshed' et ipsum verberauit wlerauit contra pacem et est communis perturbator pacis. (*Marg: Transgressio.*)

J. R. of Swineshead, at Swineshead, assaulted T. S., constable of Swineshead, beating and wounding him; he is a common disturber of the peace. In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; made a fine before the King's Bench, Trin. 1396, for 20s.; *ibid.*, 541, Fines, m. 2.

Placita coram Ricardo de la Laund' Iohanne de (la)<sup>1</sup> Laund' et socijs suis custodibus pacis etc. apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima post festum anunciacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix° [28 March 1396].

92. Iohannes Meuwet de Quadryng' queritur de Thoma Wrangle de placito transgressionis [contra] statutum de seruientibus et laborarijs plegij de presentacione Willelmus Steuenson' et Willelmus Vaux. Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod attachiat prefatum Thomam Wrangle et eum saluo etc. ita quod habeat corpus eius coram prefatis custodibus apud Spaldyng' die Martis in quinta septimana Quadragesime proxima futura.

J. M. of Quadring brings action against T. W. for trespass against the statute of labourers; pledges for his appearance at Spalding. 21 Mar. 1396, W. S. and W. V.

The sheriff of Lincolnshire made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 2s. for an insufficient return in this case; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 1d.; W. J. was tried before the King's Bench, East. 1396; acquitted; *ibid.*, Rex, m. 2d.

Placita coram prefatis custodibus apud Spaldyng die Martis in quinta septimana Quadragesime anno supradicto [21 March 1396].

93. Mandatum fuit vicecomiti Lincoln' quod attachiat Thomam Wrangle et eum saluo etc. ita quod haberet corpus eius hic ad hunc diem ad respondendum Iohanni Meuwet de Quadryng' de placito transgressionis contra statutum de seruientibus etc. Et modo Iohannes Walsh' vicecomes Lincoln' retornat quod cepit corpus (predicti)<sup>1</sup> Thome Wrangle et quidam Willelmus Iay de Swyneshed venit die Iouis proxima post festum sancti Gregorij pape anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono apud Swyneshed vi et armis et cepit predictum Thomam extra possessionem ipsius vicecomitis et eum abduxit. (*Marg: Contra.*)

Order to the sheriff of Lincolnshire to attach T. W. to appear as above. J. W., the sheriff, reports that when he arrested T. W., W. J. of Swineshead forcibly abducted the said T. from him.

See above no. 92.

[m. 11]

94. Iusticiarijs domini regis de pace in partibus Holand' Ricardus Hugbody de Sancto Botolpho pistor queritur de Iohanne Saundreson' (finem fecit)<sup>l</sup> de Freston' pistore manente in Sancto Botolpho de eo quod vbi quidam Henrieus Bramlee pistor nuper seruiens dicti Ricardi in officio pistoris per longum tempus fuit et allocatus exstitit pro rationabili salario ad deseruandum eidem Ricardo a festo purifieacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>o</sup> vsque idem festum purifieacionis simul sequens per vnum annum integrum et a dieto festo purifieacionis beate Marie vsque festum sancti Petri aduincula extunc proximum sequens pro competenti salario. Qui quidem Henrieus die Dominica proxima ante festum purifieacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Ricardi predicti xix<sup>o</sup> apud Sanctum Botolphum iniuste abijt et recessit extra seruicium dicti Ricardi. Qui quidam Ricardus ipsun Henricum legitime per inquisitionem in curia domini regis misit die Mereurij in prima septimana Quadragesime anno regni regis Ricardi predicti xix<sup>o</sup> per formam iuris recuperauit et insuper intrandum seruicium dicti Ricardi et eidem Ricardo in officio pistoris fideliter deseruendum per fidem predictam coram constabularijs domini regis in Sancto Botolpho iurauit et fidem prostitit. Qui quidam Iohannes Saundreson' iniuste contra formam iuris et mandatum dictorum constabulariorum die Veneris in prima septimana Quadragesime anno supradicto vltimo preterito iniuste extra seruicium dicti Ricardi (dictum Henricum)<sup>l</sup> proeurauit absentauit et alienauit ad graue dampnum dicti Ricardi xl s. et contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg:* Transgressio.)

Plegij de presentacione Ranulfus Ra

Iohannes de Pedenhale.

[dorse] billa vera.

R. H. of Boston, baker, seeks action before the justices of the peace in Holland against J. S. (made a fine) of Freston, baker, living in Boston, on the ground that H. B., having served him as baker at a reasonable salary for a long time, left him. R. recovered the services of H. in the king's court and H. swore before the constables to serve him but the said J. unjustly procured the services of the said H.; damages to the said R., 40s.; pledges, R. R. and J. de P.

H. B. in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; J. S. made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; *ibid.*, Fines, m. 4d. This bill was probably presented at a March 1396 session at Boston.

[m. 12]

#### TRANSGRESSIONES

Inquisicio capta apud Sanctum Botolphum eoram Ricardo de la Launde (et socijs suis)<sup>l</sup> et iusticiarijs domini regis ad pacem in

partibus Holand' conseruandam die Mercurij in iiiij<sup>ta</sup> septimana xl<sup>me</sup> [15 March 1396] per sacramentum Ade Broune baxter et sociorum suorum.

95. Qui dicunt quod Iohannes filius Iohannis Buntyng (de Boterwyk)<sup>1</sup> die Lune proxima post festum sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>mo</sup> in Radulphum filium Thome Fysher' de Freston' insultum fecit et eum verberauit vulnerauit male tractauit et alia enormia ei intulit ad graue dampnum ipsius Radulphi c. s. et contra pacem domini regis. Et predictus Iohannes est communis malefactor et perturbator pacis.

J. son of J. B. (of Butterwick) assaulted R. son of T. F. of Frieston, beating, wounding, and maltreating him and doing him injury to the amount of 100s.; he is a common evildoer and disturber of the peace.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

96. Item dicunt quod Iohannes de Morton' de Sancto Botolpho tailliour die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> apud Sanctum Botolphum domum Elizabet Carter de eadem noctanter contra voluntatem suam intravit et in ipsam Elizabet insultum fecit et cum ipsa concubuit (contra voluntatem suam)<sup>1</sup> et x d. obulum in pecunia numerata in quadam bursa ipsius Elizabet contra pacem (domini regis ibidem)<sup>1</sup> inuenta cepit et asportauit.

J. de M. of Boston, tailor, at Boston, at night entered the house of E. C. of Boston, assaulting her, lying with her, and taking 10d. halfpenny.  
See above no. 78.

97. Item dicunt quod Iohannes Warde de Wrangle die Lune proxima post festum sancti Petri adiuncula anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> in Isabellam seruientem Iohannis Vmfray de Wrangle insultum fecit et eam verberauit et male tractauit contra pacem domini regis.

J. W. of Wrangle assaulted I., servant of J. U. of Wrangle, beating and maltreating her.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; made a fine before the King's Bench, Hil. 1397, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; *ibid.*, 543, Fines, m. 1.

[m. 13]

xij d.

Adam Baxter de Boston' iurator.<sup>1</sup>

xij d.

Thomas de Keell' de eadem.

xij d.

Willelmus Custe de eadem iurator.

xij d.

Willelmus de Wethome de eadem iurator.

xij d. d.

Iohannes Aungell' de eadem iurator.

<sup>1</sup> For the session at which this jury presented see above.

xij d.  
 Iohannes Vmfray de Wrangle. iurator.  
 xij d.  
 Ricardus Beell' de Leek' iurator.  
 xij d.  
 Iohannes filius Gilberti de eadem.  
 xij d.  
 Radulphus de Bekyre de eadem iurator.  
 xij d.  
 Alanus filius Roberti de Leuerton'.  
 xij d.  
 Iohannes Personson' de Benygton' iurator.  
 xij d.  
 Iohannes Frankys de eadem iurator.  
 xij d.  
 Iohannes filius Gilberti de Boterwyke iurator.  
 xij d.  
 Willelmus de Pynchebek' de eadem iurator.  
 xij d.  
 Iohannes Kypson' de eadem.  
 xij d.  
 Iohannes Fyscher' de eadem.  
 xij d.  
 Iohannes Emory de Freston'.  
 xij d.  
 Thomas Solley de Tofte.  
 xij d.  
 Willelmus Baterell' de eadem.  
 xij d.  
 Thomas Carter de eadem iurator.  
 xij d.  
 Iohannes German de eadem.  
 xij d.  
 Iohannes March' de Skyrbek iurator.  
 xij d.  
 Laureneius Murr' de eadem.  
 xij d.  
 Alexander Dockynge de Boterwyke.

[m. 14]

vj<sup>a</sup>

## TRANSGRESSIO

98. As iustices du pees nostre seigneur le roy se compleint  
 la pouer femme Maude Kempster' de Boston' de sire Iohnn Dan-  
 eastre chapeleyn' demurunt en la ville de Seint Botulph' de eeo qe  
 le dit sire Iohnn le Dymenge proschein apres la feste del nativite  
 de seint Iohnn le baptistre lxx de regne (le roy)<sup>1</sup> qore est xixe  
 vient al my noet al chaumbre du dit Maude et fist tout soun force

pur auoir entre en ycelle par la fenestre et a cause qil ne purroit entrer et celle tempe il getta soun cotell' an dite Maude deins sa chaumbre pur ele auoir tue ou naufre. Et auxi le dit sire Iohn' le Dymenge del feste des reliques lan susdit reuient al chambre du dite Maude auxi al my noet et debrusa la fenestre del dit chambre et entra en icelle et malement batist la dite Maude ouesque vn bastoun enci qe one grand peyne els eschapa tout nue come les veisines du dit Maude sauuent et voillent recorder a tort et en contre la pees nostre seigneur le roy et al grand damage et esclandre du dite Maude. Dount ele prie de remedie pur dieux et en oeure de charite. [dorse] billa vera.

M. K. of Boston seeks action before the justices of the peace against J. D., chaplain, on the ground that at night he entered her chamber, attacked, and wounded her with a knife; another time by breaking a window he entered her chamber and forced her to escape naked so that she suffered damage and slander; she seeks remedy for the love of God and in the sight of charity.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

[m. 15 old numbering vj]

Inquisicio capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis proxima ante festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo [15 December 1394] coram Ricardo de la Laund' et socijs suis iusticiarijs de pace in partibus de Holand' per sacramentum Iohannis de Toft' de Spaldyng' Thome Mayson' de eadem Gilberti Howson' de Pynchebek' Gilberti Clony de eadem Ricardi Wyseberd' de Quappelad' Iohannis Pynchebek' de eadem Iohannis Harecroft de eadem Roberti filij Iohannis de Quappelad' Iohannis Dygyll' de Sutton' Iohannis Smyth' de Holbech' Iohannis Prowet de Multon' Gilberti Smyker de eadem et Thome Tohet de eadem.

99. Qui dieunt quod Simon Pynder (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Quappelad' contra statutum procurauit Martinum (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> filium Bartholomei Horn de Quappelad' anno regni regis Ricardi nuc decimo octauo extra seruicium Iohannis Harecroft' de Holbech' et ipsum Martinum dedit xxvj s. viij d. pro stipendio per annum vbi caperet de dicto Iohanne xijj s. iiiij d. et sic causa exessui stipendij recessit extra seruicium predicti Iohannis Harecroft' in seruicium predicti Simonis contra statutum etc. (*Marg:* Transgressio.)

S. P. (made a fine) of Whaplode illegally procured M. (made a fine) son of B. H. of Whaplode from the service of J. H. of Holbeach, paying him 26s. 8d., whereas the said J. had paid him 13s. 4d. and thus causing him to leave the service of J. H.

S. P. made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40d.; M. son of B. H., for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 3d.

Inquisicio capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis ante festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>mo</sup> [15 December 1394]<sup>1</sup> coram Ricardo de la Laund' et socijs suis iusticiarijs

<sup>1</sup> As some of the offences presented at this session post-date it, either there is a mistake in this date or a later session heading has been omitted.

domini regis pacis in partibus Holand' per sacramentum Iohannis Whrich' de Gedeney Iohannis Grene de Flete Iohannis Storme de Flete Roberti White de Holbebech' Simonis Bradowe de eadem Iohannis Porter de Quappelad' Willelmi Skirbek' de Multon' Gilberti Welle de eadem Willelmi Rudd' de Weston' Roberti Simson' de Spald' Roberti Belee de eadem Iohannis filij Ricardi de Pynch' Iohannis filij Mathei de eadem Iohannis Wittilsey de Croyland' Iohannis Fraunkeley de eadem.

100. Qui dicunt quod Iohannes Lamkyn (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> de Weston' die Mercurij proxima post festum omnium sanctorum anno supradicto apud Weston' in Thomam Paynot' taliorum insultum fecit et ipsum verberauit vulnerauit et male tractauit contra pacem regis. (*Marg.* : Transgressio.)<sup>1</sup>

J. L. (made a fine) of Weston, at Weston, assaulted T. P., tailor, beating, wounding, and maltreating him.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 20s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 3d.

101. Item dicunt quod Iohannes Collesson' de Weston' (est)<sup>1</sup> rebellis contra constabularios de Weston' et non vult iustificari per eosdem et die Lune in festo sancti Laurencij anno supradicto in Willelmum Rudde constabularium de Weston' ibidem insultum fecit etc. contra pacem domini regis.

J. C. of Weston is a rebel against the constables of Weston and refuses to take the oath of obedience before them; he assaulted W. R., constable of Weston.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 4d.

Xij iuratorum scilicet Roberti Simson' de Spald' Iohannis filij Ricardi de Pyncebek' Simonis Bradowe de Holbech' Roberti Steuenson' de Gedeney Iohannis Grene de Flete Willelmi Skirbek' de Multon' Willelmi Rudde de Weston' Roberti White de Holbech' Gilberti Welle de Multon' Iohannis Storme de Flete Iohannis Wittilsey de Croyland' Iohannis filij Mathei de Pynch' et Willelmi Fraunkleyn de Croyland'.

102. Presentant quod Iohannes Page de Croyland' die Iouis proxima post festum Pentecostes anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>mo</sup> vi et armis insultum fecit Willelmo Frank' constabulario de Croyland' et rebellis fuit et noluit iustificari per ipsum constabularium contra pacem domini regis. (*Marg.* : Transgressio.)<sup>1</sup>

J. P. of Croyland assaulted W. F., constable of Croyland; he is a rebel and refuses to take the oath of obedience before the constable.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

103. Item presentant quod Simon Seman de Multon' prolongavit Ricardum filium suum etatis xij annorum a dicta villa de Multon' in festo sancti Nicholai anno regni regis Ricardi xvij<sup>mo</sup> in villam de Lynne et ibi eum posuit apprenticium postquam calumpniatus fuit ad seruendum in eadem villa contra statutum domini regis.

<sup>1</sup> Designates both cases presented by this jury.

S. S. of Moulton removed his son R., aged 12 years, from Moulton to Lynn [Norf.] and placed him there as an apprentice after he was ordered to serve in Moulton.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40*l.*; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 5.

Xij iuratorum scilicet Iohannis Strugg' Iohannis Harcroft Thome Belee Gilberti Clony Iohannis Baudry Thome Aleyn Laurencij Mintyngg' Thome Sparwe Willelmi Palmer Iohannis Dygill' Simonis Iulion' et Thome Mayson'.

104. Presentant quod Walterns Sewker de Spaldyng' et Thomas Kobeler de eadem exierunt villam de Spaldyng' in autumno anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>mo</sup> pro maiori salario capiendo in partibus de Kestenen ad dampnum tocius villate de Spaldyng'.

W. S. and T. K., both of Spalding, left Spalding to take higher wages in Kesteven.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench. East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

105. Item presentant quod Walterus Taliour et Thomas Pyper communes laborarij de Sutton' die Sabati proxima post festum aduincula sancti Petri anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>mo</sup> deuillauerunt a Sutton' vsque North'folk' pro excessiuo salario capiendo contra statutum domini regis. (*Marg:* Transgressio.)

W. T. and T. P., common labourers of [Long] Sutton, left [Long] Sutton and went into Norfolk for higher wages.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

Xij iuratorum scilicet Iohannis de Sutton' Roberti filij Iohannis de Sutton' Thome Rothirwyk' Roberti Belee de Spald' Iohannis Grene de Flete Alani Redman de Quappelad' Thome Male de Gedeney Simonis Bradowe de Holbech' Willelmi filij Ricardi de Holbech' Iohannis Storme de Flete Gilberti Welle Willelmi Rudde de Weston' Iohannis filij Mathei de Pynch' et Roberti Steuenson' de Gedeney.

106. Presentant quod Rogerus Murche et Galfridus Aleyn de Flete sunt communes falcatores prati et bladi in villa de Flete et nolunt iustificari per constabularios eiusdem ville set continue ceperunt de diuersis hominibus ville predice a festo aduincula sancti Petri anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>mo</sup> vsque ad festum sancti Michelis proximum sequens pro falcacione acris prati xij d. vel x d. ad minus contra statutum domini regis. (*Marg:* Transgressio.)

R. M. and G. A. of Fleet are common mowers in Fleet; they refuse to take the oath of obedience before the constables of Fleet and continually take from various men 12*l.* or 10*l.* for mowing an acre.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

107. Item presentant quod Willelmus Thacker et Thomas Thacker sunt communes coopertores ville de Flete et continue hoc anno deuillauerunt in Gedeney et Sutton' pro excessiuo salario

capiendo et noluit operari in villa de Flete nec iustificari per constabularios villate de Flete contra statutum domini regis. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

W. T. and T. T. are common roofers in Fleet; they continually go to Gedney and [Long] Sutton for higher wages; they refuse to work in Fleet or to take the oath of obedience before the constables of Fleet.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

Inquisicio eapta apud Sanctum Botolphum die Mercurij proxima ante festum sancti Thome apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>mo</sup> [13 December 1394]<sup>1</sup> coram Ricardo de la Laund' et socijs suis iusticiarijs domini regis de pace in partibus Holand' per sacramentum Mathei Belle de Leke Ricardi Belle de eademi Laurencij filij Roberti de Lenerton' Thome filij Roberti de eadem Roberti Coupeman de eadem Thome Randolph' de Benyngton' Ricardi Pysschy de Boterwyk' Iohannis Haghson' de eadem Iohannis March' de Skirbek' Henrici Abraham de eadem Iohannis Murre de eadem Walteri Warner de Boston' (et)<sup>1</sup> Iohannis Gibson' de eadem.

108. Presentant quod Willelmus de Pekiryng' iunior et Thomas de Pikeryng' frater suus de Leke transierunt noctanter et fugauerunt animalia Laureneij Harald et Hugonis Maleynson' extra crofta et prata sua in Leke die Iouis proxima ante festum sancti Hugonis eppiscopi Lincoln' anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xvij<sup>mo</sup> vsque Grimescroft place in Leke et ea animalia noluerunt pati exire vsque dieti Laureneij et Hugo perhusissent libitum et voluntatem suam. (*Marg* : Transgressio.)

W. de P., jr, and his brother T. of Leake at night drove animals belonging to L. H. and H. M. from their crofts and pastures to Grimescroft in Leake; they refused to release the animals until the said L. and H. purchased them.

Both in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

Xij iuratorum scilicet Willelmi de Tofte Henriei Newland' de Skirbek' Willelmi Roper de eadem Alani de Warwyke de Tofte Hugonis Sharpe de eadem Iohannis Brasse de Boterwyke Iohannis Fyssher de eadem Willelmi Rogerson' de Benyngton' Simonis Cowton' de Lenerton' Ricardi de Fendyk' de eademi et Edmundi de Ryggesby de Leke.

109. Presentant quod Thomas de Quadryng' de Leke est rebellis contra prepositum fossatarie marescy de Leke et fossatas suas ibidem vocatas South'dyk' et les Claydyks non vult reparare ad graue dampnum et nocumentum tocius villate et predicionem patrie ibidem. (*Marg* : Articulum.)

T. de Q. of Leake is a rebel against the dyke-reeve of Leake marsh and refuses to repair the ditches called the Southdyke and the Claydyke.

To be produced before the King's Bench, East. 1397; K.B. 543, Rex, m. 2; made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1397, for 40*l.*; *ibid.*, 544, Fines, m. 1.

<sup>1</sup> As some of the offences presented at this session post-date it, either there is a mistake in this date or a later session heading has been omitted.

Xij iuratorum scilicet Willelmi de Tofte de Boston' Roberti Gebon' de eadem Iohannis Gulle de eadem Henrici de Newland' de Skirbek' Willelmi Roper de eadem Alani de Warwyke de Tofte Hugonis Sharpe de eadem Iohannis Blayke de Freston' Iohannis Brase de Botirwyke Richeri de Felde de Benyngton' Ricardi de Fendyk' de Leuerton' Edmundi de Regesby de Leke et Willelmi Euot de Boston' presentant quod (ista)<sup>1</sup> billa est vera.<sup>1</sup>

[m. 16]

#### TRANSGRESSION

110. Iohannes Brynston' (prepositus fossate)<sup>t</sup> de Weston' queritur de Thoma Halmers (fecit finem)<sup>i</sup> de Spaldyng' Simone Malle (fecit finem)<sup>i</sup> de eadem et Iohanne Hare (fecit finem)<sup>i</sup> de Weston' de eis quod omnes predicti Thomas Simon et Iohannes Hare vi et armis (et cum canibus)<sup>i</sup> die Lune in tria septimana Quadragesime (in nocte)<sup>i</sup> anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono in Weston' insultum fecerunt eidem Iohanni Brynston' et communem seweram de Weston' obstipuerunt cum retis et damstedes ita quod aqua non potest habere cursum suum ad mare contra pacem domini regis et ad graue dampnum villarum de Weston' et Spaldyng'.

[dorse] billa vera.

J. B. (dyke-reeve) of Weston seeks action against 3 men (made fines) on the ground that they forcibly at night assaulted him and obstructed the sewer of Weston with nets and dams so that the water could not run to the sea.

See below no. 118. This bill must have been presented at a session held in late March 1396 because of the date of the offence.

[m. 17]

#### TRANSGRESSIONES

Inquisicio constabulariorum de Ellowe capta apud Spaldyng' die Martis in quarta septimana Quadragesime anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo no [14 March 1396] coram Ricardo de la Laund' Iohanne Meres Iohanne de la Launde et socijs suis iusticiarijs pacis domini regis in partibus de Holand' per sacramentum Iohannis de Sutton' et sociorum suorum.

111. Qui dicunt quod Iohannes Mylner de Holbech' die Lune in quarta septimana Quadragesime anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>no</sup> insultum fecit Iohanni Thekelthorn' de Flete in Holbech' contra pacem domini regis.

J. M. of Holbeach assaulted J. T. of Fleet, at Holbeach.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.; made a fine before the King's Bench, Hil. 1397, for 10s.; K.B. 543, Fines, m. 1.

<sup>1</sup> This bill may be that on m. 14 instead of m. 16 as m. 14 was attached to m. 15; above p. 38; both offences post-date the last session on this membrane.

112. Item dicunt quod idem Iohannes Mylnere die Louis proxima post festum purificacionis beate [Marie] anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> vi et armis insultum fecit in Holbech' Iohanni Storme constabulario de Flete contra pacem domini regis.

The said J., at Holbeach, assaulted J. S., constable of Fleet.  
See above no. 111.

113. Item dicunt quod Willelmus filius Willelmi Robynson' de Flete in die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Laurencij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> in Flete vi et armis insultum fecit Rogero Coke de Flete et (ipsum)<sup>1</sup> verberauit contra pacem domini regis.

W. son of W. R. of Fleet, at Fleet, assaulted R. C. of Fleet, beating him.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 20s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 2.

114. Item dicunt quod Rogerus Lawes de Flete in festo sancti Michelis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> conduxit Iohannem filium Thome Bron' (nuper)<sup>1</sup> seruientem Simonis Sareson' de Holbech' ad seruicendum dicto Rogero per annum integrum proximum sequentem pro xx s. et curialitate contra statutum domini regis.

R. L. of Fleet took J. son of T. B., former servant of S. S. of Holbeach, to serve him in return for 20s. and gratuity.

R. L. made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40*l.*; K. B. 540, Fines, m. 2; J. son of T. B. in exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; *ibid.*, Rex, m. 32d.

115. Item dicunt quod Simon Lepere de Spaldyng' die Martis proxima post festum purificacionis beate [Marie] anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xix<sup>o</sup> vi et armis apud Spaldyng' insultum fecit Radulfo Bocher de Spaldyng' et ipsum verberauit et vlnerauit contra pacem domini regis.

S. L. of Spalding, at Spalding, assaulted R. B. of Spalding, beating and wounding him.

To be produced before the King's Bench, Hil. t398 and subsequently; K.B. 546, Rex, m. 7d.; 547, Rex, m. 8.

[m. 18]

#### INQUISICIO CONSTABULARIORUM DE ELLEW<sup>1</sup>

Iohannes Sutton' de Sutton' iurator.

Athelardus Welby de Pynchebek'.

Robertus filius Simonis de Spaldyng.

Robertus filius Iohannis de Sutton'.

Iohannes filius Mathei de Pynch' iurator.

Simon Bradow de Holbech' iurator.

Gilbertus Welle de Multon'.

Iohannes Grene de Flete.

<sup>1</sup> For the session at which this jury presented see above p. 78.

Robertus Steuenson' de Gedney.  
 Thomas Rethirwyk de Tydde iurator.  
 Iohaunes Wetelsey de Croiland iurator.  
 Gilbertus Pynchebek de Quappelad iurator.  
 Willelmus Rudde de Weston' iurator.  
 Iohannes filius Ricardi de Pynchebek iurator.  
 (Robertus filius Iohannis de Sutton').<sup>c</sup>  
 Willelmus Braytoft de Holbech'.  
 Willelmus Frankleyn de Croiland.  
 Alanus Redman de Quappelad.  
 Willelmus Skyrbek de Multon' iurator.  
 Robertus Bele de Spaldyng' iurator.  
 Iohannes Storne de Flete iurator.  
 (Alanus Redman de Quappelad').<sup>c</sup>  
 Ricardus Elyadewk de Tydde.  
 Willelmus filius Ricardi de Holbech'.  
 Thomas Male de Gedney.  
 Iohannes Walsh' iurator.

[m. 19]

Iohannes de Toft de Spaldyng' iurator.<sup>1</sup>  
 Iohannes Smyth' de Holbech'.  
 Gilbertus Housson' de Pyneh' iurator.  
 Willelmus Palmer de Sutton'.  
 Gilbertus Smyker de Multon'.  
 Eustace Colson' de Gedney.  
 Robertus de Boston' de Quappelad'.  
 Thomas Mayson' de Spaldyng' iurator.  
 Iohannes Gosselyn de Weston' iurator.  
 Iohannes Dygill' de Holbech' iurator.  
 Iohannes Prowet de Multon' iurator.  
 Nicholaus Moreby de Croiland.  
 Iohannes atte Vycars de Pyneh' iurator.  
 Thomas Craton' de Quappelad'.  
 Rogerus filius Hugonis de Flete.  
 Thomas Gauell' de Holbech' iurator.  
 Thomas Bele de Spaldyng' iurator.  
 Iohannes Muglyngton' de Pyneh' iurator.  
 Henricus Colson' de Tydde.  
 Willelmus Welle de Multon' iurator.  
 Thomas Sparow de Spald'.  
 Laurencius Myntlyng de Holbech' iurator.  
 Thomas Couper de Gedney.  
 Iohannes Gregson' de Weston' iurator.

<sup>1</sup> For the presentments of this jury see below, p. 81. The session at which these presentments were made was probably one of those held at Spalding, in late March 1396.

[m. 20]

116. Iohannes de Toft de Spaldyng' et socij sui iurati presentant quod Iohannes Leueryngton' (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> de Spaldyng' talioure apud Spaldyng decimo die mensis Marcij anno regni Ricardi secundi decimo nono insultum fecit Willelmo Oiwenlof' capellano contra pacem domini regis et ipsum Willelmum verberauit et wlnerauit et alia enormia ei intulit.

J. L. (made a fine) of Spalding, tailor, assaulted W. O., chaplain, beating and wounding him and doing him other injury.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40s.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 3d

117. Item presentant quod Iohannes Synger (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> seruiens Ricardi Rybold' de Spaldyng' est communis ascultator sub tecta scilicet ix die mensis Marcij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono et centum noctis precedentibus ascultauit sub tectum Iohannis Spicer' et in diuersis alijs locis vt dicitur inuentus fuit (in Spaldyng)<sup>1</sup>.

J. S. (made a fine), servant of R. R. of Spalding, is a common eavesdropper: on a certain night and for 100 nights previously he listened under the roof of J. S. and in other places.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40*l.*; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 3d.

118. Item presentant quod Thomas Halmer' (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> de Spaldyng' Simon Malle (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> de Spaldyng' Iohannes Feldew (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> de Weston' et Iohannes Hare (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> de Weston' apud Weston' (vi et armis)<sup>1</sup> quarto die mensis Marcij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono et continuo anno precedente cum recibus et alijs ingenij pro piscibus capiendis minis arcauerunt communem seweram in Weston' vocatam Weston'-mer' ad graue dampnum tocius communitatis communitatis de Weston' et Spaldyng'.

4 men (made fines) with nets and other implements for fishing obstructed the sewer called Westonmire at Weston to the injury of the people of Weston and Spalding.

All 4 made fines before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 2.

119. Item presentant quod Iohannes quondam seruiens Thome de Cloune de Pyncebek' modo seruiens Iohannis (Bradhou smyth')<sup>1</sup> de Spaldyng' apud Pyncebek' anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono duodecim die mensis Marcij (vi et armis)<sup>1</sup> abeudit vnum fossatum vocatum Lathegrenedyk' in Pyncebek pro recibus ibidem inponendis et piscibus capiendis ita quod aqua recens intravit in villam de Pyncebek' et submersit vnum campum vocatum Penytoftfeld' ad graue dampnum tocius communitatis (de Pyncebek')<sup>1</sup>.

J., former servant of T. de C. of Pinchbeck and now servant of J. (B., smith) of Spalding, at Pinchbeck, cut a ditch called Lathegrenedyk in Pinchbeck to place nets and take fish so that fresh water entered Pinchbeck and subinerged a field called Pennytoft field.

In exigend in the King's Bench, East. 1396; K.B. 540, Rex, m. 32d.

120. Item presentant quod Walterus Maynard' (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> de Pyncebek et Clementus Herlewyn de eadem premuniti fuerunt ad faciendum vigilias domini apud Pyncebek' die Veneris proxima ante festum nativitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo octauo per Gilbertum filium Hugonis de Pyncebek' et ijdem Walterus et Clementus insultum predicto Gilberto fecerunt die et anno supradictis per quod vigilie domini (regis)<sup>1</sup> ibidem die predicto vsque ad festum sancti Petri aduincula facte non fuerunt ad graue dampnum domini regis.

W. M. (made a fine) and C. H. both of Pinchbeck, being ordered by G. son of H. of Pinchbeck to keep the watch, assaulted the said G. so that the watch was not kept.

W. M. made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; C. H., for 20s.; K.B. 540, Fines, mm. 3d., 5d.

121. Item presentant quod Galfridus de Flete (finem fecit)<sup>1</sup> de Holbech' apud Holbech' decimo die Nouembris anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono fecit insultum Iohanni Dygill' de Holbech' Iohanni Smyth' et Thome Gamell' de eadem prepositis villate de Holbech (contra pacem domini regis)<sup>1</sup>.

G. de F. (made a fine) of Holbeach assaulted 3 bailiffs of Holbeach.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 3d.

122. Item presentant quod Endo Bullok (fecit finem)<sup>1</sup> de Holbech' apud Holbech' (die)<sup>c</sup> primo die mensis Februarij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi (vi et armis)<sup>1</sup> decimo nono minis arcauit communem ripam de Holbech' apud gurgitem de Holbech ad graue dampnum tocius coniunctitatis de Holbech'.

E. B. (made a fine) of Holbeach, at Holbeach, cut the banks of the weir at Holbeach, injuring the whole community.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 3d.

123. Item presentant quod Ranulphus Bucher de Spaldyng' quarto die Februarij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo nono insultauit Simonem Leper de Spaldyng' contra pacem domini regis et ipsum Simonem prosequebatur vsque ad domum ipsius Simonis in Spaldyng' et idem Simon se vertebat contra dictum Ramulphum et ipsum Ranulphum percussit eum quodam baculo in defencionem ipsius Simonis.

R. B. of Spalding assaulted S. L. of Spalding and pursued him to his own house; there S. beat R. with a stick in self-defence.

Made a fine before the King's Bench, East. 1396, for 40d.; K.B. 540, Fines, m. 4.

## INDEX OF PERSONS AND PLACES

## NOTE OF EXPLANATION

The Roman numerals refer to pages in the Introduction, the Arabic numerals to pages in the text. The numbers of the cases in the text have been added in brackets. Place names have been indexed under their modern forms, with a cross-reference from the form found in the text; the name of the wapentake has been added in brackets to the Lincolnshire names.

Where a Christian name is followed by two place names, it has been assumed that the first is a hereditary surname and the second a place of residence. In such cases the person has been indexed under the first name and the second included separately as a place name.

Where a person is designated as *son of* i.e., son of William, he is indexed under William, *s. of*, or under Williamson, whichever is the more frequent usage. Variants of the same surname are indexed under the more common usage and the variants listed. *Son* is represented by *s.*, *wife* by *w.*, *widow* by *wid.*, and *daughter* by *d.*

Abraham :	Allington, Alyngton (Winnib.), 19 (75)
Henry, of Skirbeck, juror, 44, 60, 77	
Robert, juror, 46	Amwyk. <i>See</i> Hamwyk
Adlard, John, of Fosdyke, juror, 43, 50,	Ancaster, Auncastre (Love, and Threo), 1,
68, 69	33
Adolyn. <i>See</i> Odelyn	Andrew, Andrewe :
Agnes, former servant of William Coke,	John, of Coleby, juror, 35
30 (117)	William, <i>s. of</i> , of Howell, 28 (108)
Aileston, Adam de, 9 (33)	Ardern, Arderne :
Ailward, Ailwarde, Edward :	John, Margaret, <i>w. of</i> , 17 (66, 67)
Adam, of Frampton, juror, 46, 47	Thomas, 10 (37)
John, 26 (100)	_____, of Horbling, 17 (66, 67)
Ailwyn, Aylwyn, John, of Fleet, juror,	Arkill, John, of Kirton in Holland, juror,
54, 56	45, 46, 47
Aisby, Asseby (Threo), 6 (18)	Asgarby (Asward.), 5
Alan, <i>s. of</i> John, John, <i>s. of</i> , of Kirton in	Asheby, William, chaplain of Tydd St
Holland, tailor, 48 (29)	Mary, 57 (60)
Alech :	Aslaeoe, wapentake of, xxxix, xli
Henry, of Quadring, juror, 67	Asseby. <i>See</i> Aisby
William, of Quadring, juror, 67	Asty, Hasty, Sir Henry, chief baron of the
Alexander, Simon, <i>s. of</i> , of Frieston,	oxchequer, justice of the common
juror, 66	pleas and of the peace, xx
Aleyen :	Aswarby, Aswardby (Asward.), 4 (12), 5
Geoffrey, of Fleet, mower, 76 (106)	Attegarthus, Theomas, of Denton, 13 (48)
_____, of Uffington, 16 (60)	_____, _____, John, servant of, 13 (48)
Thomas, of Gedney, juror, 53, 55, 76	Attobewhe, Henry, of Helpingham,
Aleynson, John, of Pointon, juror, 8	juror, 19
Alford (Calce.), lxxv	Aubur, John, of Coleby, 36 (131)
Algarkirk, Algerkirk, Algerkirke (Kirton),	Auneell, Laurence, of Pointon, 8 (29)
xxix, 42, 43, 44, 48 (33), 63 (74),	Aunigell, John, of Boston, juror, 48, 49,
67, 67 (82), 69 (89)	53, 60, 61, 62, 72
Alger, Thomas, of Gedney, juror, 39	Aveland, Avelond, wapentake of, 17 (66)
	Aylwyn. <i>See</i> Ailwyn

## INDEX OF PERSONS AND PLACES

- Baily, Bayli :  
     William, servant of the rector of  
         Saxilby, 13 (48)  
     —, of Howell, 23 (90)
- Baker, John, of Branston, John othe  
     Wode, former servant of, 21 (83)
- Ball, John, ix
- Balle, John, John, s. of, of Lincoln, 55  
     (53)
- Bardolf :  
     Lord, 34 (128), 36 (130)  
     —, Simon Clerk of Lynn, servant  
         of, 34 (128), 35 (130)  
     Lord William, justice of the peacee,  
         xviii
- Bardy, John, of Obthorpe, juror, 26
- Baret, Stephen, of Horbling, juror, 8
- Barholme, Bergham (Ness), 26
- Barker, John, 7 (24)
- Barkeworth, William, of Silk Willoughby,  
     juror, 5
- Barkston, Barkston, Barston (Threoo),  
     1, 33
- Barly, John, of Morton, weaver, 16 (65)
- Barnabe, Richard, of Lincoln, 2 (1)
- Barnack, Bernek (Northants.), 26 (101)
- Barneby :  
     Jacob de, of Lincoln, painter, 12 (46)  
     Thomas de, 67 (82, 83)
- Barneston, John de, of Silkby, 35 (129),  
     36 (133)
- Barnetby (Yarb.), xxv
- Barrowby, Berghby (Winnib.), 7 (26)
- Barston. *See* Barkston
- Barton, Thomas de, of Wellingore, 25 (99)
- Basset, Hugh, of Barkston, juror, 1, 33
- Bassingham, Bassyngham, Basyngham  
     (Graffoe), 11 (43), 12 (45)
- Baston (Ness), 13 (51), 21 (80), 26
- Bate :  
     Geoffrey, of Wyberton, 45 (21)  
     Thomas, of Digby, juror, 14
- Bateman, John, of Long Sutton, juror, 58
- Baterell, William, of Fishtoft, juror, 73
- Bateson, Batson, Batteson, Thomas, of  
     Kirton in Holland, juror, 45, 46,  
     63, 69
- Baudewyn, Thomas, of Pickworth, chap-  
     lain, 2 (2)
- Baudry, John, juror, 76
- Baxster :  
     Adam. *See* Broun, Adam  
     Alan, of Coleby, juror, 35  
     Hugh, of Wamfleet, xxxiii, li  
     William, of Boston, 61 (70)
- Bayli. *See* Baily
- Baysboll, Baysbull, Baysebol, Baysebold,  
     Baysebolle, Robert, of Gosberton,  
     juror, 43, 50, 67, 68, 69, 70
- Beaumont, Lord Henry de, justice of the  
     peace, xviii
- , —, Lord John, s. of, xviii
- Beel, John, 29 (114)
- Beell. *See* Belle
- Beelsby (Hav.), xxii
- Beese, Peter de, of Wyberton, 69 (90)
- Bekir, Bekyr. *See* Bicker
- Bekyre. *See* Byker
- Belesby, Sir William de, justice of the  
     peace, xxii
- Belle, Beell, Bele, Belee :  
     Mathew, of Leake, juror, 53, 60, 61,  
         62, 77
- Richard, of Leake, juror, 44, 73, 77
- Robert, of Spalding, juror, 41, 42,  
     45, 75, 76, 80
- Thomas, John, s. of, of Kirton in  
     Holland, 48 (30)
- , of Spalding, juror, 39, 76, 80
- Bene, Richard, of Quadring, juror, 67
- Benet, Bonefactus, juror, 52
- Benington, Benyngton, Benyngton (Skir.),  
     50, 59, 60, 62, 65, 73, 77, 78
- Benyngton, Robert de, abbot of Newbo,  
     xli, 32 (125)
- Ber, John, of Haconby, 29 (114)
- Bergham. *See* Barholme
- Berham, Richard, 16 (64)
- Bernek. *See* Barnack
- Berghby. *See* Barrowby
- Beverley, Beverle (Yorks.), xxi, 2 (1)
- Bicker, Bekir, Bekyr, Biker, Byker  
     (Kirton), 42, 43, 44, 63, 66, 67,  
     68, 69, 69 (88)
- Birton. *See* Burton
- Birton, Nicholas de, Juliana, w. of, 22  
     (88)
- Black Prince. *See* Edward, s. of Edward  
     III
- Blackstone, W., xliii
- Blake :  
     Gilbert, of Harmston, 12 (44)  
     —, —, John Theker, servant of,  
         12 (44)
- John, of Bourne, 4 (10)
- See also* Blayk
- Blankney, Blankenay, Blanknay, Blaun-  
     keney (Langoe), 6 (19), 10, 18 (73)
- Elaunce, Alan, 61 (69)
- Blayk, Blayne, John, of Frieston, juror,  
     62, 66, 78
- See also* Blake
- Bloxham (Flax.), 29 (112), 37 (135, 136)  
     constable of. *See* William de Poynton
- Bloxham :  
     John de, former servant in Walton,  
         27 (105)
- Richard, parson of, 37 (136)
- , —, Stephen, servant of, 37  
     (135)
- Bludle, William, of Thurlby, juror, 26
- Bluet, John, clerk of the peace in Kes-  
     teven, xli
- Blyssot, John, of Keisby, juror, 3
- Blyton, William, of Leasingham, juror, 26
- Boby Graffoe. *See* Boothby Graffoe
- Bocher, Bucher :  
     Ralph, of East Deeping, 21 (81)  
     —, of Spalding, 79 (115), 82 (123)

- Bokyngham, John de, bishop of Lincoln,  
justice of the peace, xx
- Bolingbroke, Bolyngbrok, Bolyngbroke  
(Bol.), xxviii, 9 (33), 49 (37)  
honour of, xvii
- Bolle, Boll :  
Adam, of Leake, juror, 49  
William, justice of the peace, xxii,  
xxxiv, 1, 8, 11 (40), 14, 20, 26, 33,  
35  
—, —, John Haneworth, ser-  
vant of, 11 (40)
- Boller, John, of Pinchbeck, 58 (62)
- Bollore, William, of Carlton, 19 (74)  
—, —, Elena, w. of, 19 (74)
- Bolyngbroke, Bolyngbroke. *See* Boling-  
broke
- Bolyngton, Robert de, juror, 14
- Bond, Walter, of Frieston, juror, 62
- Bonder, Ralph, of Stamford, juror, 26
- Bondyng, Richard, of Wellingore, servant  
of, 11 (41)
- Boner, William, of Swineshead, 47 (28)
- Boothby, Bothebye (Boothby and Threo),  
2 (3), 35, 36 (132)
- Boothby Graffoe, Boby Grafhowe, Boby  
et Graffowe, wapentake of, 12 (44),  
25 (99)
- Borard, John, of Algarkirk, 48 (33)
- Bosoun, Boson, Bosyon, Bozon :  
Sir John, justice of the peace, xvi,  
xxii, xxxiv, 1, 8, 14, 20, 26, 36  
Pago, of Denton, 13 (47)  
—, —, Robert Newton, servant  
of, 13 (47)
- Boston, Sanetus Botolphus (Skir.), x,  
xvii, xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, xxix,  
xxxii, xxxix, lviii, lxiii, lxiv, 15  
(56), 17 (66, 67), 38, 42, 43, 44, 45,  
46, 47, 48, 49, 49 (34, 35), 50, 53,  
53 (49), 58, 59, 59 (66), 60, 61,  
61 (70), 62, 62 (71, 73), 63, 64 (77,  
78, 80), 65, 67, 68, 69, 71, 71 (94),  
72, 72 (96), 73 (98), 77, 78  
Augustinian canons of, 61 (70)
- Boston, Robert de of Whaplode, juror, 80
- Boswill, William, juror, 54
- Bosy, John, juror, 46
- Boteler, Botelar, Butteler :  
John, of Bieker, juror, 68  
Richard, juror, 45  
Robert, Margaret, w. of, 42 (11)
- Boterwyk, Boterwyke, Bothwyke. *See*  
Butterwick
- Bothe, Robert atte, of Spalding, juror,  
51, 54, 55, 57
- Botheby. *See* Boothby
- Botheby :  
Henry de, of Waddington, juror, 10  
Thomas de, of Great Hale, 10 (39),  
14 (53), 24 (96)
- Boultham, Bulteham (Graffoe), 35
- Bounton, William, of Skirbeck, 47 (24)
- Bourne, Brunne (Avo.), 4 (10, 11), 26  
(100)
- Bozon. *See* Bosoun
- Braceborough, Brassynburgb, Bressyng-  
burgh (Ness), 15 (59), 26
- Bracebridge, Bracebrig (Langoe), 5 (15),  
30 (115, 116)
- Braceby, Braseby (Threo), 33
- Braceby, Braseby, Simon de, of Braceby,  
juror, 1, 33
- Bradeslawe, William, juror, 23
- Bradlow, Bradhou, Bradlow :  
John, of Spalding, smith, John,  
servant of, 81 (119)  
Simon, of Holbeach, juror, 40, 41,  
42, 45, 51, 75, 76, 79
- Bramlee, Henry, baker, former servant of  
Richard Hugbody of Boston, 71  
(94)
- Branston, Braunston (Langoe), 10, 18  
(72), 21 (83), 22 (84)
- Brantyngham, Robert de, servant of  
William Howell of Sleaford, 31  
(120)
- Braseby. *See* Braceby
- Brasse, Brase, John, of Butterwick,  
juror, 49, 59, 60, 62, 66, 77, 78
- Brassynburgh. *See* Braceborough
- Brauncewell, Braunswell (Flax.), 26
- Braunston. *See* Branston
- Braybrook, Richard, of West Deeping, 27  
(103)
- Braye, Alexander, of Snitterton, 42 (12)
- Braytoft, William, of Holbeach, juror,  
55, 56, 57, 80
- Bressyngburgh. *See* Braceborough
- Brete, Brette, William, juror, 53, 60
- Brian. *See* Bryan
- Brice, John, of Asgarby, juror, 5
- Briceley, Richard de, servant of Edmund  
Launde, 6 (18)
- Brid, Nicholas, of Bourne, 26 (100)
- Brig. *See* Bryg
- Briggeham, Johanna de, of Wymondham,  
29 (110, 111)
- Brokan, Reginald, of Bassingham,  
weaver, 12 (45)
- Brond, Bronde, John, of Wigtoft, juror,  
43, 67, 68, 69, 70
- Broughton (Man.), xxvii
- Broun, Bron, Broune, Brune :  
Adam (Baxster), juror, 50, 72  
Alice, of Haconby, 9 (30)  
Ideona, of Great Hale, 23 (89)  
John, of Quadring, wellar, juror, 45,  
50, 53 (47), 63, 66, 67  
—, Welshman, of Stixwould, 22  
(88)
- Robert, of Pinchbeck, juror, 51, 54,  
55, 56, 57
- Roger, of Wyberton, 46 (21)
- Thoinas, John, s. of, former servant  
of Simon Saeson of Holbeach,  
79 (114)
- William, of Spalding, William York,  
former servant of, 41 (9)

- Brounyng :  
     Thomas, of Algarkirk, juror, 43  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Suterton, juror, 67
- Bruer. *See* Temple Bruer
- Brune. *See* Broun
- Brunham. *See* Burnham
- Brunne. *See* Bourne
- Bryan, Brian, William, constable of Great Hale, juror, 5 (16), 11 (39), 23, 24 (96)
- Bryg, Brig, Brygg, Bryghg :  
     John de, of Wigtoft, juror, 42, 43, 47, 63  
     Robert, of Ewerby, 5 (13)
- Brynston, John, dyke-reeve of Weston, 78 (110)
- Brytyfen, John, of Pinchbeck, 40 (4), 41 (8)
- Bucher. *See* Bocher
- Buckingham, earl of, xviii, xxiv
- Buk, Iolan, of Swineshead, juror, 43, 47, 50
- Bullok :  
     Eudo, of Holbeah, 82 (122)  
     John, of Wyberton, 69 (87)  
     William, shipman, 59 (66)
- Bulteham. *See* Boultham
- Buntyng, John, John, s. of of Butterwick, 72 (95)
- Burgeys, John, of Pinchbeck, 58 (62)
- Burgh in the Marsh (Caud.), xxxiii, xxxviii, lxx
- Burgh, Sir William de, justice of the common pleas and of the peapee, xx
- Burnham, Brunham (Axh. and Yarb.), 53 (47)
- Burnham, Brunham, Thomas de, justice of the peapee, xxii, xxxv
- Burton, Burton, Byrton (Asward. and Belt.), 3, 20, 23  
     Pedwardine (Asward.), 5  
     on Stather (Man.), lxi
- Bussy, Bushu, Sir John, justice of the peace, speaker of the House of Commons, x, xvi, xxii, xxvi, xxxiv, 1, 8, 14, 20, 26, 33, 35, 37
- Buteler. *See* Boteler
- Butterwick, Boterwyk, Boterwyke,  
     Botirwyke, Butterwyk (Skir.), 49, 50, 59, 60, 60 (67, 68), 61, 61 (69), 62, 66, 72 (95), 73, 77, 78
- Byddul, John, of Morton, 18 (69)
- Byker. *See* Bicker
- Byker, Bekyre, Ralph de, of Leake, juror, 60, 73
- Byngham, John de, of Braebridge, servant or ploughman, 30 (115, 116)
- Byree, Williain, of Swineshead, 47 (26)
- Byrchele, Thomas, of Long Sutton, juror, 58
- Byrton. *See* Burton
- Bytham (Belt.), 3 (6), 16 (62), 24  
     Little, Estbitham, Estbytham (Belt.), 8 (27), 24 (93)
- Caistor, Castre, Thwangeastre (Yarb.), xxxiii, xxxix, xlvi, lxiv, lxv, lxvi
- Caleeto. *See* Calcote
- Caleewaith, deanery of, xlvi
- Calcote, Calceto (Wraggoe), 8, 10 (37), 17 (66)
- Calthorp. *See* Cawthorpe
- Cambridge, co. of, xix, xxix, xxx
- Camlok, Henry, of Boston, juror, 62
- Canterbury (Kent), xx
- Cantilupe, Sir William de, xxvii
- Cantyng :  
     John, of Swinstead, juror, 20, 23  
     Nieholas, of Denton, 15 (58)
- Canwick, Canewyk (Langoe), 30 (117)
- Capon, Capen, Robert, of Surfleet, juror, 42, 44, 46, 47, 50, 63, 69
- Careby (Belt.), 24 (94), 26 (101)
- Careby, John, of Morton, 7 (23, 24)
- Carlton, Carelton, Carleton (Graffoe and Love.), 19 (74)
- Castle, Castelkarlton (Louth.), 59 (65)
- le Moorland (Graffoe), 10, 11 (43), 31 (121, 122), 32 (123, 124), 35  
     \_\_\_\_\_, constable of. *See* Prygion.  
     William : John, Roger, s. of Little, Parva Carleton (Louth.), 53 (48)
- Carter, Carthere :  
     Elizabeth, wid. of Alan, of Kirton in Holland, 64 (78), 72 (95)
- John, servant of Riehard de la Laund, 68 (86)
- Thomas de, of Denton, juror, 1, 33  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Fishtoft, juror, 73
- Castelkarlton. *See* Carlton, Castle
- Castile, xviii
- Castré. *See* Caistor
- Cathorp, Cathorpe. *See* Caythorpe
- Cawthorpe, Calthorp (Ave.), 3 (8)
- Caylesthorp, Robert de, John, s. of, of Castle Carlton, 59 (65)
- Caythorpe, Cathorp, Cathorpe (Love.), 9 (35), 34 (128), 35 (129, 130), 36 (133)
- Cep, William, juror, 43
- Chamber, John de, of Bytham, 3 (6), 16 (62)
- Chamberleyn, Chambourlen, Chambrelyn, Chaumberleyn, Chaumbleyn, Chaumberlayn :  
     Richard, of Ropsley, juror, 1, 33  
     Robert, juror, 8  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Boston, juror, 49  
     Simon, of Great Hale, 11 (39), 24 (96)
- Chappell, Simon de, Agnes, d. of, 58 (62)
- Chapman :  
     John, of Cranwell, 37 (134)  
     Thomas, of Great Hale, 14 (53)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Swinthorpe, 22 (87)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, Richard, servant of, 22 (87)
- Chaumberleyn, Chaumbleyn, Chaumberlayn. *See* Chamberleyn

- Chele. *See Cheyll*  
 Chese, Robert, juror, 45, 46  
 Cheto' :  
   John, of Hale, juror, 23  
   Thomas, chaplain, 16 (61)  
 Cheyll, Chele, Cheyle :  
   Richard de, of Gosberton, juror, 43, 63, 67, 69  
   William de, Richard, s. of, juror, 67  
 Cheyne, Edmund, of Frieston, 35 (129), 36 (133)  
 Chmller, Alan, of Branston, 22 (84)  
 Cil, Robert, of Fenton, 37  
 Clay, Bartholomew, of Holbeach, 41 (7)  
 Claymond, Thomas, justice of the peace, xv, xxiii  
 Clepham, John de, of Greatford, 27 (102)  
   —, —, John de York, former servant of, 27 (102)  
 Clerk, Clericus :  
   German, of Barnack, 26 (101)  
   John, of Great Hale, 10 (39), 14 (53), 15 (54), 24 (96)  
   —, constable of Morton, juror, 7 (24), 8, 18 (69, 70)  
   —, of Swarby, juror, 5  
   —, of Uffington, juror, 26  
   Peter, of Stainby, juror, 20, 24  
   Riehard, John, s. of, 54 (49)  
   —, Thomas, s. of, of Boston, 53 (49)  
   Simon, of Lynn, servant of Lord Bardolf, 34 (128), 35 (130)  
   William, of Lineohn, 12 (46)  
   —, of Stainby, 19 (76)  
 Clony, Gilbert, of Pinchbeck, juror, 53, 74, 76  
 Cloune, Thomas de, of Pinehbeck, John, former servant of, 81 (119)  
 Coke, Cook, Cooke, Koche :  
   Adam, 61 (70)  
   John, of Kirkby Green, juror, 26  
   —, of Moulton, juror, 51 (42), 52, 52 (45)  
   Roger, of Fleet, 79 (113)  
   Thomas, of Frieston, juror, 44, 60  
   William, servant of the prior of St Katherine, Agnes, former servant of, 30 (117)  
   with Sleue. *See Webster*, William  
 Colby, John de, juror, 1, 33  
 Coleby, Colby (Boothby), 2 (3), 35, 36 (131)  
 Coll, Colle :  
   John, of Gosberton, 66 (81)  
   —, of Skillington, Beatrix, d. of, 27 (104)  
 Colleson, John, of Weston, 75 (101)  
 Collyour, Robert, of Donington in Holland, 44 (16)  
   —, —, Matilda, w. of, 44 (16)  
 Colson :  
   Eustace, of Gedney, juror, 80  
   Henry, of Tydd St Mary, juror, 80  
   John, of Spalding, 55 (54)  
 Colsterworth, Colsterworthe (Belt.), 3, 7 (25), 19 (76)  
 Combe, Henry, of Horbling, 29 (110)  
 Coo, John, of Toft, juror, 20  
 Cook, Cooke. *See Coke*  
 Copeldyk, Sir John, justice of the peace, xxiii  
 Copyng, Thomas, of Weston, juror, 53  
 Corby (Belt.), xxxii, lxiii, 3, 7 (25), 14, 17 (66), 20, 23, 24, 26, 27  
 Corby, John, of Twyford, 7 (25)  
 Corringham, wapentake of, xxxix  
 Cosyn, John, 7 (23)  
 Cotom, John de, justice of the peace, xxiii  
 Coueman, Robert, of Leverton, juror, 77  
 Couper :  
   Henry, of Ewerby, 5 (13)  
   John, of B., —, juror, 23  
   —, of Raueeby, 20 (78)  
   Riehard, 15 (58)  
   Thomas, of Gedney, juror, 80  
   William, of Swineshead, juror, 44  
 Conton, Cowton, Simon de, of Leverton, juror, 49, 59, 62, 65, 77  
 Covam. *See Coveram*  
 Coventry (Warw.), xxv, n. 1  
 Coveram, Covam, John, of Boston, shipman, 59 (66)  
 Coveray :  
   Edmund, of Quadring, juror, 67  
   William, of Quadring, juror, 67  
 Coveyn, Thomas, juror, 68, 70  
 Cowton. *See Couton*  
 Cracroft, Thomas, juror, 44  
 Cranwell, Cranwelle (Flax.), 37 (134)  
 Craton, Thomas, of Whaplode, juror, 52, 80  
 Credo, William, of Croyland, juror, 55  
 Creeton, Creton (Belt.), Richard, chaplain of, 3 (7)  
 Crese, Thomas, juror, 50  
 Cressey, Sir John, justiee of the peace, xxiii  
 Creton. *See Creeton*  
 Croiland. *See Croyland*  
 Cromwell, Lord Ralph de, justice of the peace, xvi, xviii, xxxvi  
 Crosse, Robert atte, of Spalding, juror, 51  
 Crossehy, William de, justice of the peace, xxiii, xxxiv, 1, 8, 14, 20, 26, 33, 35  
 Croxton (Yarb.), 25 (97)  
 Croyland, Croiland (Elloe), 40, 55, 56 (56), 57, 75, 75 (102), 80  
   constable of. *See Frankleyn*, William  
 Cumberworth, Robert de, justiee of the peace, xxiii  
 Curlewe, William, juror, 50  
 Custe, William, of Boston, juror, 72  
 Daebok, Riehard, 5 (14)  
 Dally, John, of Weston, Mary, wid. of, 41 (7)

- Damson, Nieholas, of Whaplude, 51 (41)  
 Daneastre, John, chaplain, 73 (98)  
 Danyell :  
     Richard, of Quadring, juror, 67  
     Walter, of Careby, 24 (94)  
 Darey, Lord Philip, admiral north of the Thames, justice of the peace, xviii, xxvii  
 Dauber, John, of Hale, 14 (53)  
 Dawson. *See* Dawson  
 Davy, William, 61 (69)  
 Dawson, Dawson, Daweson, John, of Wigtoft, juror, 68, 70  
 Debdale, John, juror, 55  
 Deeping, Depyng (Ness), 55 (52), 56 (56)  
     East, Estdepyng (Ness), 21 (81)  
     West, Westdepyng (Ness), 27 (103)  
 Dembleby, Dembulby (Ave.), 8  
 Dent. *See* Saltkyll  
 Denton (Winnib.), 1, 13 (47, 48), 15 (58), 33  
 Depyng. *See* Deeping  
 Derby, eo. of, xviii, xix, xxii, xxiii, xxviii, xxx  
 Derby :  
     Ralph de, 8 (29)  
     Reginald de, juror, 50, 68, 70  
 ? Derre, Roger, juror, 49  
 Despenser, Lord Philip le, justiee of the peace, xix, xxxvi  
 Diconson, Robert, John, s. of, of Whaplude, 36 (132)  
 Digby (Flax.), 14, 29 (112)  
 Dockynge, Alexander, of Butterwick, juror, 73  
 Dode, Thomas, juror, 46  
 Donington in Holland, Donyngton (Kirton), 42, 43, 43 (16), 44, 47, 63, 67  
 Douk, Duk, Nicholas, of Little Bytham, 8 (27), 24 (93)  
 Drawals, John, of Baston, 13 (51)  
     —, —, Matilda, w. of, 13 (51)  
 Drove, Thomas de, of Spalding, juror, 39 (2), 51, 52, 53  
     —, —, —, Katherine, wid. of, 39 (2 n.)  
 Duk. *See* Douk  
 Dullo'. Elena, 32 (124)  
 Dunesby, Thomas de, 7 (26)  
 Dunnemor, John de, juror, 46  
 Dunsby, Dunesby (Ave. and Flax.), 13 (50), 14 (52), 16 (63), 17 (68), 26  
     constable of. *See* Smyth, Henry  
 Dyeon, Dyeun, William, of South Witham, juror, 20, 24  
 Dygby, William de, juror, 14  
 Dygill, Dygyll :  
     John, juror, 76  
     —, bailiff of Holbeach, juror, 80, 82 (121)  
     —, of Long Sutton, juror, 74  
 Dykegrene, John, of Tydd St Mary, John, former servant of, 57 (60)  
 Dyne, Thomas, of Swinstead, mason, 27 (104)  
 Dyngle, Henry, of Sutterton, 63 (74)  
 Easton, Eston (Belt.), 3, 27 (104)  
 Eehermane, John, of Kirkby Green, juror, 26  
 Edderyk, William, 46 (22)  
 Edward I, xlvi  
 Edward III, ix, xvii, xxii, xxvi, xxvii, lix  
     Edward, s. of, Black Prince, xxvi  
     —, —, —, Prineess of Wales, wid. of, xxx  
 Egle, Egell, John, of Wrangle, 49 (36), 59 (63, 64)  
 Eirik, Riehard, of Blankney, juror, 10  
 Elenors, Adam, of North Raueeb, 24 (95)  
 Elloe, Ellew, Ellowe, wapentake of, xxxix, 78, 79  
 Elrych, John, John, s. of, of Donington in Holland, thatcher, 43 (16)  
 Elsy, Helsys, John, of Manthorpe, juror, 20, 23  
 Eluk, Richard, jr., 6 (19)  
 Elward. *See* Ailward  
 Elyaduk, Elyadewk, Riehard, of Tydd St Mary, juror, 56, 57, 80  
 Elyard, Roger, of Boston, juror, 61  
 Elyson, John, juror, 50  
 Emory, John, of Frieston, juror, 73  
 Enderby, Richard de, 14 (53)  
 Eresby. *See* Willoughby, Lord Robert de  
 Erle, Robert, of Stoke, juror, 1, 33  
 Esey, John de, of Bourne, 4 (10)  
 Essex, eo. of, xix  
 Estbitham, Estbytham. *See* Bytham, Little  
 Estdepyng. *See* Deeping, East  
 Eston. *See* Easton  
 Evedon (Asward. and Flax.), 10, 15 (56)  
 Evedon, Robert, of Evedon, juror, 10  
 Everard, Thomas, of Long Sutton, juror, 58  
 Evot, William, of Boston, juror, 62, 78  
 Ewerby, Iwardby (Asward.), 5 (13), 10, 61 (69)  
     Thorpe, Ousthorp (Asward.), 5, 10  
 Fale, Thomas, of Woolsthorpe, 2 (5)  
 Feld, Felde, Fylde :  
     John de, of Bicker, juror, 50, 67  
     —, of Wrangle, juror, 62  
     Nicholas de, of Bicker, juror, 67  
     Richer del, of Benington, juror, 59, 60, 62, 65, 78  
 Feldew, John, of Weston, 81 (118)  
 Fendyk, Fendyke, Richard de, of Leverton, juror, 49, 53, 59, 60, 62, 65, 77, 78

- Fenne :  
 John de, chaplain, 43 (15)  
 Robert de, of Fishtoft, juror, 66
- Fenton (Love.), 37
- Feriby :  
 John de, justicee of the peace, xxiv  
 Thomas de, of Boston, 15 (56)
- Feriby, South (Yarb.), xxv
- Ferour, John, former servant of John Norman of Lincoln, 30 (118)
- Fishtoft, Toft, Tofte (Skir.), 50, 50 (37), 59, 60, 61 (69), 62, 66, 73, 77, 78
- Flaxwell, Flaxwelle, wapentake of, 21, 36
- Flayll, John, of Swineshead, juror, 47
- Flecher, William, of Caythorpe, 34 (128), 35 (130)
- Fleet, Flete (Elloe), xxv, 40, 41, 42, 45, 51, 54, 55, 56, 58 (62), 75, 76, 76 (106, 107), 78 (111), 79, 79 (112, 113, 114), 80  
 constable of. *See* Storné, John
- Flete :  
 Geoffrey de, of Holbeach, 82 (121)  
 Thomas, of Aswarby, juror, 5
- Flisshever, John, of Digby, 29 (112)
- Flixborough (Man.), xxii
- Flout', Thomas, of Pinchbeck, juror, 39, 52
- Foke. *See* Fox
- Fole, John, of Swineshead, 43 (13)
- Forster, William, of Martin, 28 (107)
- Fort, Robert, of Silkby, juror, 5
- Forthynghton :  
 Richard de, of Frampton, juror, 45, 46, 47  
 William, juror, 63
- Fosdyk, Thomas de, of Boston, juror, 61
- Fosdyke, Fosdyk (Kirton), 43, 47, 50, 68, 69 (89)
- Foston (Love.), 9 (35), 10 (36), 28 (105)
- Fox, Foke, Fouxé :  
 Lambert, of Fishtoft, juror, 60, 62  
 Robert, of Ewerby, 61 (69)
- Foxbower, Robert, of Lincoln, 25 (99)
- Frampton (Kirton), 43 (14), 44 (17), 46
- France, ix, x, xviii, xix, xxiv, xxviii
- Frank, Sir William, justice of the peace, xxiv
- Franklyn, Frank', Fraunkleyn, William, constable of Croyland, juror, 40, 52, 75, 75 (102), 80
- Frankysh, Frankys, John, of Benington, juror, 50, 73
- Fraunkley, John, of Croyland, juror, 75
- Frere :  
 Isabelle, of Boston, 63 (73)  
 Richard, of Boston, juror, 49, 50, 61
- Frieston, Freston (Love.), 35 (129), 36 (133)
- Frieston, Freston (Skir.), 49, 60, 60 (67, 68), 62, 66, 71 (94), 72 (95), 73, 78
- Friskney (Cand.), xxvi
- Fulbeck (Love.), xxii
- Fulney (unidentified), 41 (6)
- Fychler, William, of Surfleet, 68 (84, 85)
- Fylde. *See* Feld
- Fynechham, Fynchham, Fynsham, Gilbert de, of Quadring, juror, 42, 43, 44, 47, 63, 69
- Fyskener, Fyshmer, Fysker, Hugh de, of Sutterton, juror, 42, 46, 50, 63, 69
- Fyssher, Fyscher, Fysher :  
 Alexander, John, s. of, of Spalding, 40 (5)  
 John, of Butterwick, juror, 59, 73, 77  
 —, shipman, Thomas, servant of, 64 (77)  
 Thomas, Ralph, s. of, of Frieston, 72 (95)
- Gainsborough (Corr.), xxxiii, xxxviii, lxv liberty of, xlvi
- Galle, Alan, of Haddington, 6 (20)
- Garnell, Gamul :  
 Gregory, of Scredington, juror, 5  
 Thomas, bailiff of Holbeach, juror, 80, 82 (121)
- Gannok, John, 28 (109)
- Gardyne, Robert, of Spalding, 41 (6)
- Garwell, Hugh de, mayor of Lincoln, lxii, n. 1
- Gask, Richard, juror, 49
- Gaunt, John of, duke of Lancaster, justice of the peace, xvii, xviii, xix, xx, xxiii, xxiv, xxviii, xxix, xxviii
- Gayton, John de, li
- Gehon. *See* Gibon
- Gedney, Gedeney (Elloe), xix, xxviii, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 53, 55, 75, 76, 76 (107), 80
- Geldherd, Simon, of Spalding, 56 (56)
- Gelson :  
 Robert, of Bicker, juror, 43, 63, 66  
 Thomas, of Skirbeck, juror, 49
- Gerard :  
 John, of West Deeping, 27 (103)  
 Nicholas, of Bicker, juror, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 63, 69
- Gerdon, Thomas, of Pickworth, 2 (2)
- German, John, of Fishtoft, juror, 73
- Germany, Thomas, of Hale, 14 (53)
- Gernon, Philip, of Boston, 64 (80)
- Gibon, Gibon, Gybon :  
 John, of Burton, juror, 20, 23  
 —, of Sutterton, juror, 42, 63, 69  
 Robert, of Boston, juror, 49, 62, 65, 78
- Gibson, Gybbeson, Gybonson, Gybson, Kypson :  
 John, juror, 44  
 —, Agnes, d. of, 54 (51)  
 —, of Boston, juror, 77  
 —, of Butterwick, juror, 61, 73  
 Richard, of Ewerby, juror, 10  
 William, of Swinstead, juror, 3

- Gilbert . . . . , juror, 24  
     John, s. of, of Butterwick, juror, 50,  
     73  
     \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, of Leake, juror, 73
- Gillyot, Sara, tenant of Philip Gernon, of  
     Boston, 64 (80)
- Gilon, William, juror, 8
- Glanford Brigg (Yarb.), xlvi, lxvi
- Gloucester, co. of, xxvii
- Glover, Robert, of Spalding, 55 (54)
- Godelitud, Henry, of Slynhain, 37
- Goldyng, John, of Kirkby, juror, 14
- Gon. *See* Gune
- Gonaston, Thomas, of Spittlegate, 2 (4)
- Gonerby, Gunwardby (Winnib.), 1, 9  
     (34), 33
- Gosberton, Gosberdkyrk, Gosberkirk,  
     Gosberkirke, Gosberkyrk (Kir-  
     ton), xxv, 40 (4), 41 (8), 42, 43,  
     44, 45 (19, 20), 63, 63<sup>2</sup>, 66 (81),  
     67, 68
- Gosselyn, Goselyn :  
     John, sr., juror, 58  
     \_\_\_\_\_, jr., of Long Sutton, juror, 58  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Weston, juror, 80
- Goxhill (Yarb.), xix
- Graby, Graiby, Greyby (Ave.), 25 (98)
- Graffoe. *See* Boothby Graffoe
- Graft, John de, juror, 49
- Grane, John, of Leake, 59 (65)
- Grange, Roger atte, of Stragglethorpe,  
     15 (57)
- Grantham (Winnib.), xxxii, Ixiii, 1, 9  
     (33), 14, 19 (76), 33
- Greatford, Gretford (Ness), 26 (101), 27  
     (102)
- Gregson :  
     John, of Weston, juror, 80  
     Robert, of Rowston, juror, 26
- Grene :  
     John, of Fleet, juror, 40, 42, 45, 75,  
     76, 79  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Kirton in Holland, juror,  
     43, 67, 68, 69, 70  
     \_\_\_\_\_, de, of Metheringham, 22 (86)
- Riehard, of Leake, juror, 62
- Thomas, of Leake, juror, 62
- Gressenale, Robert, 23 (92)
- Gretelham, Richard de, of Martin, 22 (85)
- Gretford. *See* Greatford
- Greyby. *See* Graby
- Greynson, Hugh, of Muston, 9 (34)
- Grimsby (Brad. and Lnd.), xxii, xxxiii,  
     xxxviii, xl, xviii, lix, lxiv, lxi, lxvi  
     (62)
- Gripe, Gryppe, John, of Waddington,  
     juror, 10, 35
- Grym, John, of Langtoft, juror, 26
- Grymbolde, Robert, servant of Thomas la  
     Warr', 6 (19)
- Grimsthorp. *See* Grimsthorp
- Gryndelyng, Gyrling, Ralph, of Quad-  
     ring, juror, 43, 67, 69
- Gryppo. *See* Gripe
- Gull, Gulle, John, of Boston, juror, 48,  
     59, 62, 64, 65, 78
- Gune, Gon :  
     Christina, of Monlton, 52 (44)  
     John, Richard, s. of, of Whaplode,  
     51 (42), 52 (44)
- Gunwardby. *See* Gonerby
- Gybon. *See* Gibon
- Gybson, Gybbeson, Gybonson. *See*  
     Gibson
- Gyrlyng. *See* Gryndelyng
- Gyterner, William, of Kyne, 5 (16)
- Habrough (Yarb.), xxviii
- Haconby, Hacunby (Ave.), 4 (11), 7 (23),  
     8 (30), 9 (31), 16 (65), 29 (114)
- Haddington, Hadynhton (Graffoe), 6 (20)
- Hagh. *See* Hawe
- Haghe, John, xxv, n. 1
- Haghson. *See* Hawson
- Haldanby, Robert de, justice of the  
     peace, xii, xxiv, xxxv
- Halden, William, of Boston, juror, 59
- Hale (Asward.), 15 (54), 23  
     Great, Magna Hale, Mikelhale  
     (Asward.), xxiii, 5 (16), 10 (39),  
     14 (53), 23 (89), 24 (96)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, constable of. *See* Bryan,  
     William
- Little, Parva Hale (Asward.), 69 (88)
- Halle, Thomas atte, of Woolsthorpe, 19  
     (76)
- Halmers, Thomas, of Spalding, 78 (110),  
     81 (118)
- Haltoft (unidentified), 60 (68)
- Hamond, Hamunde :  
     Hugh, of Qnarrington, juror, 5  
     William, of Hykelham, juror, 35
- Hainwyk, Anwyk, Thomas, vicar of  
     Carlton le Moorland, 31 (121, 122)
- Haneworth, John, servant of William  
     Bolle, 11 (40)
- Hanson, Gilbert, 15 (58)
- Hanthorpe, Hermethorp (Ave.), 29 (113)
- Hanworth, Hanneworth (Langoe), 26, 30  
     (118)
- Harald, Tharald, Laurence, of Leake,  
     juror, 53, 59, 60, 62, 65, 77 (108)
- Harcourt, William de, John, servant of, li
- Hardyng, John, of Spalding, 56 (58)
- Hare, John, of Weston, 78 (110), 81 (118)
- Harecroft, Harerofte :  
     John, of Holbeach, 74 (99)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Whaplode, juror, 39, 52, 74,  
     76
- Harlaxton, Herlaston (Winnib.), 1, 33
- Harmston, Harston, Hermeston (Booth-  
     by), 12 (44, 47)
- Harrington (Hill), xxiii
- Hasty. *See* Asty
- Hatelyf, Nieholas, justice of the peace,  
     xxiv

- Haugham :  
 John, parson of Swayfield, 3 (5)  
 Simon, of Swayfield, 2 (5)
- Haule, Hawley :  
 Sir Robert, justice of the peace, xxiv  
 Sir William, justice of the peace, xxiv
- Hawe, Hagh, John, justice of the peace,  
 xxiv-xxv, xxxv, xxxvi
- Hawkesworth, John, of Rowston, servant  
 of the master of Temple Bruer,  
 6 (18)
- Hawley. *See* Haule
- Hawson, Haghson, John, of Butterwick,  
 juror, 62, 77
- Haylis, John, of Pinchbeck, juror, 51
- Hebden, Sir Nicholas, 28 (108)
- Heckington, Hokynhton (Asward.), xx,  
 13 (49), 28 (109), 69 (88)  
 dean of, 13 (49)
- Hellewell. *See* Holywell
- Helpingham, Helpryngham (Asward.),  
 5, 10, 16 (61)
- Helsys. *See* Elys
- Henry IV, x, xx, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxvii
- Henry :  
 servant of Thomas Porkeden of  
 Spalding, 41 (5)  
 former servant of Thomas Proktour  
 of Aswarby, 4 (12)
- Herd, Roger, 61 (69)
- Herlaston. *See* Harlaxton
- Herlewyn, Clement, of Pinchbeck, 82  
 (120)
- Hermeston. *See* Harmston
- Hermeston, John do, of Stapleford, 10  
 (38)
- Hernethorp. *See* Hanthorpe
- Hert, Roger, of Sedgebrook, 32 (125)
- Hervy, John, of Kirton in Holland,  
 juror, 45, 46
- Herward :  
 Adam, of Pinchbeck, 58 (62)  
 Ralph, juror, 54  
 William, of Pinchbeck, 58 (62)
- Herys, John, 22 (88)
- Hesk, John, of Fulney, tailor, 41 (6)
- Hesyll, William, of Wyberton, 69 (90)
- Heton, John, of Branston, 22 (84)
- Heward, Heworth, Beatrix, of Stapleford,  
 10 (38), 37
- Hill, J. W. F., xvii, n. 3
- Hill, Hille :  
 John of the, William, s. of, of  
 Spalding, 39 (2)  
 William de, of Silkby, 5 (17)
- Hobard :  
 John, of Spittlegate, 2 (4), 21 (79)  
 William, of Spittlegate, 2 (4)
- Hoddeswell. *See* Odeswell
- Hode, John, justice of the peace, xxv
- Holand, Nicholas de, of Bicker, juror, 43,  
 46, 50, 68, 69, 69 (88), 70
- Holbeach, Holbbech, Holbech (Elloe),  
 39, 40, 41, 41 (7), 42, 45, 51, 51  
 (43), 52, 53, 54, 54 (50), 55, 56, 56
- Holbeach—cont.  
 (57), 57, 74, 74 (99), 75, 76, 78  
 (111), 79, 79 (112, 114), 80, 82  
 (121, 122)  
 South Eandyke, 54 (50)  
 bailiff of. *See* Dygill, John, of  
 Holbeach; Gamell, Thomas, of  
 Holbeach; Smyth, John, of Hol-  
 beach
- Holland, Holand, parts of, xlvi, li, n. 1,  
 lviii, lxiii-lxiv, 38-82, *passim*
- Holy Land, xix
- Holywell, Hellewell (Belt.), 3 (6)
- Houington, Houyngton (Threo), 33
- Honyngham, Robert, juror, 51
- Horbling, Horblyng (Ave.), xxx, 8, 17  
 (66, 67), 29 (110)
- Herblyng, John de, servant of William  
 de Wyks, 16 (61)
- Horn, Bartholomew, Martin, s. of,  
 Whaplode, 74 (99)
- Horneastle (Horn.), xxxiii, xl, lxiv, lxv,  
 lxvi
- Horner, John, of Boston, 49 (34)
- Horseley, Horsele, Robert de, of West-  
 borough, 21 (82)
- Hotebury, Sir John, William Pynder of  
 Kirton in Holland, former servant  
 of, 50 (38)
- Hougham (Love.), xxii
- Hous, John del. of Leake, juror, 44, 62
- Houson, Housson. *See* Hugh, s. of
- Howell (Asward.), 5, 10, 23 (90), 28 (108)
- Howell, William, of Sleaford, 31 (120)  
 —, —, Robert de Brantyngham,  
 servant of, 31 (120)
- Howet :  
 Isabelle, John, s. of, of Boston,  
 tailor, 49 (35)  
 John, sr., 61 (69)  
 —, John, s. of, 61 (69)
- Howson. *See* Hugh, s. of
- Huddesone, Thomas, of Wrangle, 62 (71)
- Hugbody, Richard, of Boston, baker, 71  
 (94)  
 —, —, —, Henry Bramlee,  
 former servant of, 71 (94)
- Hugh :  
 Alan, s. of, of Kirton in Holland, 50  
 (38, 39), 51 (40)  
 Gilbert, s. of (Houson, Housson,  
 Howson), of Pinchbeck, juror, 39,  
 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 74, 80, 82 (120)  
 Roger, s. of, of Fleet, juror, 80  
 William, s. of, juror, 50
- Hungat, Hungate, John, juror, 68, 70
- Hunnyng, Simon, juror, 45, 46
- Hunte, Hunt, Richard, of Witham,  
 juror, 3, 20
- Huntingdon, co. of, xxi, xxx, 54 (50)
- Hyde, John, of Thorpe, juror, 14
- Hykeham (Graffoe), 35  
 North, Northlikham (Graffoe), 5  
 (15)

- Ingoldesby, Richard, of Howell, juror, 5, 10
- Ireland, xviii, xx, xxi
- Irenmonger, William, juror, 8
- Irnham (Belt.), xix
- Isabelle, servant of John Umfray of Wrangle, 72 (97)
- Italy, xxviii
- Iwardby. *See* Ewerby
- 
- Jakesson, Jakson :
- Thomas, of Long Sutton, juror, 58
  - William, juror, 68
  - See also* John, s. of
- Jay :
- Thomas, of Swineshead, juror, 42, 44, 45, 46, 63, 69
  - William, of Swineshead, 70 (93)
- Jekson. *See* Jakesson
- Jervey, Simon, John, s. of, 42 (10)
- Jesopp, John, of Stilton, weaver, 54 (50)
- , —, —, Cecilia, w. of, 54 (50)
- John :
- parson, of Blankney, 18 (73)
  - servant of Thomas Attegarthus of Denton, 13 (48)
  - servant of John Bradhou of Spalding, former servant of Thomas de Cleme of Pinchbeck, 81 (119)
  - former servant of John Dykegrenre of Tydd St Mary, 57 (60)
  - servant of William de Harcourt, li
  - servant of Richard Wyke of Spalding, 57 (59)
  - Alau, s. of, John, s. of, tailor, 48 (29)
  - Geoffrey, s. of (Jonson), of Holbeach, juror, 51, 52, 53
  - Robert, s. of (Jonson), of Long Sutton, juror, 41, 42, 51, 76, 79, 80
  - , s. of, of Whaplode, juror, 74
  - s. of Robert, Martin, s. of, of Algarkirk, 63 (74)
  - Roger, s. of (Jonson), constable of Carlton le Moorland, 11 (43), 31 (121)
  - s. of Roger, Richard, s. of, of Kirton in Holland, skinner, 48 (31)
  - Thomas, s. of (Jonson), of Holbeach, 51 (43)
  - , —, —, Stephan Pyke, tailor, former servant of, 51 (43)
  - See also* Jakesson
- Joie, Joye :
- Richard, of Honington, juror, 1, 33
  - Thomas, of Graby, Johanna, wid. of, 25 (98)
- Jonson. *See* John, s. of
- Jopson, Thomas, of Swaton, 10 (37), 28 (106 n.)
- Joye. *See* Joie
- Joyneve, Joynefe, William, of Wrangle, juror, 53, 60
- 
- Julion, Simon, juror, 76
- Jyme, Richard, of Kirkby Underwood, 4 (9)
- 
- Keeby, Nicholas de, juror, 8
- Kechyn, Kychen, William del, John, s. of, of Frampton, 43 (14), 44 (17)
- Keell, Thomas de, of Boston, juror, 72
- Keisby, Kyesby (Belt.), 3
- Kelby (Asward.), 5
- Kele, Robert de, clerk of the peace in Lindsey, xli
- Kelk, William de, justice of the peace, xxv
- Kellrode, Roger, of Spalding, juror, 51
- Kelsey, Kelste, Robert, of Little Bythain, 8 (27), 24 (93)
- Kemp, William, juror, 49
- Kempster, Maude, of Boston, 73 (98)
- Kesteven, Kestevene, parts of, li, n. I, lxiii, 1-37, *passim*, 76 (104)
- Kettleby (Yarb.), xxi
- Kidenot, Kydnot :
- Thomas, of Rauceby, juror, 14, 26
  - , jr., of North Rauceby, 24 (95)
- Kirkby, Kirkeby (Asward., Ave., and Langoe), 14
- Green, Kyrkeby Grene (Langoe), 26
  - Underwood, Kyrkeby inxta Repyngdale (Ave.), 4 (9)
- Kirke, Robert de, William, s. of, of Boston, 64 (77)
- Kirketon :
- John de, of Boston, juror, 50
  - Robert de, of Pinchbeck, 58 (62)
- Kirton, Kirketon, wapentake of, xxxix, 42, 45, 50, 66
- Kirton in Holland, Kirketon, Kyrketon (Kirton), xxvi, 43, 43 (15), 46, 46 (22), 48 (29, 30, 31, 32), 50 (38, 39, 40), 63, 64 (78), 67, 68, 69, 70
- Kirton in Lindsey (Corr.), xxxiii, xxxix, lxiv, lxi, lxi
- Knaith (Well), xviii
- Knoke, Thomas, 36 (132)
- Kobeler, Thomas, of Spalding, 76 (104)
- Koc :
- William, of Croxton, 25 (97)
  - , —, William, s. of, 25 (97)
- Koche. *See* Coke
- Kychen. *See* Kechyn
- Kydale, Sir Thomas, justice of the peace, xxv
- Kydnott. *See* Kidenot
- Kyesby. *See* Keisby
- Kyme (Asward. and Langoe), 5 (16)
- Kyng :
- Agnes, of Sleaford, 18 (71)
  - Thomas, of Baston, 21 (80)
- Kypson. *See* Gibson
- Kyrkeby Grene. *See* Kirkby Green
- Kyrkeby inxta Repyngdale. *See* Kirkby Underwood

Kyrketon. *See* Kirton

Lambard, Lambert :

John, of Wrangle, 49 (36)  
Matilda, of Wrangle, 59 (63)

Lamkyn, John, of Weston, 75 (100)

Lancaster, duchy of, xlviij, lxii

Lancaster, duke of. *See* Gaunt, John of  
Langdarn, Richard, of Algarkirk, juror,  
42, 43, 44, 46, 63

Langtoft. *See* Langtoft

Langoe, Langhowe, wapentake of, 21, 36

Langtoft, Langtoft (Ness), 26

Lath, Robert at, of Quadring, juror, 67

Launde, Laund :

Edmund, Richard de Briceley, serv-  
vant of, 6 (18)

John de la, justice of the peace, xxv,  
xxvi, xxxv, 39, 45, 53, 67, 68, 70,  
78

Richard de la, justice of the peace,  
xvi, xxv-xxvi, xxxv, 39, 42, 45,  
48, 52, 53, 54, 58, 63, 64, 66, 67,  
68, 69 (86), 69, 70, 71, 74, 77, 78  
—, —, John Carter, servant of,  
68 (86)

Thomas de la, justice of the peace,  
xxvi

Lawes :

Alrich, William, s. of, of Spalding,  
55 (52)

Roger, of Fleet, 79 (114)

William, of Butterwick, juror, 62

Leake, Leek, Leke (Skir.), 44 (18), 49,  
50, 59, 59 (65), 60, 61, 62, 62 (72),  
64 (79), 65, 73, 77, 77 (108, 109), 78

Claydyke, 77 (109)

Grimscroft, 77 (108)

Southdyke, 77 (109)

Leasingham, Lesyngham (Flax.), 26

Ledbet, John, of Sleaford, 34 (128), 35  
(130), 36 (133)

Leder, Peter, of Algarkirk, 67 (82, 83)

Leek, Leeke :

Sir Andrew, justice of the peace, xxvi  
Geoffrey de, esquire, 34 (128), 35  
(130)

Sir Robert, justice of the peace, xxvi

Legburn, Robert de, of Lincoln, li  
—, —, w. of, li

Leicester, co. of, xix

Leke. *See* Leake

Lepere, Leper, Simon, of Spalding, 79  
(115), 82 (123)

Leringham :

William, 34 (128), 35 (130)  
—, John, s. of, of Sleaford, 34  
(128), 35 (129, 130), 36 (133)  
—, Robert, s. of, of Sleaford, 34  
(128), 35 (129, 130), 36 (133)

Lesringham, Losyngham, Robert, 28 (106)

Lesyngham. *See* Leasingham

Letteres, Nicholas, of Boothby, juror, 35

Leverton (Skir.), 44, 50, 59, 60, 61, 62,  
65, 73, 77, 78

Leverton, John de, of Leake, juror, 50  
Leveryngton, John, of Spalding, tailor,  
81 (116)

Limber, Great (Yarb.), lxvi

Lincoln, bishop of, lviii, 27 (101 n.)

*See also* Bokyngham, John de

Lincole :

castle of, xxviii

city of, x, xi, xvii, xxiii, xxix, xxxiii,  
xxxviii, xxxix, xliv, xlvi, li, liii,  
lviii, lxii, n, 1, lxv, lxvi, 1, 2 (1),  
10 (37), 11 (42), 12 (44, 46), 25 (99),  
30 (118), 38, 55 (53)

—, Gildhall, lix

—, gaol of, xlvi, liii, 3 (8 n.), 4 (10)

—, Mary Hall, x, n, 3

—, Newland Gate, 12 (46)

—, St Katherine's priory, 30 (117)

—, —, *See also* Coke, William

—, *See also* Mayor and bailiffs

co. of, xviii-xxx, xxxv, xlvi, li, lvi,  
lviii-lxii

—, *See also* Court, county ;  
Sheriff

Lindsey, Lyndesey, parts of, xxxix,  
xlvi, li, ii, n, 1, lviii, lx, lxiv-lxvi,  
40 (4), 42 (10 n.), 47 (27)  
ridings of, xxxiii, xxxviii, xxxix, xl,  
xli

Lok, Loko :

Adam, of Swayfield, juror, 20, 24

Robert, constable of Spalding, juror,  
51, 54, 55, 55 (54), 56

Lollards, xx

London, xi

Longeland, John de, of Kirton in  
Holland, 48 (29)

Lord, Lorde, John, of Brauncewell, juror,  
14, 26

Lords Appellant, ix, x, xx, xxii

Lotterell, Geoffrey, of Southorpe, juror,  
3, 20

*See also* Luttrell

Louth (Louth.), xxv, xxxiii, xxxix, xl,  
lxiv, lxv, lxvi

Lovedon :

Fulk de, 58 (62)

Robert de, chaplain, 58 (62)

Thomas de, 58 (62)

Ludburgh, John, of Quadring, juror, 43,  
44

Luk, Thomas, of Algarkirk, juror, 43, 69

Lutton (Elloe), 58 (62)

Luttrell, Loterel, Lord Andrew, justice of  
the peace, xix

Lyndesey. *See* Lindsey

Lynn, Lynne Episcopi (Norf.), 34 (128),  
35 (130), 62 (71), 75 (103)

Lynne, John de, of Graby, 25 (98)

Lyppe, Richard, 61 (69)

—, John, s. of, 61 (69)

Lytfote, Thomas, juror, 52

- Magna Hale. *See* Hale, Great  
 Magna Paunton. *See* Ponton, Great  
 Magotson :  
     John, of Pinchbeck, 16 (63)  
     William, of Westhorpe, 45 (19, 20),  
         63 (75, 76)
- Male :  
     Thomas, of Gedney, juror, 42, 76, 80  
     William, of Long Sutton, juror, 58
- Maleynson, Hugh, 77 (108)
- Malkake, John, 26 (101)
- Malle, Simon, of Spalding, 78 (110), 81  
     (118)
- Malore, Malory, Sir Anketinus, justice of  
     the peace, xxvi
- Malteby, Adain, servant of Richard Wyke  
     of Spalding, 57 (59)
- Manby, deanery of, xlviij
- Manfield, Adam de, of Braebridge, 30  
     (115, 116)  
     —, —, William de Mound, ser-  
     vant of, 30 (116)
- Manson, John, juror, 49
- Manthorpe, Manthorp (Belt. and Threo),  
     3 (7), 20, 23
- March, John, of Skirbeck, juror, 49, 50,  
     61, 73, 77
- Marchall, Marshall :  
     Nicholas, of Pointon, 15 (55)  
     Robert, of Kirton in Holland, 48 (31)
- Martin, Marton (Langoe), 9 (32), 22 (85),  
     28 (107), 31 (119)
- Martyn :  
     Robert, sr., of Spalding, 39 (2)  
     —, jr., 39 (2)  
     s. of. *See* Martynson
- Martynson, Marteynson, Martinson :  
     John, juror, 54, 55, 56, 57  
     —, Robert, s. of, 63 (74)
- Mason :  
     Gilbert, of Kirton in Holland, juror,  
         43, 48 (32), 50, 68, 69, 70  
     —, —, —, Thomas, servant of,  
         48 (32)  
     John, of Croyland, juror, 57  
     Richard, of Quadring, juror, 66  
     William, of Swayfield, juror, 3  
*See also* Mayson
- Mathew, John, s. of (Mathuson), of Pinch-  
     beck, juror, 40, 42, 45, 75, 76, 79
- Maughan, Richard, of Wilsthorpe, juror,  
     26
- Maynard, Walter, of Pinchbeck, 82 (120)
- Mayson, Thomas, of Spalding, juror, 39,  
     52, 74, 76, 80  
*See also* Mason
- Merebeth, John de, of Boston, juror, 61
- Meres, Mers :  
     John de, justice of the peace, xxv,  
         xxvi, xxxv, 39, 42, 45, 58, 67, 70,  
         78  
     Roger de, xxvi
- Metheringham, Metheryngham (Langoe),  
     22 (86)
- Meuwct, John, of Quadring, 70 (92, 93)
- Mey, Adam, of Gosberton, 66 (81)
- Michel, Michell :  
     William, justice of the peace, xii,  
         xxvi-xxvii, xxxv  
     —, chaplain, 2 (3)  
     —, of Fosdyke, 69 (89)
- Middlesex, co. of, xxx
- Midelton. *See* Mydelton
- Mikelhale. *See* Hale, Great
- Mileote (Warw.), xxx
- Milner, Mylner, Mylnere :  
     John, of Haconby, 4 (11)  
     —, of Holbeach, 78 (111), 79 (112)  
     —, of Manthorpe, 3 (7)  
     —, of Great Ponton, 34 (127)  
     Thomas, of Bloxham, 29 (112)
- Mintyngg. *See* Myntelyng
- Monne, Agnes, 9 (31)
- Mons, John, of Little Hale, 69 (88)
- Morace, Morise, Moryce, Alan, of Doning-  
     ton in Holland, juror, 42, 43, 44,  
     63, 67
- Moreby, Nicholas, of Croyland, juror, 80
- Moriell, Muriell, Richard, justice of the  
     peace, xxvii, xxxvi
- Moris, William, of Hale, 15 (54)  
*See also* Morace
- Morise. *See* Morace
- Morton (Ave.), 7 (23, 24), 8, 16 (65), 18  
     (69, 70)  
     constable of. *See* Clerk, John
- Morton, John de, of Boston, tailor, 64  
     (78), 72 (96)
- Moryce. *See* Morace
- Mose, Benedict, of Wrangle, juror, 53, 60
- Moubray, John, of Quadring, 42 (11)
- Moulton, Multon (Elloe), 39, 40, 41, 42,  
     45, 51, 51 (42), 52, 52 (44, 45), 53,  
     53 (46, 47), 54, 55, 56, 74, 75, 75  
     (103), 79, 80
- Mound, William de, servant of Adam de  
     Manfeld, 30 (116)
- Mounke. *See* Munke
- Muglyngton, John, of Pinchbeck, juror,  
     80
- Multon. *See* Moulton
- Multon :  
     John de, of Lynn, 62 (71)  
     Thomas de, juror, 45
- Munke, Mounke, Thomas, 10 (37), 28  
     (106)
- Murehe, Roger, mower, 76 (106)
- Muriell. *See* Moriell
- Murr, Murre :  
     John, sr., of Skirbeck, juror, 44, 49,  
         53 (48), 60, 77  
     Laurence, of Skirbeck, juror, 73  
     Richard, juror, 49
- Muston (unidentified), 9 (34)
- Mydelton, Midelton, John de, 60 (68),  
     61 (69)
- Mykilham, Ralph de, 61 (69)  
     —, Alexander s. of, 61 (69)
- Mylesawint, John, of Scopwick, juror, 26
- Mylnere, Mylnere. *See* Milner

- Myntelyng, Mintyngg, Myntlyng, Mynt-telyng, Laurence, of Holbeach, juror, 51, 52, 76, 80
- Navenby, Naveby (Boothby), 12 (44, 46), 34 (128), 35 (130), 36 (131, 132)
- Navenby, Robert de, skinner, 12 (46)  
—, —, Roger Scheperd, servant of, 12 (46)
- Ness, wapentake of, 16 (64)
- Neuland, Newland, Henry de, of Skir-beek, juror, 59, 62, 66, 77, 78
- Nevyle, Emma, of Boston, 62 (73)
- Newbo (Winnib.), 32 (125)  
abbot of. *See* Benyngton, Robert de
- Newstead, Neustede, Newstedde (Ness), 16 (60)  
prior of, 16 (60)
- Newton :  
John, of Harmston, 12 (47)  
Robert, servant of Pago Boson of Denton, 13 (47)  
— de, of Carlton le Moorland, 11 (43)
- Nicholas, servant of William Smyth of Kirton in Holland, 43 (15)
- Nicholl, William, juror, 8
- Nobay, John, of Manthorpe, 3 (7)
- Noeton (Langoe), 6 (21)  
prior of, 6 (21)
- Node, Gilbert, of Great Ponton, 33 (126)
- Norfolk, North'folk, co. of, xviii, xix, 76 (105)
- Norman :  
John, of Lincoln, 30 (118)  
—, —, John Ferrour, former servant of, 30 (118)  
—, of Tallington, 16 (64)
- Northampton, co. of, xix, xxiv
- Northbikham. *See* Hykeham, North
- Northumberland, co. of, xix
- Northumberland, earl of. *See* Percy, Lord Henry de
- Norton Disney (Graffoe), 22 (86)
- Nottingham, co. of, xviii, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxviii
- Nowell, William, 46 (24)
- Nyson, John de, William, s. of, of Little Carlton, 53 (48)
- Obthorpe, Obthorp (Ness), 26
- Odelyn, Adolyn, Thomas, of Aneaster, juror, 1, 33
- Odeswell, Hoddeswell, John, of Swines-head, 46 (23), 47 (25)
- Oiwenlof, William, chaplain, 81 (116)
- Okham, Robert, of Careby, 26 (101)
- Olyff, Olyfr :  
John, of Donington in Holland, juror, 43, 69  
Thomas, juror, 49
- Orby, John de, clerk, 22 (86)
- Ornsby, South (Hill), xx
- Orumby, John, of Wellingore, juror, 35
- Osberne, John, of Rauseby, 20 (77, 78)
- Ouresby, John de, of Spalding, 56 (55)
- Ousthorp. *See* Ewerby Thorpe
- Ontlawe, Utlawe, John, juror, 14, 22 (85)
- Overay, John, of Wyberton, juror, 42, 47, 50
- Pacey, Pasi, John, of Barkston, juror, 1, 33
- Page, John, of Croyland, 75 (102)
- Pakker, William, of Boston, Ralph Skynner, s. of, 64 (80)
- Palfray :  
John, juror, 26  
William, of Easton, juror, 3
- Palmer :  
John, of Long Sutton, juror, 54, 58  
William, of Long Sutton, juror, 51, 76, 80
- Pantre, Mathew de, Robert, s. of, of Haconby, 8 (30), 9 (31)
- Partney (Cand.), xxxiii, lxiv, lxi
- Parva Carleton. *See* Carlton, Little
- Parva Hale. *See* Hale, Little
- Parys :  
Walter de, of Manthorpe, 3 (7)  
—, of Witham, juror, 3
- Pasi. *See* Pacy
- Pasmer, William, of Quadring, 42 (12)
- Pate :  
Roger, of Woolsthorpe, juror, 20, 24  
William, of Colsterworth, juror, 3
- Paunton Magna. *See* Ponton, Great
- Paynell, Sir Ralph, justice of the peace, xxvii
- Paynnyf, Richard, of Ewerby Thorpe, juror, 5
- Paynet, Thomas, tailor, 75 (100)
- Pechel, Richard, of Bourne, 4 (11)
- Peddar, Pedder :  
John, of Baston, 13 (51)  
Robert, flax dealer, 51 (41)
- Pedenhale, John de, 71 (94)
- Pekiryng. *See* Pikering
- Pelefotte, Pelefote, John, of Skillington, juror, 20, 23
- Pelle, John, of Sleaford, barber, 34 (128), 35 (129, 130), 36 (133)
- Peny :  
John, of Quadring, juror, 67  
Lambert, John, s. of, of Quadring, 3 (8), 4 (10)
- Percy, Lord Henry de, earl of Northumberland, justice of the peace, xix
- Perkyn :  
Richard, of Barholme, juror, 26  
Robert, of Westborough, 21 (82)
- Personson, John, of Benington, juror, 44, 50, 60, 73

## INDEX OF PERSONS AND PLACES

Pestell :

Stephen, of Spalding, juror, 41 (9), 53  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, William York, former servant of, 41 (9)

William, of Spalding, juror, 40, 41, 53, 55

Philippot, Robert, of Helpringham, juror, 5

Pickworth, Pykworth (Ave.), 2 (2)

Pikering, Pekiryng, Pykeryng :

Thomas de, of Leake, 77 (108)

William, of Leake 44, (18)

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, Isabelle, d. of, 44 (18), 62 (72)

\_\_\_\_\_, de jr., of Leake, 77 (108)

Pinchbeck, Pynchebek, Pynchebek, Pynchebeke (Elloe), xxv, xxvi, 16 (63), 39 (91), 40, 40 (3, 4), 41 (8), 42, 45, 45 (19, 20), 51, 52, 53, 54, 54 (51), 55, 56, 57, 57 (61), 58 (62), 63 (75), 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81 (119), 82 (120)

Lathegreneydeke, 81 (119)

Pennytoft field, 81 (119)

Plucknett, T. F. T., ix

Pointon, Poynton (Ave.), 8, 8 (29), 15 (55)

Polas, John, juror, 46

Polay, Robert de, of Sleaford, 18 (71)

Polgrave, Gilbert, of Stapleford, 6 (22)

Polom, Richard de, of Leake, 64 (79)

Polvortoft, John de, juror, 45

Ponton, Great, Paunton Magna (Winnib.), 8 (28), 33 (126), 34 (127)

Pope, Richard, of Bracebridge, 5 (15)

Porkeden, Thomas, of Spalding, Henry, servant of, 41 (5)

Porter, John, of Whaplode, juror, 53, 75

Porteslode, Ralph de, juror, 50

Poucher, Pouger, John, justice of the peace, xxvii, xxxvi

Poynton. *See* Pointon

Poynton, William de, constable of Bloxham, 37 (135)

Prestwold, William, 8 (29)

Proktour, Thomas, of Aswarby, Henry, former servant of, 4 (12)

Prowet, John, of Moulton, juror, 39, 74, 80

Prudemay, Prudmay, William, of Braceborough, juror, 16 (59), 26

Prygion, William, constable of Carlton le Moorland, 31 (121)

Putnam, B. H., xi, xiii, xlii

Puttok, Thomas, of Moulton, 53 (47)

Pyke :

Stephen, tailor, former servant of Thomas, s. of John, of Holbeach, 51 (43)

William, of Spalding, 56 (56)

Pykeryng. *See* Pikering

Pykworth. *See* Pickworth

Pynchebek, Pynchebek, Pynchebeke. *See* Pinchbeck

Pynchebek, Pynchebeck :

Gilbert, of Whaplode, juror, 80

Pynchebek—*cont.*

John de, of Whaplode, juror, 39, 52, 53, 74

Richard de, of Butterwick, juror, 60, 66

Thomas de, chief baron of the exchequer, justice of the duchy of Lancaster and of the peace, xx, xxxv, 45, 50, 51, 52, 54, 57 (61)

William de, of Butterwick, juror, 61, 73

Pynder :

Richard, of Whaplode, juror, 51

Simon, of Whaplode, 74 (99)

William, of Kirton in Holland, former servant of Sir John Hothbury, 50 (38)

Pyper, Thomas, of Long Sutton, labourer, 76 (105)

Pyssh, Pysschyl, Pyssh, Pyssy :

John, of Frieston, juror, 49, 62

Richard, of Butterwick, juror, 49, 77

Quadring, Quadryng, Qwadryng (Kirton), 3 (8), 4 (10), 42, 42 (11, 12), 43, 44, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70 (92, 93)

Quadryng, Thomas de, of Leake, 77 (109)

Quapjelad, Quappelade. *See* Whaplode

Quarrington, Queryngton (Asward.), 5

Quin, Robert, Roger, s. of, of Wyberton, juror, 43

Qwadryng. *See* Quadring

Ra, Ralph, 71 (94)

Race, Thomas, of Spalding, juror, 53

Randolf, Randolph :

Richard, of Skirbeck, 50 (37)

Thomas, of Allington, 19 (75)

\_\_\_\_\_, of Benington, juror, 77

Rasen, Middle (Walsh.), xxvii

West (Walsh.), xxvii

Rasour, Robert, of Foston, neatherd, 9 (35), 10 (36)

Rauceby, Rouceby, Roweeby, Rowsby (Flax.), xxiv, 20 (77, 78), 26

North (Flax.), 24 (95)

Raulot, John, John, s. of, of Long Sutton, 52 (46)

Redbourne (Man.), xxviii

Rede, Reede :

John, of Wrangle, juror, 49, 58

Reginald, of Boston, juror, 44, 48

Redeman, Redman, Alan, of Whaplode, juror, 40, 41, 42, 55, 76, 80

Redynge, Stephen de, of Wyberton, juror, 45, 46

Reede. *See* Rede

Regesby. *See* Ryggesby

Reginald, Gilbert, s. of, of Pinchbeck, 45 (19, 20), 63 (75, 76)

Relt', John, juror, 26

- Repynghale. *See* Rippingale
- Retherwyk, Rethirwyk, Rethyrwyk,  
Rotherwyk, Rothirwyk, Thomas  
de, of Tydd St Mary, juror, 40,  
41, 42, 51, 54, 56, 57, 58, 76, 80
- Reynaldson, Gilbert, John, s. of, of  
Pinchbeck, 54 (51)
- Reynard, Thomas, parson of Kirkby  
Underwood, 4 (9)
- Riby (Yarb.), xxiv
- Richard II, ix, x, xi, xv, xvi, xvii, xviii,  
xxi, xxii, xxvii, xxx, xxxiv, n. 4,  
li, l
- Richard :  
 de . . . . , juror, 44  
 chaplain of Creeton, 3 (7)  
 parson of Bloxham, 37 (136)  
 —, Stephen, servant of, 37 (135)  
 servant of Thomas Chapman of  
Swinthorpe, 22 (87)  
 former servant of John Wakefeld of  
Bolingbroke, 49 (37)  
 John, s. of (Rycharde), of Pinch-  
beck, juror, 40, 45, 51, 54, 55, 56,  
57, 75, 80
- Ralph, s. of, of Quadring, juror, 66,  
67
- William, s. of (Richardson), juror, 14  
 —, —, of Holbeach, juror, 40,  
42, 57, 76, 80
- Richardson. *See* Richard, s. of
- Ripon (Yorks.), xxi
- Rippingale, Repynghale (Ave.), 4 (9),  
16 (63), 17 (68)
- Robert :  
 . . . . , juror, 23  
 Alan, s. of (Robertson), of Leverton,  
juror, 44, 50, 73  
 John, s. of, of Donington in Holland,  
juror, 43, 45, 47  
 —, s. of, of Hale, 14 (53)
- Laurence, s. of, of Leverton, juror, 77
- Thomas, s. of (Robertson), of Lever-  
ton, juror, 44, 46, 60, 61, 77
- Robertson. *See* Robert, s. of
- Robynson, William, William, s. of, of  
Fleet, 79 (113)
- Rocheford :  
 Sir John de, the elder, justice of the  
peace, xxvii  
 —, the younger, justice of the  
peace, xxvii-xxviii, xxix, xxxv, 58
- Sir Sair de, xxvii
- Rodde. *See* Rudde
- Roger :  
 Alan, s. of, of Wigtoft, 44 (17)  
 John, s. of, Richard, s. of, of Kirton  
in Holland, 48 (31)  
 —, s. of, of Long Sutton, juror, 58  
 —, s. of, of Wrangle, 59 (64)  
 William, s. of (Rogerson), of Bening-  
ton, juror, 49, 59, 62, 65, 77
- Rogerson. *See* Roger, s. of
- Roos :  
 Sir James de, justice of the peace,  
xxviii  
 Sir Nicholas de, xxviii  
 Sir Robert de, xxviii  
 Lord William de, xxi
- Roper :  
 Gilbert, of Butterwick, 61 (69)  
 John, 61 (69)  
 —, of Dunsby, 13 (50), 14 (52),  
17 (68)  
 —, of Swineshead, 70 (91)  
 William, of Skirbeck, juror, 49, 59,  
60, 62, 66, 77, 78
- Ropsoley, Roppesle, Roppusley (Threo),  
2 (1), 33
- Rotherwyk, Rothirwyk. *See* Retherwyk
- Rotewell, John, parson of Great Ponton,  
33 (126), 34 (127)
- Rouceby. *See* Rauceby
- Rouceby, Richard de, of Foston, 10 (36)
- Roweby, Rowsby. *See* Rauceby
- Rowston, Rouston, Roxton (Flax.), 6  
(18), 26
- Roxham (Flax.), xix
- Roxton. *See* Rowston
- Rudde, Rodde :  
 Thomas, of Quadring, juror, 66, 67,  
68  
 William, constable of Weston, juror,  
41, 42, 75, 75 (101), 76, 80
- Rumpney, Thomas, juror, 51, 55
- Rybold, Richard, of Spalding, John  
Synger, servant of, 81 (117)
- Rycharde. *See* Richard, s. of
- Rydale, Robert, juror, 14
- Rye, Robert, of Wrangle, juror, 65
- Ryggesy, Regesby, Edmund de, of  
Leake, juror, 49, 53, 59, 60, 62,  
65, 77, 78
- Ryngolf, Katherine, 43 (13)
- Ryssch, Ryschis :  
 John de, of Swineshead, 46 (23),  
47 (25)  
 Robert at, of Swineshead, 47 (26)  
 —, —, Agnes, w. of, 47 (26)
- Rysyng, John, of Burnham, 53 (47)
- Saleby (Calce.), vicar of, xlvi
- Salter :  
 John, juror, 47, 69  
 —, of Hanthorpe, 29 (113)
- Saltkyll :  
 John, alias Thomas Dent, 17 (66, 67)  
 Thomas, alias Thomas de Dent, of  
Boston, 17 (66, 67)
- Sanctus Botolphus. *See* Boston
- Sandewych, Oliver de, mariner, 62 (71)
- Sareson, Simon, of Holbeach, John, s. of  
Thomas Broun, former servant of,  
79 (114)

Saunderson, Saundreson :  
 John, of Frieston, fisherman, 71 (94)  
 Simon, of Frieston, juror, 49, 62  
 Thomas, of Holbeach, 56 (57)  
 Savage, Richard, of Stamford, 5 (14)  
 Saxilby, Saxsulby (Law.), rector of,  
     William Baily, servant of, 13 (48)  
 Scharp :  
     William, of Spittlegate, 2 (4)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Robert, s. of, of Spittle-  
 gate, 2 (4), 20 (79)  
     See also Sharp  
 Scheperd, Schepard, Schepherde :  
     Henry, of Blanknay, 18 (73)  
     Roger, servant of Robert de Naven-  
 by, 12 (46)  
     Walter, 25 (97)  
     William, John, s. of, of Branston,  
 18 (72)  
 Schoter. See Shoter  
 Scopwick, Scoupywyk, Skawpwyk (Lan-  
     goe), 14, 26  
 Scotland, xviii, xix  
 Scotterthorpe (Corr.), xxiii  
 Scrane, Skrayng (Skir.), 60 (67, 68), 61  
     (69)  
 Seredington, Serekyngton (Asward.), 5  
 Seremby (Cand.), xxvii  
 Sedgebrook, Segbroke (Winnib.), 32 (125)  
 Seman, Seanon :  
     Richard, of Carlton le Moorland, 32  
         (123, 124)  
     Simon, of Moulton, 75 (103)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, Richard, s. of, 75 (103)  
 Seuwall, Richard, 9 (32)  
 Sewker, Walter, of Spalding, 76 (104)  
 Seynt Marie, John, priest, 16 (63)  
 Shareshull, Sir William, xlii  
 Sharp, Sharpe, Sharpp, Sharpe :  
     Hugh, of Fishtoft, juror, 49, 59, 60,  
 62, 77, 78  
     John, of Ewerby Thorpe, juror, 10  
     See also Seharp  
 Sherman :  
     Adam, 49 (35)  
     John, juror, 49  
 Shoter, Schoter, John, of Branston,  
     juror, 10, 18 (72)  
 Silkby, Silkeby, Sylkby, Sylkeby  
     (Asward.), 5, 5 (17), 35 (129), 36  
     (133)  
 Sillem, Rosamond, xi  
 Simeon, Simon or Simkin, justice of the  
     peace, xxviii  
 Simon, s. of. See Symson  
 Simson. See Symson  
 Skawpwyk. See Seopwick  
 Skegness (Cand.), xxx  
 Skendelby, Johanna, of Morton, 18 (70)  
 Skey, John, of Spalding, juror, 51, 54,  
     55, 57  
 Skillington, Skilyngton, Skyylyngton  
     (Belt.), xxv, 20, 23, 27 (104)  
 Skinnard, Skynande (Boothby), 35

Skipwith :  
 Ralph de, xxviii  
 \_\_\_\_\_, William de, s. of, xxviii  
 Sir William de, chief justice of the  
     King's Bench in Ireland, chief  
     baron of the exchequer, justice of the  
     common pleas and of the  
     peace, xx-xxi, xxviii, xxxv  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, daughter of,  
     xxi  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, William de,  
     the younger, s. of, justice of the  
     peace, xii, xxviii, xxxv  
 \_\_\_\_\_. See also William de, s. of  
 Ralph de Skipwith  
 Skirbeck, wapentake of, xxxix, 58, 65  
 Skirbeek, Skirkbek, Skyrbel (Skir.), 44,  
     47 (24), 49, 50 (37), 53 (48), 59,  
     60, 61, 62, 66, 73, 77, 78  
 Skirkbek, Skyrbek, William, of Moulton,  
     juror, 40, 41, 45, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57,  
     75, 80  
 Skotte, Robert, of Spalding, 55 (53)  
 Skrayng. See Serane  
 Skynande. See Skinnard  
 Skynner, Skynour :  
     Alan, juror, 54  
     Ralph, s. of William Pakker of  
 Boston, 64 (80)  
     Robert, 34 (128), 35 (130)  
 Skyrbek. See Skirbeck  
 Skyme, Richard, of Wrangle, juror, 59, 62  
 Skyylyngton. See Skillington  
 Sleaford, Sleaford, Sleforde, Sliford  
     (Asward, and Flax.), xxxii, lxiii,  
     5, 8, 10, 14, 18 (71), 20, 21, 23, 26,  
     31 (120), 34 (128), 35, 35 (129, 130),  
     36, 36 (133)  
 Sleigh, Sleyght, Sleyht :  
     John, of Linecoln, butcher, 12 (44)  
     Sir Robert, 9 (32)  
 Sleaford. See Sleaford  
 Slothsby, Thomas de, of Boston, juror, 48  
 Sly, Slygh :  
     Robert, of Fosdyke, juror, 43, 68, 69  
     Simon, of Algarkirk, juror, 67, 68, 70  
     Thomas, of Fosdyke, juror, 46, 47, 50  
     William, juror, 54  
 Slyham (unidentified), 37  
 Smerth, Hugh, of Holbeach, chaplain, 56  
     (57)  
 Smyker, Gilbert, of Moulton, juror, 39,  
     53, 54, 74, 80  
 Smyth :  
     Alan, of Frieston, 60 (67, 68)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Kirtton in Holland, juror, 67  
     Henry, 23 (91)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Colby, 2 (3)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, constable of Dunsby, 14 (52)  
     John, bailiff of Holbeach, juror, 51,  
 74, 80, 82 (121)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Navenby, bailiff of Boothby  
         Graffoe, 12 (44)  
     Richard, of Harlaxton, juror, 1, 33  
     Richer, juror, 50

Smyth—*cont.*

Robert, juror, 44  
 —, of Caythorpe, 9 (35)  
 Thomas, of Allington, 19 (75)  
 —, of Gosberton, juror, 42, 46, 50,  
 63  
 William, 10 (37)  
 —, of Kirton in Holland, Nicholas,  
 servant of, 43 (15)  
 Snowe, John, of West Deeping, 27 (103)  
 Snyterby, Peter de, of Great Ponton, 8  
 (28)  
 Solley. *See* Soullay  
 Somerby, Sumerby, William, of Han-  
 worth, juror, 26, 30 (118)  
 Somerset, co. of, xxi  
 Somerton (Boothby), castle of, xxvi  
 Soterton, Sotterton. *See* Sotterton  
 Sothill, Suthill, Sir Gerald, justice of the  
 peace, xxviii, xxxvi  
 Soullay, Solley, Thomas, of Fishtoft,  
 juror, 60, 73  
 Sourdevale, Thomas, juror, 8  
 Souter, Robert, of Long Sutton, juror, 58  
 Southorpe, Southorp, Suththorp (Belt.),  
 3, 20  
 Southwythom, Southwethomo. *See* Wit-  
 ham, South  
 Spaigne, William de, justice of the peace,  
 xvii, xxiii, xxviii-xxix  
 Spain, xix  
 Spalding, Spaldydyng, Spaldyng (Elloe),  
 xi, xvii, xxv, xxvi, xxxii, xxxix,  
 lxiii, lxiv, 38, 39, 39 (2), 40, 40 (5),  
 41, 41 (6, 9), 42, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54,  
 55, 55 (52, 53, 54), 56, 56 (55, 56,  
 58), 57, 57 (59), 58, 66, 70, 70 (92),  
 74, 75, 76, 76 (104), 78, 78 (110),  
 79, 79 (115), 80, 81 (116, 117, 118,  
 119), 82 (123)  
 constable of. *See* Lok, Robert  
 Sparwe, Sparow, Thomas, of Spalding,  
 juror, 76, 80  
 Spencer, Spenser, Spicer :  
 Hugh, of Corby, juror, 20, 24  
 John, of Boston, juror, 53  
 Stephen, of Boston, juror, 60  
 Spetelgate, Spetilgate. *See* Spittlegate  
 Spicer, Spyser :  
 Adam, 23 (91, 92)  
 —, of Boston, juror, 65  
 John, 81 (117)  
*See also* Spencer  
 Spilsby (Bol.), Ixv  
 Spital in the Street (Asl.), xxxiii, lxv, lxvi  
 Spittlegate, Spetelgate, Spetilgate, Spitel-  
 gate (Winnib.), 2 (4), 20 (79)  
 Spyser. *See* Spicer  
 Stainby, Stenby, Steneby (Belt.), 19 (76),  
 20, 24  
 Stallingborough (Yarb.), xxiv  
 Stalworth, Thomas, bailiff, 6 (17)  
 Stamford, Staunford (eos. Lincoln and  
 Northampton), 5 (14), 26

Stanwyk, Stanwyg, John, of Burton,  
 juror, 3, 20  
 Stapleford, Stapulford, Stapulforde, Sta-  
 pulforth (Graffoe and Love.), 6  
 (22), 10, 10 (38), 35, 37  
 Staunford. *See* Stamford  
 Steberd, Stibard, Stybard, Stybarde,  
 Styberd :  
 Richard, of Dunsby, 16 (63)  
 —, of Gosberton, juror, 42, 43, 44,  
 50, 63, 69  
 Stenby, Steneby. *See* Stainby  
 Stephen :  
 servant of Richard, parson of  
 Bloxham, 37 (135)  
 s. of. *See* Stevenson  
 Steregarth, Steresgate, William, of Row-  
 ston, juror, 14, 26  
 Stevenson :  
 Robert, of Gedney, juror, 40, 41, 42,  
 45, 75, 76, 80  
 —, of Wigtoft, juror, 42, 44, 46,  
 47, 63, 69  
 William, 70 (92)  
 Stibard. *See* Steberd  
 Stikeswald. *See* Stixwould  
 Stilton, Stylton (Hunts.), 54 (50)  
 Stixwould, Stikeswald (Gartree), 22 (88)  
 Stoerour, William, juror, 8  
 Stoill. *See* Stoyle  
 Stoke (Winnib.), 33  
 Storme :  
 John, constable of Fleet, juror, 40,  
 41, 42, 45, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 75,  
 76, 79 (112), 80  
 Robert, 56 (58)  
 —, of Whaplode, 52 (45)  
 Stoyle, Stoill, John, of Stapleford, juror,  
 35, 37  
 Stragglethorpe, Thragelthorpe (Love.),  
 15 (57)  
 Strongbow, Strongbowe, Strongburgh,  
 Simon, of Wrangle, 58, 60, 62, 65  
 Strugg, John, of Holbeach, juror, 52, 56,  
 76  
 Stybard, Stybarde, Styberd. *See* Steberd  
 Stylton. *See* Stilton  
 Suffolk, co. of, xix, xxiii  
 Sumerby. *See* Somerby  
 Surfleet, Surflet, Surflete, Swrflet (Kir-  
 ton), 42, 43, 44, 63, 63 (75), 67, 68,  
 68 (84, 85, 86), 69  
 Sussex, co. of, xxx  
 Suthill. *See* Sothill  
 Suththorp. *See* Southorpe  
 Suterton, Soterton, Sotterton (Kirton),  
 42, 42 (12), 63, 63 (74), 67, 68, 69  
 Sutton, Long, Sutton (Elloe), 41, 42, 42  
 (10), 51, 52 (46), 54, 57, 58, 74, 76,  
 76 (105, 107), 79, 80  
 Sutton :  
 John de, of Long Sutton, juror, 41,  
 42, 56, 57, 76, 78, 79  
 —, of Surfleet, juror, 43, 68, 69  
 Robert de, of Surfleet, juror, 67

Sutton—*cont.*

William de, of Navenby, 34 (128), 35 (130)  
 —, —, Johanna, w. of, 34 (128), 35 (130)  
**Swafeld.** *See* Swayfield  
 Swalle, Richard, of Martin, 28 (107)  
 Swarby (Asward.), 5  
 Swaton (Ave.), 10 (37), 28 (106), 29 (110)  
 Swayfield, Swafeld (Belt.), 2 (5), 3, 20, 24  
 Swineshead, Swyneshed, Swynesheued,  
     Swynshed (Kirton), 42, 43 (13), 44, 46 (23), 47, 47 (25, 26, 28), 63, 69, 70 (91, 93)  
     constable of. *See* Symson, Thomas, of Swineshead  
 Swinstead, Swynsted, Swynstede (Belt.), 3, 20, 23, 24 (94), 27 (104)  
 Swinþorpe, Swynesthorp, Swynsthorp (Wraggoe), 22 (87)  
 Swrflet. *See* Surfleet  
 Swynburn, Sir Robert, 29 (113)  
 Swyne, John de, of Boston, juror, 49  
 Swyneherd, Swynhird :  
     Peter, of Fishoft, 61 (69)  
     William, of Baston, 21 (80)  
 Swyneshed, Swynesheued, Swynshed.  
     *See* Swineshead  
 Swynesheued, Henry de, 7 (24)  
 Swynþthrop, Swynsthorp. *See* Swinþorpe  
 Swynsted, Swynstede. *See* Swinstead  
 Sybsey, John, juror, 52  
 Sydenham, Richard, justice of the common pleas and of the peace, xxi  
 Sykelpruys, Reginald, clerk of the peace in Holland, xli  
 Sylkby, Sylkeby. *See* Silkby  
 Symond, Thomas, of Suterton, juror, 46, 68  
 Symson, Simson :  
     Peter, of Fishoft, juror, 50  
     Robert, of Spalding, juror, 40, 45, 54, 55, 57, 75, 79  
     Thomas, constable of Swineshead, juror, 44, 50, 63, 69, 70 (91)  
 Synard :  
     Agatha, 40 (3)  
     Gilbert, of Pinchbeck, 39 (1), 40 (3)  
     John, brother of Gilbert, 39 (1), 40 (3)  
 Synger, John, servant of Richard Rybold of Spalding, 81 (117)  
 Syrk, Amabilla, 69 (88)

Tailour, Taillour, Taliour, Talyour, Taylour :  
 Alan, of Pointon, 8 (29)  
 Henry, of Dembleby, juror, 8  
 John, 31 (122)  
     —, of Threecingham, 29 (111)  
 Nicholas, of Bloxham, 37 (136)  
 Robert, jr., of Swinstead, 24 (94)  
 Walter, of Gosberton, 40 (4), 41 (8)

Tailour, Walter—*cont.*

—, of Long Sutton, labourer, 76 (105)  
 William, of Carlton, Elena, w. of, 32 (123)  
 Tallington, Talyngton (Ness), 16 (64)  
 Talp, John, of Great Ponton, 8 (28)  
 Talyour. *See* Tailour  
 Tasker :  
     Jocius, of Rippingale, 17 (68)  
     John, of Temple Bruer, 19 (74)  
 Tattershall (Horn.), xviii  
 Taylour. *See* Tailour  
 Tebbe, Richard, of Heckington, 13 (49)  
 Tebold, Lambert, juror, 51  
 Temple, Bruer, Templebrewer, Bruer (Flax.), 19 (74)  
     master of, John Hawkesworth, servant of, 6 (18)  
 Temple, John, of Burton Pedwardine, juror, 5  
 Terri, Richard, juror, 69  
 Thacker, Thaker, Thakker, Theker :  
     John, of Gosberton, juror, 67  
     —, of Haddington, 6 (20)  
     —, of Surfleet, juror, 43, 68, 69  
     —, servant of Gilbert Blake of Harmston, 12 (44)  
     Thomas, of Fleet, roofer, 76 (107)  
     William, of Fleet, roofer, 76 (107)  
 Thames, admiral north of. *See* Darcy, Lord Philip  
 Tharald. *See* Harald  
 Thekelthorn, John, of Fleet, 78 (111)  
 Theker. *See* Thacker  
 Thekyngham :  
     John de, of Lincoln, weaver, II (42)  
     —, jr., II (41, 42)  
 Thomas . . . . , 29 (112)  
     s. of. *See* Tomson  
     servant of John Fyscher, shipman, 64 (77)  
     servant of Gilbert Mason, of Kirton in Holland, 48 (32)  
 Thonock (Corr.), xxx  
 Thorholde, William, of North Hykeham, 5 (15)  
 Thorp, John de, of Canwick, 30 (117)  
 Thorpe, Thorp (Asward., Graffoe, Langoe, and Love.), 14  
     *See also* Ewerby Thorpe  
 Thrægelthorp. *See* Stragglethorpe  
 Threckingham, Threkyngham (Ave.), 29 (111)  
 Thressher, John, 27 (103)  
 Thurlby, Thurleby (Graffoe and Ness), 26  
 Thwangeastræ. *See* Caistor  
 Thyneby :  
     Thomas de, justice of the peace, xxix  
     William de, justice of the peace, xxix  
 Thyrning, Sir William, chief justice of the common pleas, justice of the peace, xvi, n. 6, xxi  
 Timberland, Tymberlond (Langoe), 14  
     vicar of, 28 (107)

- Tirwhit, Sir Robert, justice of the King's Bench and of the peace, xxi. xxxvii  
 Toft, Tofte (Belt.), 20  
*See also* Fishtoft  
 Toft, Tofte :  
     John de, of Spalding, juror, 39, 40,  
         52, 53, 74, 80, 81 (116)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Wyberton, 48 (30)  
     William de, of Boston, juror, 59, 62,  
         65, 77, 78  
 Tohet, Thomas, of Moulton, juror, 74  
 Tolimund, John, of Evedon, juror, 10  
 Toller, William, of Deeping, 55 (52)  
 Tomson :  
     John, of Kirton in Holland, juror,  
         45, 46, 50, 63, 69  
     Thomas, of Kirton in Holland, juror,  
         46, 50, 63, 67, 68, 70  
 Torkesey, . . . . de, parson of Wash-  
     burgh, 21 (83)  
 Totena, Walter, of Martin, labourer, 31  
     (119)  
 Tothby (Calce.), xxix  
 Toup, Roger, justice of the peace, xxix  
 Toutheby, Sir John, justice of the peace,  
     xxix  
 Trent, John de, 7 (26)  
 Tryplow, Robert de, of Manthorpe, 3 (7)  
 Tunrok, John, of Fleet, 58 (62)  
 Turpin, Thomas, of Frampton, 43 (14)  
 Turr, Richard, of Stapleford, 7 (22)  
 Twyford (Belt.), 7 (25)  
 Tydd St Mary, Tydd, Tydde, Tydd Beate  
     Marie (Elloe), xxix, 42, 54, 56, 57  
     (60), 58, 80  
 Tylleman, John, of Boston, stool maker,  
     49 (34)  
 Tydney, Tylnay, Sir Philip de, justice of  
     the peace, xxviii, xxix-xxx, xxxv,  
         48, 50, 51  
 Tymberlond. *See* Timberland  
 Tynker, John, of Wigtoft, 47 (27, 28)  
 Tyrel, William, of Rauceby, juror, 26
- Uffington, Uffyngton (Ness), 16 (60), 26  
 Umfray, John, of Wrangle, juror, 53, 58,  
     60, 73  
     \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Isabelle, servant of,  
         72 (97)  
 Uppingham, Uppyngham (Rutl.), 26 (101)  
     gaol of, 26 (101)  
 Utshawe. *See* Outlawo  
 Utterby (Lud.), xxiv
- Vaude, Thomas atte, of Pointon, 15 (55)  
 Vaux, Vax :  
     Thomas, of Long Sutton, 42 (10)  
     William, of Quadrung, juror, 66, 67,  
         68, 79 (92)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Robert, s. of, 66  
 Veysy, John, of Holbeach, juror, 40, 51,  
     52
- Vinecent, chaplain, 13 (50)  
 Vyeys, John atte, of Pinchbeck, juror, 80
- Wace, Thomas, sr., of Algarkirk, 48 (33)  
 Waddington, Wadyngton (Boothby), 6  
     (21), 10, 35  
 Wade, William, of Caleote, juror, 8, 10  
     (37), 17 (66)  
 Wagge, Gilbert, of Pinchbeck, Alice, w.  
     of, 57 (61)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, William, s. of, 57 (61)  
 Wainfleet (Cand.), xxxiii, li, lxxv  
 Wakefeld, John, of Bolingbroke, Richard,  
     former servant of, 49 (37)  
 Walker, Andrew, of Leake, 62 (72)  
 Walsh, Walssh, Walshe :  
     Sir John, 28 (109)  
     John, sheriff of Lincolnshire, 70 (92,  
         93)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Holbeach, juror, 39, 40, 80  
     Robert, of Bolingbroke, 9 (33)  
 Walsshman, Mathew, of Gonerby, 9 (34)  
 Walton, Watton (Winnib.), 27 (105)  
 Walyse, William, juror, 50  
 Walszman, William, 56 (55)  
 Wantou, Richard, of Long Sutton, juror,  
     58
- Warde :  
     John, of Dunsby, juror, 26  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Wrangle, 72 (97)  
     Robert, of Stragglethorpe, 15 (57)  
     William, of Cranwell, 37 (134)
- Warner :  
     John, sr., of Algarkirk, juror, 67  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Bytham, 3 (6)  
     \_\_\_\_\_, of Kirton in Holland, juror,  
         68, 70  
     Walter, of Boston, juror, 77
- Warr, Thomas la, Robert Grymbolde,  
     servant of, 6 (19)
- Warwick, co. of, xiii, xiv, xv, xxx
- Warwyk, Warwyke :  
     Alan de, of Fishtoft, juror, 49, 59,  
         62, 66, 77, 78  
     Andrew, of Fishtoft, juror, 62
- Washingborough, Wasshyngburgh (Lan-  
     goe), 22 (83)
- Wassell, Thomas, of Gosberton, juror, 67
- Water, John be the, of Bassingham, John,  
     s. of, 11 (43), 12 (45)
- Wathe, John de, of Caythorpe, 34 (128),  
     35 (129, 130), 36 (133)
- Watson, John, of Timberland, 14
- Watton. *See* Walton
- Webster :  
     Norman, of Bloxham, 37 (136)  
     William, of Kirton in Holland, 50  
         (39, 40)
- Welby :  
     Aethelard, of Pinchbeck, juror, 79  
     Geoffrey de, of Whaplode, juror, 39,  
         52

Welby—*cont.*

Richard de, of Ropsley, juror, 1, 2 (1), 33  
 —, —, Johanna, w. of, 2 (1)  
 Roger de, of Moulton, 53 (46)  
 Thomas de, of Algarkirk, juror, 43, 46  
 —, of Fosdyke, juror, 47, 50

Well, wapentake of, xli

## Welle :

Gilbert de, of Moulton, juror, 40, 41, 42, 45, 51, 54, 55, 75, 76, 79

William atte, of Kelby, juror, 5

—, of Moulton, juror, 80

Welligore, Wellyngouer, Wellyngoure,  
 Welyngour (Boothby), xxii, 11 (40, 41), 25 (99), 35

Went, Robert, of Boothby, juror, 35

Werol, John, of Skinnard, juror, 35

West, Weste, Andrew, of Stapleford, juror, 10, 35

Westborough, Westburgh (Love.), 21 (82)

Westdepyng. *See* Deeping, West

Westhorpe (Threo), 45 (19, 20)

Westmeles, Robert de, justice of the peace, xxx

Westminster, lv

Weston (Elloe), 41, 41 (7), 42, 53, 75, 75 (100, 101), 76, 78 (110), 80, 81 (118)

Westonmere, 81 (118)  
 constable of. *See* Rudde, William  
 dyke-reeve of. *See* Brynston, John

Wetelsey. *See* Wittelsey

Wethome. *See* Whytehom

Whaplude, Quappelad, Quappelade (Elloe), 36 (132), 39, 40, 41, 42, 51, 51 (41, 42), 52, 52 (44, 45, 46), 53, 55, 56 (55), 74, 74 (99), 75, 76, 80

Hagbech Hall, xx

Wheteley, John, 37

Whitbrede. *See* Whytebred

White. *See* Whyte

Whrich. *See* Wright

Whyte, White, Robert, of Holbeach, juror, 40, 45, 54, 56, 75

Whytbred, Whitbrede, Wyttbred :

John, of Surfleet, juror, 67

Richard, of Surfleet, juror, 43, 44, 50, 63, 67

Whytēhom, Wethome, William de, of Boston, juror, 49, 72

Whyteneve, Richard de, of Wrangle, juror, 62

Wigtoft, Wygetothe, Wygtoft, Wygtofte (Kirton), 42, 43, 44, 44 (17), 46, 47, 47 (27), 63, 67, 68, 69

Wilkes. *See* Wylkes

Willesthorp. *See* Wilsthorpe

William :

John, s. of, of Gonerby, juror, 1, 33

—, s. of, of Qnadring, juror, 66

Roger, s. of (Williamson), of Wyberton, juror, 45, 46

Williamson. *See* William, s. of

Willmay, John, juror, 26

Willoughby, Silk, Wylngby (Aaward.), 5 Willoughby :

Lord Robert de (Lord Willoughby d'Eresby), justice of the peace, xii, xvi, xix, xxi, xxx, xxxv

William, justice of the peace, xxxx

Wilsthorpe, Willesthorpe (Ness), 26

Wilts, co. of, xxvii

Winnibriggs, Wynnymbrig, wapentake of, 33 (125)

Winterton (Man.), xxiv

Wisbech, Wysebech (Cambs.), 52 (45)

Witham, Wytham (Belt.), 3, 20, 23 (91, 92)

South, Southwythom, Southwet-home (Belt.), 20, 24

Wittelsey, Wetelsey, John, of Croyland, juror, 75, 80

Wlsy, Thomas, of Moulton, 51 (42)

Wode, John othe, mower, former servant of John Baker of Branston, 21 (83), 22 (84)

Wodecok, William, of Braceborough, 15 (59)

Woolsthorp, Wollesthorp, Wyrthorp (Belt.), 2 (5), 19 (76), 20, 24

Worme family, li

Worme :

John, of Butterwick, 60 (68), 61 (69)

—, of Haltoft, 60 (68)

—, of Scrane, 60 (67, 68), 61 (69)

—, —, Elena, d. of, 60 (67, 68)

Thomas, 60 (67, 68), 61 (69)

William, of Butterwick, 60 (67, 68), 61 (69)

Wormegay (Norf.), xviii

Worseley, Richard, of Caythorpe, 34 (128), 35 (130)

Worthe, Sir John, justice of the peace, xxx

Wragby, Robert de, of Boultham, juror, 35

Wrangle (Skir.), 49, 49 (36), 53, 58, 59 (63, 64), 60, 62, 62 (71), 65, 72 (97), 73

Wrangle :

Robert, juror, 49

Thomas, 70 (92, 93)

Wright, Whrich, Wright, Wryght :

Adam, of Waddington, 6 (21)

Geoffrey, of Bytham, juror, 24

John, of Carlton le Moorland, juror, 10, 35

—, of Gedney, juror, 45, 75

Richard, of Boston, baker, juror, 49,

53, 60

Robert, William, s. of, 5 (12)

Thomas, of Colsterworth, 7 (25)

William, of Seopwick, juror, 14

Wyberton, Wybinton (Kirton), 42, 43, 45 (21), 46, 48 (30), 69 (87, 90)

Wyclif, John, ix

Wyfursay, Robert, 11 (39), 24 (96)

Wygetofte, Wygtoft, Wygtofte. *See*  
 Wigtoft  
 Wyke, Richard de, of Spalding, juror,  
 40, 55, 57, 57 (59)  
 —, —, —, Adam Malteby,  
 servant of, 57 (59)  
 —, —, —, John, servant of,  
 57 (59)  
 Wykes, Wyks :  
 John, justice of the peace, xxx  
 William de, John de Horblyng,  
 servant of, 16 (61)  
 Wykles, Wilkes, John, of Bassingham,  
 11 (43), 12 (45)  
 Wylyngby. *See* Willoughby, Silk  
 Wylyngham, John, juror, 21  
 Wymondham, Wyndeham (Norf.), 29  
 (110)  
 Wynlove, William, 46 (22)  
 Wynyambrig. *See* Winnibriggs  
 Wyrthorp. *See* Woolsthorpe  
 Wysebeeh. *See* Wisbech

Wyseberd :  
 Richard, of Whaplode, juror, 74  
 Robert, juror, 52  
 Wytham. *See* Witham  
 Wythornwyk :  
 Robert de, justice of the peace, xxx  
 Thomas, de, xxx  
 Wyttebred. *See* Whytebred  
 Yates, William atte, of Baston, juror, 26  
 Ynges, William, of East Deeping, 21 (81)  
 Yol, Yole, John, of Corby, juror, 3, 7 (25)  
 York, co. of, xiii, n. 4, xviii, xix, xx, xxiv,  
 xxvii, xxviii, xxx  
 East riding of, xxviii  
 York :  
 John de, former servant of John de  
 Clepham of Greatford, 27 (102)  
 William, former servant of William  
 Brown and Stephen Pestell, 41 (9)

## INDEX OF SUBJECTS

- Abbot :**  
     of Bardney, bailiff of, xl ix, lx ii, n. 1  
     of Newbo, xli, 32 (125)  
     of Revesby, court of, xl ix
- Abduction**, xl iv, xl vi  
     indictments for, xl vii  
     of servants, xl vii  
     —, indictments for, 1
- Accessory**, accessories, to felonies, li, liii, n. 4  
     indictments for, xl iii, xl v  
     trial of, xl v, lv
- Adulterated goods**, selling, indictments for, xl ix
- Affray**, making an, indictments for, xl vi, xl viii
- Agricultural unrest.** *See Peasants' Revolt* : Labourers, dissatisfaction of
- Alderman**, of Corpus Christi gild, Boston, xxvii, xxviii, xxix
- Allowances to servants**, l ix-lx, 6 (20, 21), 32 (125)  
     *See also Wages, excess*
- Animals.** *See Cattle*
- Appeal**, lii, n. 1
- Apprentice**, 1, 75 (103)
- Archdeacon**, of Lincoln, court of, xl ix
- Array**, commissions of, xviii, xix, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi
- Arson**, indictments for, xl v
- Artisaus**, lv iii, lx, lxi, lxii  
     dissatisfaction of, l ix-lxi  
     *See also various occupational names*
- Assault**, xl, xl v, xl viii, xl ix, li, l ix  
     indictments for, xiv, xl vi  
     *See also Officials, resistance to*
- Assessor of taxes.** *See Taxes, assessor of*
- Assize :**  
     justice of, xxi, xl iv, lii  
     of weights and measures, violations of, indictments for, xl ix
- Attainder**, xxi
- Bailiff, or bailiffs**, xl ix  
     of abbot of Bardney, xl ix, lx ii, n. 1  
     of Boothby Graffoe, wapentake of, 12 (44)  
     of Holbeach, 82 (121)  
     of the king, 6 (17), 19 (76)  
     of the sheriff of co. Lincoln, xl viii  
     resistance to. *See Officials, resistance to*
- Baker**, 53, 60, 71 (94), 72
- Barber**, lx ii, 34 (128), 35 (129, 130), 36 (133)
- Barony by writ**, xix
- Baxter, baxster.** *See Baker*
- Bill of presentment**, xli, 1, 32 (125), 38, 64 (80), 71 (94), 73 (98), 78 (110)
- Black Death**, l ix, lx
- Boat**, 62 (71)
- Buffetmaker.** *See Stool maker*
- Burgess**, xvii, xl viii, lx i
- Burglary**, xl iv, xl v, xl vi, xl vii, li  
     indictments for, xl iii, xl iv-xlv
- Butcher**, lx ii, 12 (44)
- Butler, deputy**, in Boston, xxix
- Butter**, xl ix
- Cambridge, Statute of.** *See Statute of Cambridge*
- Canon**, of Wellow abbey, xl viii
- Capitalis iusticiarius**, xv-xvi, xviii, xix, xx i, xxii, xxvi, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi
- Carpenter**, lx, lx ii
- Carter**, l ix-lx, lx ii, 30 (118)
- Cattle :**  
     branding of, xl vi  
     theft of, xl iv, xl vi, lx i
- Cemetery**, offences in, xl vi
- Chamber**, offences in, xl iv, xl vi
- Chancery**, l ix, n. 1  
     records of, xiii, l iii  
     *See also Patent roll*
- Chaplain**, li, lx ii, 2 (2, 3), 3 (7), 13 (50), 16 (61), 43 (15), 56 (57), 57 (60), 58 (62), 73 (98), 81 (116)
- Charters**, Lincoln, city of, xvii
- Chattels**, lv iii, n. 2
- Church, or churches :**  
     of Burgh in the Marsh, xxxiii, xxxviii  
     of Greatford, 26 (101)  
     of Ranceby, 20 (77)  
     of Uppingham, 26 (101)  
     offences in, xxxiii, xxxviii, xl iv, xl vi
- Classes of society**, lx i  
     *See also Burgess ; Clergy ; Gentry ; Lawyers ; Magnates*
- Classical writers**, digests of, xxviii
- Clergy**, lx, lx ii  
     offences by, xl iv, xl viii, li  
     plea of, li, liv, lvi  
     *See also Abbot ; Chaplain ; etc.*
- Clerk**, 22 (86)  
     of the peace, xvi, xli-xlii, xl iii  
     —, in Holland, xi, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxviii, xl i, xl vii, 38  
     —, —. *See also Sykelpruys, Reginald*

- Clerk—*cont.*  
 —, in Kesteven, xi, xxxiii, xxxiv,  
 xxxviii, xxxix, xli, 1  
 —, —. *See also* Bluet, John  
 —, in Lindsey, xi, xii, xiv, xv,  
 xxxiii, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxviii, xli  
 —, —. *See also* Kele, Robert de  
 —, payment of, xxxiii-xxxiv, xli
- Close, burglary in, xliv
- Close-breaking, indictments for, xlvi
- Cobbler. *See* Shoemaker
- Collector :  
 of customs. *See* Customs, collector  
 of  
 of taxes. *See* Taxes, collector of
- Commissions :  
 of array. *See* Array, commissions of  
 of oyer and terminer. *See* Oyer and  
 terminer, commissions of  
 of the peace, xi-xvi, xvii-xxx, xxxiv,  
 n. 4, xxxvii  
 —, in co. Derby, xxx  
 —, in Holland, xi-xii, xviii-xxx,  
*passim*  
 —, in Kesteven, xi-xii, xviii-xxx,  
*passim*  
 —, in Lincoln, city of, xvii, xxiii  
 —, in co. Lincoln, xi-xvi, xvii-xxx,  
*passim*  
 —, in Lindsey, xi-xvi, xviii-xxx,  
*passim*, xxxv  
 —, in co. Middlesex, xxx  
 —, in Norfolk, xix  
 —, in Suffolk, xix  
 —, in co. Warwick, xiii-xv  
 —, in co. York, xiii, n. 4, xx  
 —, —, East riding of, xxviii  
 —, association with, xix, xxiii,  
 xxiv, xxvii, xxviii, xxx  
 —, delivery of, xv-xvi  
 —, quorum, xii, xiii, xxxv-xxxvi  
 —, non-receipt of, xvi  
 —, urban, xvii  
 —. *See also* Justices of the peace  
 of 21 December 1382, xiii-xv, xviii-  
 xxx, *passim*, xxxv, xxxvii, xxxviii,  
 liii  
 of sewers. *See* Sewers, commissions  
 of  
 various, xviii-xxx, *passim*, lii
- Common pleas :  
 chief justice of. *See* Thyrning, Sir  
 William  
 justice of. *See* Asty, Sir Henry ;  
 Burgh, Sir William de ; Skipwith,  
 Sir William de ; Sydenham,  
 Richard
- Commons, House of, speaker of. *See*  
 Bussy, Sir John
- Compulsory service clause, Statute of  
 Labourers, violations of, indict-  
 ments for, xlix, 1
- Confederation. *See* Conspiracy
- Congregating, xiv  
*See also* Conspiracy
- Conspiracy, indictments for, xlvi
- Constable, or constables, xxxix, xli, xlvi,  
 xlvi, xli  
 of Algarkirk, 69 (89)  
 of Bloxham, 37 (135)  
 of Boston, 71 (94)  
 of Carlton le Moorland, 31 (121)  
 of Croyland, 75 (102)  
 of Dunsby, 14 (52)  
 of Elloe, wapentake of, 78, 79-80  
 of Fleet, 76 (106), 77 (107), 79 (112)  
 of Great Hale, 5 (16)  
 of Grimsby, xl  
 of Morton, 7 (24), 18 (69, 70)  
 of Skirbeck, wapentake of, 65-66  
 of Spalding, 55 (54)  
 of Swineshead, 70 (91)  
 of Weston, 75 (101)  
 of Wyberton, 69 (90)
- Contract clause, Statute of Labourers,  
 violations of, indictments for, 1
- Conventicles, riding armed in, xii
- Cooperor. *See* Roofer
- Coroner, xxxix, iii  
 appeal before, iii, n. 1  
 indictments before, iii, n. 1
- Corpus Christi, gild of, Boston, xxvii,  
 xxviii, xxix
- Conrt :  
 county, iii, iii, n. 1, lvii  
 of Lincoln, city of, lviii
- Craftsmen, master, xxxix  
*See also* Artisans
- Crops :  
 damage to, xlvi  
 taking of, xlvi
- Customs, collector of, in Boston, xxix
- Custos rotulorum*, xvi
- Damages, xxxix, xli, xliv, xlvi, xlvi,  
 xlvi, xli
- Dean :  
 of Calcewaith, xlvi  
 of Heckington, 13 (49)  
 of Lincoln, lxii  
 of Manby, xlvi
- Debt, plea of, 1
- Distraint, xli, xlvi, liv, lv, lvii-lviii, lxii,  
 lxii, n. 1
- Documents, taking of, xlvi
- Dyke-reeve, xlix  
 of Leake, 77 (109)  
 of Weston, 78 (110)
- Dykes, lviii, lxi  
 interference with, indictments for,  
 xlvi
- Eavesdropping, indictments for, xlvi
- Eels, xlvi
- Embezzlement, pardon for, xx
- Engrossing labour, indictments for, xlix

## INDEX OF SUBJECTS

- Escheator, in co. Lincoln, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, xxix, xxx  
Esquire, 34 (128), 35 (130)  
to the Black Prince, xxvi
- Exchequer :  
accounting at, for payment of wages to justices of the peace and clerks of the peace, xxxiii, xl  
chief baron of. *See* Asty, Sir Henry; Pynchebek, Thomas de; Skipwith, Sir William de  
payment of fines to, xv, xvi, xxiii, xxxvii, llii, llii  
records of, xiii, xvi  
—. *See also* Pipe rolls
- Excommunication, sentence of, xlvi
- Executor, of the Princess of Wales, xxx
- Exemption from appointment on assizes, etc., xxv, xxviii
- Exigend, process of, llii, llii, llii, n. 4, liv, lv, lvi, lvii
- Extortion, xiv, xlvi, xlvii, li  
indictments for, xii, xiii, xlvi
- Farmers, xxxix
- Felons, acquittal of, xiv, llii, llii-liv, lvi
- Felony, or felonies, xlvi, lx  
classification of, xlvi-lxv  
indictments for, xi, xiii, xiv-xv, xxxii, xxxvi, xxxvii, xl, xliv  
number of, l, li  
punishment of, llii, llii-liv, lvi-lvii  
trial of, xi, xii, xiv, xv, xxxii, xxxv, xxxvii, llii, llii-liv, lv, lvi, lvii
- Fifteenth, collectors of, 69 (87)
- Fines :  
lists of, Holland, xxxxv  
penalty for trespass, xiv, xv, xxiii, xxxi, xxxv, xxxvii, llii-liii, liv, lv, lvi, lvii, lix, lxi, lxii, n. 1
- Fish, lix  
forestalling of, xlxi  
theft of, xliv
- Fisherwoman, lx
- Flax, dealer in, 51 (41)
- Flaxchapman. *See* Flax, dealer in
- Forcible entry, xlvi  
indictments for, xlvi  
*See also* House-breaking
- Forestaller, 25 (99)
- Forestalling, xiv, lv, lx  
indictments for, xi, xlxi  
of labour, xlxi
- Forfeiture of goods, lvii-lviii
- Fraternity. *See* God and St Mary
- Free tenants, xlvi
- Gaol. *See* Prison ; Lincoln, gaol of : Uppington, gaol of
- Gaol delivery :  
justices of, xx, xxi, lvii  
—, acquittal before, lvi  
—, records of, lvi  
—, trial before, llii, liv, lv  
*See also* King's Bench, court of
- Gentry, xvii, xx, xxi, xxii-xxx, xxxvi, xlili, lxii
- Gilds. *See* Corpus Christi ; God and St Mary ; Holy Trinity ; Trinity
- God and St Mary, fraternity of, Boston, xxviii, xxix
- Grain :  
destruction of, xlvi  
theft of, xliv
- Granary, burglary in, xliv
- Grand jury. *See* Jury, grand
- Hanging, penalty for felony, xlili, xliv, lvi, lvii, lviii
- Herring :  
price of, lx  
*See also* Fish
- Hides, l  
price of, lx
- High road, assaults on, xlvi
- Holland roll, xxxiv-xxxv, xxxvii, xxxvi, xl, xl, llii, 38-39
- Holy Trinity, gild of, Spalding, xxv, xxvi
- Homicide, xlvi, xlvi  
indictments for, xlvi-lxlii, li  
in self-defence, xlili
- Horses :  
killing of, xlvi  
price of, lxi
- House, assault in, xlvi
- House-breaking, xlvi, xlvi  
indictments for, xlvi  
*See also* Burglary
- Household goods :  
prices of, lxi  
theft of, xliv
- Imprisonment to prevent marriage, indictments for, xlvi
- Indictments, xvii, xxxi, xxxii, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxvii, xl, xli, xlili, xlili, llii n. 1, lvii  
undetermined, xxxi, xxxvii, xl, lli  
*See also* Felony, indictments for ; Jury, presentment by ; Trespass, indictments for
- Inquest, refusal to attend, xxxvii  
indictments for, xli, xlxi
- Inquisicio, magna. *See* Jury, grand
- Ironmonger, lxii
- Jurisdiction, overlapping, li-lii, liv
- Jurors :  
attendance at sessions, xxxix-xli  
charge to, xl  
choice of, xxxviii

**Jurors—cont.**

disagreement among, xli  
length of service of, xxxix  
lists of, xxxviii, 38  
oath of, xxxviii  
payment of, xxxviii-xxxix, xl  
*See also Jury*

**Jury, xxxvii-xli**

of Lincoln, city of, xvii, xxxviii  
composition of, xxxviii-xxxix, xl, l,  
lxii  
duty, failure to appear for. *See*  
Inquest, refusal to attend  
grand, xxxviii, xl, xli  
kinds of, xxxviii  
obstruction of, indictments for,  
xxxix, xlix  
presentment by, xiv-xv, xl-xli, xlvi,  
xlvi, xliv  
records of, xi, l, 38  
uncooperation by, xxxix, xl-xli

**Justice, or justices :**

of assize. *See* Assize, justice of  
of the common pleas. *See* Common  
pleas, justice of  
of the duchy of Lancaster. *See*  
Pynchebek, Thomas de  
of gaol delivery. *See* Gaol delivery,  
justices of  
of oyer and terminer. *See* Oyer and  
terminer, commissions of  
of the peace :  
—, in Beverley, xxi  
—, in Holland, xiii, xvii-xxx,  
*passim*, xxxi-xxxii, xxxiv-xxxv,  
xxxvii, 38-82, *passim*, 44 (18),  
71 (94)  
—, in Kesteven, xiii, xviii-xxx,  
*passim*, xxxii, xxxiv, xxxvii, xl,  
1-37, *passim*, 32 (125)  
—, in Lincoln, city of, xvii  
—, in co. Lincoln, ix, xviii-xxx,  
*passim*, xxxiv, xxxvii, xl, lix  
—, in Lindsey, xiii, xvii, xviii-xxx,  
*passim*, xxxi, xxxii-xxxiii, xxxiv,  
xxxv-xxxvi, xxxix, xli, xlvi, lii-liii  
—, in Norfolk, xix  
—, in co. Northumberland, xix  
—, in co. Nottingham, xxiii  
—, in Ripon, xxi  
—, in co. Somerset, xxi  
—, in co. York, xix  
—, acquittal before, lii  
—, attendance at sessions, xii,  
xiii, xviii, xxi, xxii, xxv, xxvi,  
xxvii, xxviii, xxx, xxxii-xxxvi  
—, clerk of. *See* Clerk of the  
peace  
—, classes from which drawn,  
xvii, lxi  
—, excuse from service, xvi  
—, negligence of, xxxii, xxxiv, liii  
—, payment of, xxxii, xxxvi,  
xxxvii, lii, liii

**Justice or jnstices—cont.**

—, powers of, xi-xv, xxxvi, xxxvii,  
lii, n. 5  
—, records of, ix, x, xi, xvi, xxxi,  
xxxiii, xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii, xl,  
xli, liv, lvi, lvii, lviii, l  
—, —. *See also* Holland roll ;  
Kesteven roll ; Lindsey roll  
—, removal of, xix  
—, sessions of. *See* Sessions of the  
peace  
—, trials before, lii-liii, liv, lv, lvi,  
lvii  
—. *See also* Commissions of the  
peace

**Keeper :**

of Lincoln castle. *See* Rocheford,  
Sir John de, the younger  
of Somerton castle. *See* Malore, Sir  
Anketinus

Kesteven roll, xxxv, xxxviii, xli, lii, I  
King's Bench, court of, xxxvii, xlvi  
acquittal in, liii, liv, lvii  
delivery of Lincoln gaol by, liii, liv  
failure to appear before, xlvi, lii-liv,  
lv, lvii  
indictments in, lii, n. 1  
migrations of, x-xi, liii, lv, l, 38  
procedure in, lii, liv-lv  
records of, xi, liii, liv-lv  
summons before, liii, liv, lv  
trials in, lii, liii-lv, lvi  
in Ireland, chief justice of. *See*  
Skipwith, Sir William de  
Knight of the shire, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv,  
xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, xxix, xxx,  
lxii, n. 1

Labour laws. *See* Statutes of Labourers  
and Cambridge

Labourers, agricultural, xxxix, l, lix-lix,  
lii, 31 (119), 76 (105)  
dissatisfaction of, lix-lii  
*See also* Servants

**Lambs :**

price of, li

theft of, li

Larceny, xliv, xlv, xlvi, xlvi, li, lii  
indictments for, xlvi, lii

grand, indictments for, xlvi

petty :

—, indictments for, xlvi

—, penalty for, xlvi

*See also* Taking goods

Lawlessness, x, xlvi, li, lii, lvii-lviii  
indictments for, xlvi, lvii

Lawyers, xii, xvii, xx-xxi, xxvi, xxxvi

Legislation. *See* Statute

Liberty, of Gainsborongh, xlvi

—, lord of, xlvi

- Lindsey roll, xii, xiii, xiv, xvii, xxxi, xxxii, xxxvii, xxxviii, xl, xli-xlii, xliii, xlvi, li, lii, liii, liv-lv  
Livery and maintenance, xii
- Magna inquisicio.* *See* Jury, grand  
Magnates, xvii, xviii-xx, xxxiii, xxxvi, lxi  
Mainpernors, xxxii, xxxvii, 1, 10 (37, 38), 14 (53), 37, 70 (92), 71 (94)  
Maintenance. *See* Livery and maintenance  
Manorial organization, decay of, ix  
Mariner, lxii, 62 (71)  
    *See also* Shipman  
Master, of Temple Bruer, 6 (18)  
Mayhem, xlvi  
Mayor and bailiffs, of Lincoln, city of, xvii, lviii  
    *See also* Garwell, Hugh de  
Mayor of the staple, of Lincoln, city of, xxix  
Measures. *See* Weights and measures  
Merchant, xxix  
    *See also* Burgess  
Milk, taking of, xlvi  
Mill, offences in, xliv, xlv  
Miller, lxii, 66 (81)  
Money, thefts of, xliv, lxi  
Mortuary fees, xlviii  
Mower, lix, lxii, 21 (83), 76 (106)  
Murder. *See* Homicide
- Neatherd, lxii, 9 (35)  
Netmaker, 22 (85)  
Nets, xlv  
Night walking, xlvi  
    indictments for, xlviii  
Nobility. *See* Magnates  
Northampton, Statute of. *See* Statute of Northampton
- Occupations, xxxix, lxii  
    *See also* various occupational names  
Offences, classification of, xlvi-lix  
    *See also* Felony; Trespass; various offences  
Official, or officials:  
    of the abbot of Revesby, xlvi  
    of the archdeacon of Lincoln, xlxi  
    offences of, xlvii  
    resistance to, xiv, xxxvii, lvii  
    —, indictments for, xlvi, l  
    *See also* Bailiff; Constable; Sheriff; etc.  
Oil, xlvi  
Outlawry, xiv, xv, xlvi, lii, liii, lvi, n. 4, liv, Iv, lvi, lvii-lviii  
Oyer and terminer, commissions of, xviii, xix, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxvii  
Oxen, price of, lxi
- Painter, 12 (46)  
Papacy, schism in, ix  
Pardon, xlvi, liii, liv, lvi, lxii, n. 1  
Parliament, xi, xxi, xxxiv, n. 4  
    summons to, xviii, xix  
    *See also* Knight of the shire  
Patron:  
    of Blankney, 18 (73)  
    of Bloxham, 37 (135, 136)  
    of Great Ponton, 33 (126)  
    of Kirkby Underwood, 4 (9)  
    of Swayfield, 3 (5)  
    of Washingborough, 21 (83)  
Patent roll, xvi  
Peace:  
    clerk of. *See* Clerk of the peace  
    justices of. *See* Justices of the peace  
    rolls. *See* Justices of the peace,  
        records of  
    sessions of. *See* Sessions of the peace  
Peasants' Revolt, ix, x, lxii, n. 1  
    *See also* Labourers, dissatisfaction of Peers. *See* Magnates  
Personal effects, theft of, xliv  
Pipe rolls, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi, xli  
*Pistor.* *See* Baker  
Pitch, xlvi  
Pledges. *See* Mainpernors  
Ploughman, xli, lx, lxii, 30 (115, 118), 32 (125)  
Poll tax of 1377, returns of, li  
Population, of co. Lincoln, li, n. 1  
Potter, lxii  
*Poynter.* *See* Painter  
Presentments. *See* Indictments  
Prizes, excess, lx-lxi  
    —, indictments for, I  
Priest, 16 (63)  
Prior:  
    of Newstead, 16 (60)  
    of Nocton, 6 (21)  
Prison, lvi, lvii  
    breach of, indictments for, xlvi, xlvi  
    death in, lvi  
    *See also* Gaol  
Private bill. *See* Bill of presentment  
Procuration of servants, indictments for, I
- Quorum. *See* Commissions of the peace
- Rape, xlvi  
    indictments for, xlvi  
Rector:  
    of St Mary's, Grimsby, xlvi  
    of Saxilby, 13 (48)  
Reeve, of Surfleet, 68 (84)  
Regrating, indictments for, xi, xiii, xlvi  
    *See also* Forestalling  
Religious houses, heads of, lxii  
    *See also* Abbot; Prior

- Religious unrest, ix  
 Retailers. *See* Tradesmen  
 Revenue, judicial, fines as source of, iv  
 Rivers, obstruction of, indictments for, xlvi  
 Road, refusal to repair, indictments for, xlvi  
 Robbery, xxxiii, xlvi, xlvi  
 indictments for, xlvi  
 Rolls. *See various judicial and administrative agencies*  
 Roofer, or roofers, xlvi, lx, 76 (107)
- Salt maker, lx, 67  
 Sanctuary, xlvi  
 See, of Lichfield, xx  
 Seneschal, in duchy of Lancaster, xxix  
*See also* Under-seneschal  
 Serfdom, ix, xlvi, lxii  
 Servant, or servants, lix-lx, lxi, 4 (12), 6 (18, 19), 11 (40, 41), 12 (44, 46), 13 (47, 48), 21 (83), 22 (87), 27 (102, 105), 30 (116, 117, 118), 31 (120), 34 (128), 35 (130), 37 (135), 41 (5, 9), 43 (15), 48 (32), 49 (37), 50 (38), 51 (43), 57 (59, 60), 64 (77), 68 (86), 72 (97), 79 (114), 81 (117, 119)  
 abduction of. *See* Abduction  
 forestalling of, xlvi  
 of the king, 34 (128), 35 (130)  
 offences against masters, xl, xliv, lxi  
*See also* Labourers, agricultural  
 Sessions of the peace :  
 in Holland, xi, xxxi-xxxii, xxxiv-xxxv, xxxix, 38-39  
 in Kesteven, xxxii, xxxiv, xxxix, i  
 in Lindsey, xii, xiii, xvii, xxxii-xxxiv, xxxv-xxxvi, xxxix-xl  
 in co. Warwick, xiii  
 business of, xiv-xv, xxxvi-xxxvii, xxxviii, xl, lvii  
 date and place of, xxxi-xxxiv, xxxix, xlvi, lxiii-lvvi  
 dating of, xlvi  
 general, xxxi, xxxii, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxix, xlvi  
 justices present at. *See* Justices of the peace  
 attendance at sessions  
 profits of, xvi  
 records of. *See* Justices of the peace,  
 records of  
 statutory dates of, xxxi, xxxii  
 Sewers, lviii, lxi  
 commissions of, xviii, xix, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxvii  
 interference with, indictments for, xlvi  
 Sheep, price of, lxi  
 Shepherd, lxii  
 Sheriff, lvii  
 of cos. Cambridge and Huntingdon, xxix-xxx
- Sheriff—cont.  
 of co. Lincoln, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, xxix, xxx, xlvi, xlvi, lvi, lv, 3 (5), 13 (49 n.), 20 (77 n.), 42 (12 n.), 70 (92, 93)  
 of cos. Nottingham and Derby, xxiii  
 Ship duty, xlvi  
 Shipman, lxii, 59 (66), 64 (77)  
*See also* Mariner  
 Shoemaker, lxii  
 Shoes, i  
 price of, lx  
 Skinner, lxii, 12 (46), 48 (31)  
 Smith, 81 (119)  
*See also* Wright  
 Stable, burglary in, xliv  
 Staple :  
 of Boston, x  
 of Lincoln, xxix  
 Statute :  
 of Winchester (1285), xi, xiii, xv, xlvi  
 of Northampton (1328), xi, xiii, xv  
 of Labourers (1351), x, li, lvii, lviii-lxi, 7 (25), 30 (115, 118), 70 (92, 93), 74 (99), 76 (106)  
 ——, violations of, ix, xi, xlvi, lxi  
 ——, ——, indictments for, xlvi-l  
 of Treason (1352), xlvi  
 of Westminster (1361-1362), xi, xiii, xv  
 of 1362, xxxi  
 of Cambridge (1388), xii, lx  
 ——, violations of, indictments for, xlvi-l  
 of 1388, xxxii  
 of 1390, xxxiii  
 peace. *See* Statutes of Winchester, Northampton, Westminster  
 Steward :  
 of Boston, xxix  
 of John of Gaunt, xxiv, xxviii, xxix  
 of Princess of Wales, xxx  
 Stocks, 4 (10), 26 (101), 55 (54)  
 Stolen goods, xlvi, lxi  
 Stool maker, 49 (34)  
 Suit of the party, xxxvii  
 Surety of the peace, xxxvii  
 Surnames, origin of, lxii
- Tailor, ix, lxii, 41 (6), 48 (29), 49 (35), 51 (43), 64 (78), 72 (96), 75 (100), 81 (116)  
 Taking goods, xiv, xlvi, xlvi, xlvi  
 indictments for, xlvi  
*See also* Larceny  
 Tar, xlvi, l  
 price of, ix  
 Tasker. *See* Mower  
 Tavener, lxii  
 Taxation, ix, x  
 Taxes :  
 assessor of, xxiv, xxvi, xxix  
 collector of, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, xxx, xlvi

**Taxes—cont.**

surveyor of, xxv, xxvii, xxix  
 Thatcher, lx, lxii, 7 (25), 43 (16)  
 Theft. *See Larceny; Taking goods*  
 Threats, xlvi, xlvii, li  
     indictments for, xlvii  
 Township, xxxviii  
     *See also Vill*  
 Tradesmen, xxxix, lxi

**Treason :**

pardon for, xx  
 petty :  
     —, indictments for, xliii  
     —, penalty for, xliii  
     statute of. *See Statute of Treason*

**Trespass, or trespasses :**

acquittal for, liv  
 classification of, xlvi-l  
 common-law, xlvi, l, lvii, lxi  
     —, indictments for, xiii, xv, xxxvi  
     —, number of, l, li  
     —, trial of, xv  
 economic, xii, xxxvii, xliii, xlvi, li,  
     lvi-lvii  
     —, indictments for, xxxvi, xliv-l  
     —, number of, l, li  
     —. *See also Statutes of Labourers and Cambridge indictments*  
     for, xiv, xv, xxxvii, xl, xlv  
 plea of, xxxi  
 punishment of, lli-lli, liv, lvi-lvii  
     —. *See also Fines*  
 trial of, xi, xii, xiv, xv, xxxi, xxxv,  
     xxxvii, lli-lli, liv, lv, lvi-lvii

**Trial.** *See Felonies; Gaol delivery;*  
*Justices of the peace; King's Bench; Trespasses*

**Trinity, gild of, Coventry, xxv, n. 1**

**Under-seneschal, in duchy of Lancaster,**  
**xxv**

**Vagrants, l, lxi**

**Vicar :**  
     of Carlton le Moorland, 31 (121, 122)  
     of Saleby, xlviii  
     of Timberland, 28 (107)  
**Vill, xxxix, xl, xlvi, xlvi, xlvi,**  
     *See also Township*

**Wages, excess :**

demand for, l, lix-lx, lxi, 6 (21), 7  
     (25), 30 (115, 118), 32 (125), 74  
     (99), 76 (106)  
     indictments for, xl, l

**Waiver, lvii**

*See also Outlawry*

**Wapentakes, xv, xxxviii, xxxix, xl**

*See also names of individual wapen-takes*

**Watch, refusal to keep, indictments for,**  
**xlvi****Waylaying, xlv, li**

Weaver, l, ix, lxii, 11 (42), 12 (45), 16 (65),  
     54 (50)

**Webster. *See Weaver***

Weights and measures, regulation of,  
     xi-xii

*See also Assize of weights and*  
*measnres*

**Weirs, xlvi****Wellar. *See Salt maker***

Westminster, Statute of. *See Statute of*  
*Westminster*

Winchester, Statute of. *See Statute of*  
*Winchester*

**Wool, xlvi****Wright, lxii**

*See also Smith*









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